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PRINCETON THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY

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UNIVERSAL BIOGRAPHY;

CONTAINING

A COPIOUS ACCOUNT,

CRITICAL AND HISTORICAL,

OF THE

LIFE AND CHARACTER, LABORS AND ACTIONS

OF

EMINENT PERSONS,

IN

ALL AGES AND COUNTRIES, CONDITIONS AND PROFESSIONS.

ARRANGED IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

BY J. LEMPRIERE, D. D.
AUTHOR OF THE CLASSICAL DICTIONARY.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

VOL. I.

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TO

THE RIGHT HONORABLE

CHARLES ABBOT,

SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

&c. &c. &c.

SIR,

THE attempt to delineate the character of those who have distinguished themselves by their genius, their services, or their virtues, may modestly claim the notice of the learned, and of the great. In the pages which I have the honor of presenting to you, among the many who are entitled to the praises and gratitude of posterity, there are not a few whom integrity as well as talents, and perseverance as well as success, have raised to high eminence. While we view with interest and with respect, the glorious achievements, and the honorable labors of the departed great, we can dwell with pleasing satisfaction on the survivors, and rejoice that the present times have not sunk in comparison with the heroic exertions, the virtuous deeds, and the patriotic efforts of our forefathers. It will be the office of biography hereafter, to celebrate the superior virtues of these exalted characters, and among them your name will shine with peculiar lustre. Your contemporaries may admire the disinterestedness of your conduct, the zeal, the abilities, the moderation, and the firmness with which you guide the debates of the most illustrious of all assemblies, they may re-echo the unanimous applauses of the whole empire, who have seen you repeatedly and honorably raised to the chair of the House of Commons, but it will be for the future biographer to appreciate your real merits, to separate the person from the office, and to view you distinguished by

unshaken integrity, by wisdom of counsel, by independence of character, by sincere devotion to the greatness and glories of the nation, actuated by the purest principles of senatorial impartiality, and respected not more for dignified public consistency, than for the amiable and endearing virtues of private life.

Long may you enjoy the distinction to which your merits have elevated you. Long may you adorn the chair of the Commons, and, as you are the first in rank, so may you continue the first in the high pre-eminence of virtue and of public services, and contribute the powerful assistance of your abilities, and of your example, to support the spirit, and animate the loyalty of the nation, and prove to the world that Britain, though surrounded with unparalleled dangers, has not degenerated from the patriotism, and the independence of former ages.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest respect,

SIR,

Your most obliged
and devoted Servant,

J. LEMPRIERE.

PREFACE.

THE advantages which a biographical work offers to the reader are so numerous and so important, that it is hoped every endeavor to enlarge the knowledge of mankind, and impartially to develope the character of those who have contributed to the happiness or to the calamities of the world, will be received by the public with indulgence and candor. More minute than history, biography regards the person, the acquirements, and the conduct of the individual, and cursorily passes over those more general details of public transactions which are more properly the object of the historian's research. While in the history of nations, and in the political changes of states, the reader views the consequences of successful intrigue, of diplomatic dexterity, or of military prowess, it is in the details of private and of domestic life where he seeks for instruction, and for the minute documents which may conduct his footsteps, and hold out the lamp of experience to warn him against the dangers of ill-directed passions, or of misguided ambition.

In the following work, every character, it may generally be said, has been included which might have strong claim on the notice of posterity, either from public notoriety, or from lasting celebrity. Those who have benefited their fellow creatures by their exertions either in the walks of science and literature, or in the improvement of the polite arts, in the extension of commerce, or in the useful labors of industry; or those who, in the field of honor, have fought with superior valor for the glories and for the independence of their parent state, all are strongly entitled to the gratitude of mankind. Those likewise, whose vices and crimes have rendered them too celebrated in the annals of time, have a claim to the notice of the biographer; and though to pass over the foibles as well as the enormities of his fellow-creatures might be a pleasing omission, yet the sacred character of truth requires that the irregular passions of men should be curbed, by observing the fatal effects and the everlasting disgrace which misapplied talents have produced, and the many calamities which the indulgence of criminal desires in public life, as well as in domestic society, has always entailed on the world. To be useful, we must paint impartially the conduct of individuals, whether laudable or reprehensible; and those who have caused the miseries of their fellow-men, are to be held up to public notice, and to public detestation, that, in their history, if we cannot find consolation,

we may at least discover those striking lessons of instruction and of precaution with experience never fails to afford to the sober and the contemplative mind.

While, however, the desire of gratifying curiosity has been fully permitted to prevail, it must be observed, on the other hand, that great and remarkable characters only can be entitled to more minute details. In this particular, the assistance of judgment, and the rules of proportion, are, in a composition of this nature, materially essential. It is within the general observation, that voluminous works have been written to develope the history, and to portray the characters of many who, as public men, have, by their intrigues, their labors, or their virtues, commanded the general attention for a long course of years; and it is equally known, that even not a few of those whose great merits have but shone upon the world, and, like the momentary dazzling of a meteor, have rapidly disappeared, have formed the subject of long and desultory literary investigation. To examine, therefore, and to select the most prominent features, to compress the materials copiously scattered around him, and to assign to each, to the mighty conqueror, to the vigilant politician, to the popular writer, to the persevering philosopher, and to the humble but ingenious mechanic, his due proportion of attention and of respect, forms not the least difficult of the labors of the biographer. He may indeed be forgiven if he is more diffuse in painting the struggles of virtue and of innocence against the inventive powers of oppression and of persecution; if he expresses with warmth his detestation against successful vice, and prosperous profligacy; and if he is alive to all the keen sufferings which learning has often to endure from the sneers of pride, and the clamors of ignorance and prejudice. It is frequently not a little consolatory to the virtuous and to the truly great, to reflect that their labors will not be in vain. Posterity, though late, may replace in their native dignity and honor, with perpetuated fame, the merits and services which the jealousy or the malice of contemporaries may have endeavoured to blot out of the historic page. It is pleasing to contemplate the differerent destinies which accompany merit, and its attendant envy. The man whose genius, whose industry, whose talents, or whose honorable labors in the cause of science, of literature, and of humanity, have been often exposed to ridicule and contempt; who has pined in the shade of indigence or ill-deserved obscurity, rises gradually in the good opinion of the public, and ranks with the dignified benefactors of mankind; while those who treated him with supercilious indifference, who prided themselves in the transitory advantages of rank, of birth, or of opulence, no longer occupy the attention of the world, and in the course of a few years, sink into merited, into everlasting oblivion.

In the composition of his biographical work, the author acknowledges himself indebted to those, at home and abroad, whose labors have been directed to the same pursuits. He has freely drawn his materials from the researches of former historians and biographers, and the accuracy and the impartiality of their statements, which concurrent testimonies fully prove and corroborate, are entitled to no small share of praise. From this mingled mass, and from various sources of information, he has endeavored to form one general whole, and to exhibit, with the judicious brevity which so numerous a class of objects requires, rather "characteristic sketches, in pleasing miniature, than a series of finished and full-sized portraits." However anxious he may have been to notice every one who has risen to temporary or to lasting eminence in the long lapse of so many ages, he may, perhaps, in the opinion of some, have selected the subjects of his biographical labors with too sparing a hand, while by others he may be charged with tedious prolixity. He trusts, however, that in whatever he has done, he has been actuated by the purest motives of impartiality; and in delineating the life, and in enumerating the productions of men of various countries, he has sacrificed nationality at the altar of truth. He trusts that he has spoken of the Christian and the Pagan, of the Catholic and the Protestant, of the Churchman and Sectary, with the bold language of an unprejudiced narration, which would not condescend to flatter the great and the powerful, when in the height of authority, at the expense of historical veracity, and which disdains to insult their memory after they have descended to the tomb.

With these sentiments he commits, to the judgment of the public, his biographical labors, as a companion to the CLASSICAL DICTIONARY, in anxious confidence, that they will not be deemed unworthy of the same flattering patronage, and of the same extensive circulation, with which that work has so long and so liberally been honored.

Abingdon, March 8th, 1808.

BIOGRAPHY,

&c. &c. &c.

AA, Peter Vander, a bookseller of Leyden, who, under the title of Galerie du Monde, published in 66 vols. fol. an atlas of 200 charts, as explanatory of the various voyages made between the 13th and the close of the 17th century. These, though accompanied with prints to represent the customs, edifices, and curiosities of different nations, display rather the labor and perseverance of the compiler, than either his judgment or accuracy. Aa made a continuation of Grævius' Thesaurus of Italian writers in six other volumes. He was still living in 1729.

AAGARD, Nicholas and Christian, two brothers, born at Wiburg in Denmark in the beginning of the 18th century. The eldest, who was distinguished for the acuteness of his philosophical writings, died 1657, and the other, known for his poetical talents, died 1664.

AALAM, an astrologer of the ninth century at the court of Adado Daula.

AALST, Everard, a Dutch painter born at Delft 1602. His talents were displayed with peculiar success in the representation of shields and military accoutrements, of dead birds and inanimate subjects, and his paintings, few in number are now highly valued for superiority of execution. He died in 1658. His nephew William became the rival of his uncle, and in his travels through France and Italy he deserved and obtained the friendship and patronage of the great, and particularly of the grand duke of Tuscany, who liberally rewarded his merit. His fruit and flower pieces were most admired. He died in Holland in 1679 aged 59, leaving several children by his servant maid, to whom he was married after his return from Italy.

AARON, elder brother of Moses, son of Amram, of the tribe of Levi, was born A. M. 2434. He was the friend and the assistant of his brother, and as being more happily gifted with the powers of eloquence, he attended him in all his interviews with Pharaoh in Egypt, and in his conferences with the people of Israel. Though he grievously offended God by making a calf of gold, as the representative of the divinity, which had conducted his nation safe through the Red Sea from the perils of Egypt, he was permitted to become the first high priest. This sacred office bestowed upon him excited discontent among the friends of Korah and his associates, but Aaron exercised it with honour and fidelity, and after investing his son Eleazar as his successor, he died in his 123d year, without being permitted to enter the promised land.

AARON RASCHID, a caliph of the Abassides, distinguished by his conquests, and he eccentricity of his character. Valiant in battle, he showed himself inhuman and perfidious towards the conquered, and ever made the sacred duties of the sovereign subservient to caprice, intemperance, or resentment. At once master of the finest provinces of Asia and Africa, his power extended from Spain to the banks of the Ganges, and exacted a tribute from Nicephorus the Roman emperor of the East. He deserves our admiration for the patronage which he afforded to literature and to the arts. He was eight times victorious in battle, and eight times paid his adoration at the tomb of the prophet. Charlemagne respected his character, and Aaron in token of friendship presented to the European prince a clock the mechanism and construction of which were regarded among the prodigies of the age. He died A. D. 809 in the 23d year of his reign.

AARON SCHASCOU, a rabbi of Thessalonica, celebrated for his writings.

AARON, a British saint, put to death with his brother Julius, during Dioclesian's persecution of the Christians, and buried at Caerleon in Wales.

AARON, a presbyter and physician of Alexandria in the eighth century, who wrote 30 books or pandects on medicine in the Syriac language. He is the first author who makes mention of the small-pox and of the measles, diseases which were introduced into Egypt by the conquests of the Arabians about 640. He was particularly explicit on the symptoms and on the progress of these disorders; but as his compositions are lost, and only scattered fragments are to be seen in the collections of Mohammed Rhazis, the moderns must ever remain in ignorance of the origin and probable causes of these dreadful scourges of the human race.

AARON, Hariscon, a Caraite rabbi who was known as a physician at Constantinople in 1294, and who wrote a learned commentary on the pentateuch, besides annotations on some of the books of the old testament, a Hebrew grammar, &c.

AARON, Hacharon or Posterior, another learned rabbi, whose writings are highly es-

teemed by the Caraite Jews. He was born in Nicomedia 1346. He wrote on the law of Moses, and particularly on the customs of his nation, in a treatise entitled the Garden of Eden.

Aaron, Isaac, an interpreter of languages at the court of Constantinople under the Commeni. He abused the confidence reposed in him, and with unparalleled inhumanity recommended to Andronicus, the usurper of his master's throne, to put out the eyes and cut off the tongue of his enemies, a punishment which was afterwards inflicted on himself by Isaac Angelus 1203.

Aaron Ben-Chaim, the chief of the Jewish synagogues at Fez and Morocco in the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote commentaries on Joshua, the law, the prophets, &c.

Aaron Ben-aser, a learned rabbi in the fifth century, to whom the invention of the Hebrew points and accents is attributed. He wrote a Hebrew grammer, printed 1515.

Aaron, a levite of Barcelona, who wrote 613 precepts on Moses, printed at Venice 1523. He died 1292.

Aarsens, Francis, a celebrated statesman, son of the register of the United Provinces. He was early initiated in politics, and at the court of France, where he was the first honored and recognised as the ambassador of Holland, he enlarged his understanding, and acquired the knowledge and the arts of negociation under Henry IV. and his ministers Villeroi, Rosni, Silleri, &c. Flattered by the people, esteemed by the monarch, and raised to the honors of nobility, he continued 15 years the representative of his nation, till either the popularity or the jealousy of the court procured his recall. He afterwards was employed in the same capacity at Venice, and in other Italian states, and he was one of those who negociated in England for the marriage of William of Orange with the daughter of Charles I. A persuasive eloquence and the arts of dissimulation and intrigue were united in Aarsens with an imposing appearance of bluntness and rustic simplicity, and rendered him at once dangerous and successful, so that Richelieu, who knew and employed his abilities, acknowledged that he shared with Oxenstiern of Sweden and Viscardi of Montserrat the honor of being the most consummate politician of his age. He died in an advanced age, and his son had the singular reputation of being the most opulent citizen of Holland. He left behind him an account of all the embassies in which he was engaged, and from the accuracy, the judgment, and the exactness in which his papers are drawn up and arranged, we derive a further proof of his genius and his perseverance. Memoirs of him were published by Du Maurier.

Aarsens or Aertsen, Peter, surnamed Longo from his tallness, was born at Amsterdam 1519, where he also died in his 66th year. Though brought up like his father to the profession of a stocking maker, he was at last permitted, by the entreaties of his mother, to follow the bent of his genius, and at 18 he began to study painting, architecture, and perspective. At Antwerp, were he married, and where he was admitted a member of the academy of painters, he gave proofs of his superior talents, and in his first pieces particularly excelled in representing the utensils of a kitchen. A painting of the death of the Virgin for an alter piece at Amsterdam was highly esteemed, and another equally deserved the warmest admiration, in which he represented the crucifixion with the executioner in the act of breaking with an iron bar the legs of the two thieves. This last was torn to pieces in a public insurrection 1566, and so unguarded was the painter in his complaints and reproaches on the occasion that the ferocious populace were with difficulty prevented from murdering him. He left 3 sons who also engaged in his profession.

Aartgen or Aertgen, the son of a woolcomber at Leyden, who, after following his father's occupation, turned his thoughts to painting, in the prosecution of which he acquired reputation and consequence. Regardless of the conveniences of life he was visited by Floris of Antwerp, and rejected the patronage and society of this amiable and disinterested friend, declaring he found greater gratification in his mean cottage than in the enjoyment of opulence. He was habitually intemperate, and as he never touched his pencil on Mondays, he devoted those days with his pupils to festivity and drunkenness. He was drowned in the canals of the city in the night as he amused himself according to his usual custom in playing through the streets on the german flute.

Aba, brother in-law to Stephen the first Christian king of Hungary, defeated Peter who had succeeded his uncle on the throne, and after he had banished him to Bavaria he usurped the crown 1041 or 1042. He disgraced himself by his cruelties, and after being conquered in a battle by the emperor Henry III. he was sacrificed to the resentment of his offended subjects, 1044.

Abaffi, Michael, son of a magistrate of Hermanstad, rose by his abilities and intrigues, to the sovereignty of Transylvania, in 1661. He bravely assisted the Turks, and became formidable to the emperor of Germany.

Abaca or Abaka, a king of Tartary whose ambassadors were introduced in 1274 to the ecclesiastical synod of Lyons. He conquered Persia, and proved a powerful and formidable neighbor to the Christians who had settled at Jerusalem. He died 1282.

Abano, *vid.* Apono.

Abaris, a Scythian philosopher, the history of whose adventures as mentioned by Herodotus and others appears more fabulous than authentic.

Abas, Schah, was seventh king of Persia of the race of the Sophis. He was brave and active, and enlarged the boundaries of his dominions. He took conjointly with the English forces 1622 the island of Ormus which

had been in the possession of the Portuguese 122 years. He died 1629 in the 44th year of his reign, and obtained from his grateful and admiring subjects the surname of great, and of restorer of Persia. He had made Ispahan his capital.

ABAS, Schah, the great-grandson of the preceding, succeeded his father in 1642 in his 13th year. He took Candahar from the Moguls, and valiantly resisted the attacks of 300,000 besiegers. Blessed with an enlarged understanding he patronised the Christians, and promised by deeds of benevolence and liberality to rival the greatest heroes of antiquity, when he was cut off by the lues venerea in his 37th year, Sep. 25, 1666.

ABASSA, an officer who revolted against Mustapha I. emperor of the Turks, and afterwards was employed against the Poles 1634 at the head of 60,000 men. The cowardice of his troops robbed him of a victory which his courage, his abilities, and his ambition seemed to promise, and he was strangled by order of the Sultan.

ABASSA, a sister of Aaron Raschild, whose hand was bestowed by her brother on Giafar on condition that she abstained from the marriage rights. The promise was forgotten: the birth of a son that was secretly sent to Mecca to be brought up incensed the emperor, and the husband's life was sacrificed by the tyrant, and Abassa reduced to poverty There are still extant some Arabic verses which beautifully celebrate her love and her misfortunes.

ABASSON, an impostor, who, under the character of the grandson of Abas the great, obtained the patronage of the court of France and of the grand seignior by whose orders he was at last beheaded.

ABATS, Andrew, a painter born at Naples and engaged in the service of the Spanish king. He died 1732. His fruit pieces and landscapes were admired.

ABAUZIT, Firmin, born at Uzes 11th November 1679, fled from the persecution which attended his parents on account of their profession of protestantism, and retired to Geneva where he found protection and peace. As he had early lost his father, his education was promoted by the care of his mother, who had the happiness to discover that the small remains of her shattered fortune were amply compensated by the improvement of her son. Geneva was the seat of literature as well as of freedom, and Abauzit was soon distinguished for his superior progress in every branch of polite learning, but particularly mathematics and natural history. In Holland he became the friend of Bayle, of Jurieu, and Basnage; in England he was honored with the friendship of St. Evremond and the correspondence of Newton; and William III. invited him, by offers of liberal patronage, to settle in his dominions; but the remembrance of Geneva, the asylum of his infant years, made him decline the generosity of the monarch. The fruits of his literary labors were few, unambitious to appear before the public, he chose rather to assist his friends than solicit fame in his own person. He however applied himself to antiquities, and as he was now enrolled among the citizens of Geneva and appointed public librarian, he showed his gratitude by republishing Spon's history of this favorite city, which he enriched with two dissertations, and other valuable explanations. As he grew in years, he continued to increase in fame, and it must be mentioned to his praise that he was flattered by Voltaire and complimented by Rousseau. He was an Arian in religion, but his sentiments were liberal and humane. He died March 20th 1767.

ABBADIE, James, D. D. a celebrated protestant minister born at Nay in Berne 1654, or according to others 58. After improving himself in France and Holland, he visited Prussia and settled at Berlin, at the solicitation of the elector of Brandenburgh, where, as minister of the French church, he enforced the duties of religion and morality, and gained by persuasive eloquence the favor of the prince and people. After his patron's death he accompanied the duke of Schomberg to Holland and to England, and after the battle of the Boyne, he was patronised by king William, whose cause he ably supported by his pen, and was made minister of the Savoy, and afterwards advanced to the deanry of Killaloe in Ireland. He died in London soon after his return from a tour to Holland, Sept. 23, 1727. Well informed as a writer, eloquent as a preacher, and as a man virtuous and charitable, he was universally respected and beloved. His writings were mostly on divinity, and they acquired unusual popularity, especially his treatise on the Christian religion. He also published a defence of the revolution, and, at the request of William, an account of the late conspiracy in England, compiled from the materials furnished by the earl of Portland and secretary Trumbull.

ABBAS, Halli, a physician, and one of the Persian magi, who followed the doctrines of Zoroaster. He wrote A. D. 980, a book called royal work, at the request of the caliph's son, to whom he has dedicated it, in the pompous and bombastic language of the East. It was translated into Latin by Stephen of Antioch 1127, which is now extant.

ABBAS, the uncle of Mahomet, opposed the ambitious views of the impostor, but when defeated in the battle of Bedr, he was not only reconciled to his nephew but he warmly embraced his religion, and thanked heaven for the prosperity and the grace which he enjoyed as a mussulman. He acquired fame as the interpreter of the verses of the koran, and more powerfully served the cause of Mahomet at the battle of Honain by recalling his dismayed troops to the charge, and inciting them boldly to rally round their prophet who was near expiring under the scymetars of the infidel Thakesites. His son, of the same name, became still more celebrated by his knowledge of the koran. Abbas was regarded with so

much veneration that the caliphs Omar and Othman never appeared before him without dismounting from their horses, and saluting him with the most profound humility. He died in the 32d year of the hegira; and 100 years after, Abulabbas Saffa, his grandson, investing himself with sovereign power, laid the foundation of the dynasty of the Abbassides, which continued to be transmitted in his family from father to son 524 years, during an uninterrupted succession of 37 caliphs, till they were dispossessed by the Tartars. Abbas Abdallah, the grandson of Abbas, the uncle of the prophet, was also distinguished as a teacher of the sacred book: as, before he was 10 years of age, he was said to have received inspiration from the angel Gabriel, whose communications with Mahomet were frequent and numerous. He died in the 68th year of the hegira, and was universally lamented as the most learned doctor of mussulmanism.

Abbassa, *vid.* Abassa.

Abbategio, Marian d', an ecclesiastic of the 14th century, who rose by his abilities to be governor of Aquila.

Abbatissa, Paul, a famous Sicilian poet born at Messina 1570. He translated into Italian verse Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and Ovid's Metamorphoses.

Abbiati, Philip, an historical painter of Milan, who died 1715, aged 75.

Abbon, a monk of St. Germain des Près, who was present at the siege of Paris by the Normans at the close of the 9th century. He wrote an account of this event in 1200 verses in execrable Latin, but, however, valuable for its fidelity and impartial minuteness. It is in Duchesne's collection, and it has since been edited by Duplessis, 1753.

Abbon, de Fleury, an ecclesiastic of Orleans, who after displaying his superior abilities in every branch of polite literature at Paris and Rheims, became abbot of Fleury, and supported with vehemence and energy the rights of the monastic order against the intrusions of the bishops. He was employed by king Robert to appease pope Gregory V. who wished to place the kingdom of France under an interdict, and he proved successful at Rome. He was killed in a quarrel between the French and Gascons 1004, whilst he endeavored to introduce a reform in the abbey of Reole in Gascony. Besides canons in which he explained the duty of kings and subjects, there is a volume of his letters extant, printed 1687, in folio.

Abbot, George, son of a clothworker and archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Guildford in Surrey 29th Oct. 1562. After receiving his education at the grammar school in his native town he became a member and fellow of Baliol College in Oxford, where he soon after distinguished himself as a preacher. His popularity recommended him to favor; he was chosen master of University College in 1599, installed dean of Winchester, and after serving three times with dignity and moderation the office of vice-chancellor, he was consecrated bishop of Lichfield and Coventry 1609. His learning was universally respected, as before his elevation to the episcopal chair, he was the second of the Oxford divines whom king James appointed to translate the new testament, except the epistles; and as a negociator he was employed to establish and cement an union between the churches of England and Scotland, where his address, his eloquence, and moderation were particularly conspicuous. After a rapid translation to the see of London he was, on the death of Bancroft, 1610, raised to the primacy, and in this high situation he maintained his character unspotted, and neither submitted to the arbitrary mandates of despotic power, nor exercised the ecclesiastical authority in the establishment of unmeaning ceremonies, or in shackling the judgment or devotion of the people. In his zeal for the protestant faith he promoted the union of the princess Elizabeth with the elector palatine, and he strenuously withstood the influence which James exerted to make him declare in favor of the divorce between the daughter of the earl of Suffolk, and the royal favorite Robert earl of Essex. He refused to sanction the mandate by which James permitted sports and pastimes on the Lord's day, and he forbad it to be publicly read at Croydon, where he then was. The evening of his life was darkened by a melancholy event, which his enemies wished to convert to his disgrace and degradation. As he amused himself with a crossbow in the grounds of lord Zouch at Bransill in Hampshire, where he retired for recreation every summer, he accidently killed the park keeper by an arrow which he aimed at a deer. This homicide was attended with a settled melancholy in the archbishop, who, as an atonement for the accident, granted an annuity of 20*l.* to the widow, and ever after once a month observed the fatal day, Tuesday, in penitence and prayer. His conduct however was misrepresented, and though James remarked that "an angel might have miscarried in this sort," a commission of ten persons was directed to inquire whether he was incapacitated from performing the duties of his office. He was honorably restored to his functions, the king passing a pardon and a dispensation by which he was cleared from all scandal, irregularity, or infamation. From infirmity he was unable to attend the councils, though he was present at the last illness of the king, and he assisted at the coronation of Charles I. But his influence now began to decrease at court; the intrigues of Buckingham poisoned the ears of the young monarch; and when the archbishop in 1627 refused to license a sermon of Dr. Sibthorpe, which justified, by unconstitutional means, the raising of a loan, he was disgracefully dismissed from the powers of primate, and ordered to withdraw to Canterbury, while the episcopal authority was exercised by commission by five prelates. He was however soon after restored to his full prerogative; but neither the threats of his powerful

enemies, nor the enmity of Laud and Buckingham, could prevail against his determinate zeal in support of the rights of the subject, and the liberty of conscience. He did not long preserve the royal favor, he died at Croydon on the fifth of August 1633, in his 71st year, and was buried according to his direction in the church of Holy Trinity at Guildford, where a stately monument was erected over his grave by his brother Maurice. In his general character Abbot was moderate and inoffensive; though a rigid Calvinist, he recommended to his clergy rather to gain the public esteem by morality than claim it as a due to their office. He was benevolent and humane, and among other acts of charity he endowed, with an income of 300*l.* a year, a hospital at Guildford for the support and maintenance of the poor. His publications were chiefly divinity, besides some treatises occasioned by the situation of the times.

Abbot, Maurice, youngest brother of the archbishop, acquired consequence in commercial affairs, and was employed in the direction of the East India company's concerns, respecting the Molueca Islands, which were in the hands of the Dutch. He was employed in 1624 in establishing the settlement of Virginia, and he was the first person on whom Charles I. conferred the honor of knighthood. Raised by industry to opulence and distinction, he was elected representative for London, and in 1638 was raised to the mayoralty of the city, a high office, which he adorned by the amiableness of his manners, and the goodness of his heart. He died Jan. 10th, 1640. His son George was of Merton college, where he took the degree of LL.B. 1630, and he distinguished himself during the civil wars in defending Caldecote Hall in Warwickshire, against the attacks of prince Maurice and Rupert. He died 1648, Feb. 4, aged 44. He published a paraphrase on Job 1640,—Vindiciæ Sabbati 1641,—brief notes on the Psalms 1651.

Abbot, Robert, D. D. eldest brother of the two preceding, was born at Guildford, and educated at Baliol college. After a short residence at Worcester, and at Bingham in Nottinghamshire, he was elected master of his college 1609, where he supported the respectability of his station by enforcing obedience, regularity, and temperance in the society. His eloquence as a preacher recommended him to further patronage; he was appointed chaplain to the king, and regius professor of divinity at Oxford, and in this office he neglected no opportunity to support the reformation, and warn his audience against the insinuations of popery. Laud was one of those who felt the severity of his oratory, and in a discourse in which the preacher inveighed against the arts of the puritans and the friends of the Romish church, the eyes of the audience were fixed upon the future archbishop, and created confusion and shame. On the vacancy of Salisbury, 1615, the king rewarded the labors of Abbot by nominating him to the see, and he was consecrated by his brother at Lambeth. The infirmities of a sedentary life however checked the intended improvements and reformations of the new prelate. He died March 2d, 1617, in his 58th year, and was one of the five bishops who in six successive years were installed at Salisbury. He was buried in his cathedral. His writings though few were principally controversial, and some of his manuscripts were presented to the Bodleian Library, by Dr. Corbet, who had married one of his daughters, and who was rector of Haseley, Oxfordshire.

Abbt Thomas, the German translator of Sallust, and the admired author of a treatise "on merit," and of another "of dying for one's country," was born at Ulm and died at Buckeberg 1766, aged 26.

Abdalcader, a Persian, who was greatly revered by the mussulmans for his learning, his piety, and the sanctity of his manners. His prayers breathed the spirit of Christianity: Almighty God, said he, in his devotions, I never forget thy bounty; my adoration is perpetually directed to thee, deign therefore sometimes to remember and pity my infirmities.

Abdallah, father of Mahomet, was a slave and a driver of camels, who however possessed such merit according to the followers of the prophet, that his hand was solicited in marriage by the fairest and the most virtuous of the women of his tribe. He was then in his 75th or 85th year, but so universally admired that on the night of his nuptials 100 young females expired in despair. His wife, though long barren, at last became mother of Mahomet.

Abdallah, son of Zobair, was proclaimed caliph of Mecca and Medina, after the expulsion of Yesid. After enjoying the sovereignty for four years he was besieged in Mecca by the successor of Yesid in Syria, and he was sacrificed to the ambition of his rival, 733.

Abdallah, a son of Yesid, celebrated as a mussulman lawyer in the 7th century.

Abdallah, son of Abbas, endeavored to raise his family on the ruins of the Ommiades. He was defeated by his rivals, and afterwards, on pretence of reconciliation, he was perfidiously murdered 754.

Abdalmalek, son of Marvan, was 5th caliph of the Ommiades, and began to reign 685. He surpassed his predecessors in military exploits, and extended his power as far as Spain in the west and India in the east. His avarice however was unbounded. He was called Abulzebab, because his breath was so offensive that it killed the very flies that settled on his lips. He reigned 21 years, and was succeeded by Valid the eldest of his 16 sons.

Abdalmalek, the last of the caliphs of the race of the Samanides, was dethroned and murdered by Mahmoud 999, after a short reign disgraced by effeminacy and weakness.

Abdalrahman or Abderames, *vid.* Abderames.

ABDAS, a bishop in Persia, who, by inconsiderately abolishing a Pagan temple of the sun, excited the public indignation against himself and his religion. He was the first victim of a persecution which called for the interference of Theodosius the younger in favor of the Christians, and which during 30 years produced war, carnage, and desolation, between the Roman and Persian empires.

ABDEMELEK, king of Fez and Morocco, was dethroned by his nephew Mahomet, but by the assistance of the troops sent him by the Sultan Selim, he defeated Sebastian king of Portugal, who had landed in Africa to support the usurper. The two African monarchs and Sebastian fell on the field, 1578.

ABDERAMES, a caliph of the race of the Ommiades. He was invited into Spain by the Saracens who had revolted from Joseph, and after he had conquered the whole kingdom he assumed the title of king of Corduba, and the surname of Just, though his cruelties and ravages were unequalled in the Spanish history. He died 790, after reigning 32 years.

ABDERAMES, a Saracen general of the caliph Hescham, who after conquering Spain penetrated into Aquitain and Poitou, and was at last defeated by Charles Martel near Poitiers, 732.

ABDERAMES, a petty prince in the kingdom of Morocco. He murdered Amadin his predecessor and nephew, and was himself after a long reign assassinated by a chieftain whose death he meditated because he presumed to court his daughter, 1505.

ABDIAS, a native of Babylon, who pretended to be one of the 72 disciples of our Saviour. He wrote a legendary treatise called Historia certaminis Apostolici, which was edited and translated into Latin by Wolfgang Lazius, Basil 1571, and is full of contradiction and absurdity.

ABDISSI, a patriarch of Assyria, who paid homage to pope Pius IV. 1562, and extended the power of the Romish church in the east

ABDOLONYMUS, a Sidonian of the royal family, taken from the obscure occupation of gardener and placed on the throne by Alexander the Great.

ABDON, a Persian, who suffered martyrdom in support of Christianity under the persecution of Decius, 250.

ABDULMUMEN, a man of obscure origin, but of superior talents, who seized the crown of Morocco, by destroying the royal family of the Almoravide race, and who extended his dominions by the conquest of Tunis, Fez, and Tremecen. He meditated the invasion of Spain, when death stopped his career 1156. His son Joseph II. carried his views of ambition into effect.

ABEILLE, Gaspard, a native of Riez in Provence, 1648. His wit procured him the friendship of the marechal de Luxembourgh, who at his death recommended him to the prince of Conti, and the duke de Vendome. His animated conversation proved agreeable to his patrons, and his witticisms were attended with peculiar effect when delivered with all the grimace of a wrinkled and deformed countenance, artfully distorted, to expresss the most ludicrous and comic ejaculations. He was at the head of a priory, and had a place in the French academy. Besides odes and epistles he wrote several tragedies, one comedy, and two operas, in a style languid, puerile, and uninteresting. He died at Paris, 21st May, 1718.

ABEILLE, Scipio, brother of the preceding, was surgeon in the regiment of Picardy, and he published an excellent history of the bones, 12mo. 1685, besides some poetry and a treatise relative to the employment which he held in the army, in 12mo. 1669. He died 1697.

ABEL, second son of Adam, was cruelly massacred by his brother Cain, because his sacrifice was accepted by the Almighty with greater favor than that of his murderer. This remarkable portion of sacred history has been beautifuly enlarged upon in the elegant and interesting performance of Gesner the German poet.

ABEL, king of Denmark, and son of Valdimar II. quarrelled with his eldest brother Eric, and when he had invited him to a reconciliation he ferociously murdered him and usurped his throne 1250. He was killed in battle two years after, during an insurrection of the Frisons, occasioned by his extortions and the severity of his taxes.

ABEL, Frederick Gottfried, a native of Halberstadt, who abandoned divinity for the pursuit of medicine, and took his doctor's degree at Konigsberg 1744. He published a poetical translation of Juvenal in German 1788, and after practising with great success in his native town died there 1794 aged 80.

ABEL, Charles Frederick, an eminent musician whose performances on the viol digamba were much admired. He died 20th June 1787.

ABELA, John Francis, a commander of the order of Malta, known by an excellent work called Malta illustrata in four books in folio 1647, in which he gives an account of the island.

ABELARD, Peter, a native of Palais near Nantz in Britany, born 1079, who became celebrated for his learning and his misfortunes. Blest with a retentive memory and great acuteness of genius he made unusual progress in logic, and wielded the weapons of subtile disputation with admirable dexterity. After being the pupil and friend of William de Champeaux, a famous professor of philosophy at Paris, he declared himself his rival, and opened a school at Melun, which he afterwards removed to Cabeil, where the display of his abilities drew numbers of pupils, and added stability to his reputation. Illness, however, interrupted his career, and after two years spent with his family in Britany he returned to Paris, and by the superiority of his mental powers he had the interest to gain the professorial chair which the successor of Champeaux resigned to become the pupil of this famous logician. But envy soon drove him from his

elevation, and after violent struggles with Champeaux and his partisans, Abelard abandoned the field and retired to Laon, where he applied himself to the study of divinity. Here he brought on himself the resentment of Anselm, who delivered lectures on theology, and he again retired to Paris, where his explanations of Ezekiel gathered around him the respect and the attention of a crowded audience. Naturally vain of his person, which was elegant, graceful, and engaging, and not unconscious of the reputation which his learning had acquired, he listened to the applauses of one sex, and received with avidity the admiration and the praises of the other. His success had rendered him opulent; but amongst those whose favors he boasted he could gain, he selected Heloise, whom her uncle Fulbert, a canon of Paris, was ambitious to render as superior to her sex in learning as she was in personal charms. With this view the artful Abelard was easily persuaded to board in the house, and he was now intrusted with the education of the object of his heart, whose improvement he was exhorted by the unthinking Fulbert to promote by compulsion and even by stripes. The moments intended for mental instruction were soon devoted to love, and, as he says himself, our studies now furnished us with that privacy and retirement which our passion desired. In this enjoyment of unlawful pleasures Abelard forgot the duties of his public life for the company of Heloise; his lectures were delivered with unconcern and remissness, and soon his pupils ceased to frequent his school. The passion of the lovers however was unveiled to the public eye, but Fulbert alone remained unconscious of the guilt of the preceptor until the situation of the unfortunate Heloise at last filled him with remorse and resentment. Abelard fled from the house, and persuaded soon after Heloise to retire to his sister's house in Britany, where she gave birth to a son, whom she called Astrolabus. The indignation of the uncle was pacified by offers of marriage from Abelard, who wished probably to recover the public esteem rather than to regain the confidence of Fulbert; and Heloise, though actuated by the singular wish of being the mistress rather than the wife of the man she loved, with difficulty consented. The nuptial blessing was pronounced in private; but whilst Fulbert wished the union to be publicly known, Heloise disdained to acknowledge it, and even solemnly denied it with an oath. Her conduct irritated Fulbert, and Abelard removed her from his pursuit to the convent of Argenteuil, where she assumed the religious habit but not the veil. This however incensed the resentment of her family, who seemed to dread further treachery from the lovers, and ruffians were hired by their intrigues, who in the dead of night introduced themselves into the unsuspecting husband's chamber and inhumanly deprived him of his manhood. Abelard fled upon this to a cloister, where he concealed his confusion from the public eye by assuming the habit of St. Dennis. Here the immorality of the monks roused his indignation, and after he had wandered on the territories of the count of Champagne, and been exposed to the persecution of an ecclesiastical council at Soissons, he retired to a solitary place in the diocese of Troyes, where he built an oratory; to which he gave the name of the Paraclete. His reputation and his misfortunes here drew around him a number of pupils, and by his eloquence the solitude of his residence was converted into a popular assemblage of theologians and philosophers. New persecutions however again awaited him; St. Bernard attacked him with such virulence and envy, that he left Troyes and fled to the abbey of Ruis in the diocese of Vannes, where the monks had elected him their superior. It might however be some consolation to him in his misfortunes to dedicate the Paraclete to the residence of Heloise and her sister nuns, who had been driven from Argenteuil. He had scarcely entered upon his office at Ruis than the monks, whose dissipated morals he wished to reform, began to persecute him, and even to attempt his life by poison. His writings on the Trinity likewise brought upon him the accusation of heresy from the archbishop of Sens, and as he demanded to make his defence, a council was assembled, in which Lewis VII. assisted, and St. Bernard appeared as the accuser. Abelard was terrified at the solemnity of the scene, and, instead of defending himself, he declared, that he appealed to Rome, and immediately left the assembly. His conduct was considered as irreverent, and as a proof of his guilt; and pope Innocent II. was solicited by the council to condemn his writings to the flames, and his person to perpetual imprisonment. The sentence however was delayed by the intercession of Peter the venerable abbot of Clugni. Abelard was received again into the bosom of the church and even reconciled to his persecutor St. Bernard. In the peaceful retreat of Clugni, in the company and friendship of Peter, who had received the melancholy wanderer with hospitality and compassion, the husband of Heloise forgot his misfortunes, and in his intercourse with the monks he exemplified the virtues of humility and resignation, which he frequently enforced to them with the eloquence of youth. He died soon after at the abbey at St. Marcellus on the Saon near Chalons, April 21st, 1142, in the 63d year of his age, and his remains were claimed by the unfortunate Heloise, who deposited them in the Paraclete, and who, while she paid honor to his memory as the founder of her house, still remembered him with the keenness of anguish as the former object of her love. She survived him till the 17th May, 1163, and was buried in the same tomb, where her bones still repose, though removed to a different part of the church; and an inscription and monument, raised by madame de Courey, the abbess, in 1780, point out the venerated spot. The loves of Abelard and Heloise have been immortalized by the pen

of Pope; but the genius of the poet however brilliant cannot throw a veil over the failings of the man. If we execrate the conduct of Abelard to Heloise while in the house of Fulbert, we cannot but contemplate with increased indignation the coldness and indifference with which he treats in his letters the affections and the friendship of the abbess of the Paraclete. Whilst he languished during the decline of life under the unmanly vengeance of Fulbert, he forgot that Heloise once virtuous had sacrificed her name, her honor, and happiness to his passion. The writings of Abelard are mostly on divinity or logical subjects, but his letters excite interest from the sensibility, the animation, and the elegance which Heloise has infused into them. A voluminous life of these two lovers has been published in English by Berington.

ABELL, John, an English musician, known for a fine countertenor voice, and his skill on the lute. Charles II. in whose service he was, intended to send him to Venice, to convince the Italians of the musical powers of an Englishman, but the scheme was dropped, and Abell at the revolution was dismissed from the chapel royal for his attachment to popery. He quitted England, and after various adventures in Holland and Germany, in the midst of opulence and of poverty, he at last reached Warsaw where he was invited to court. He evaded the invitation, till obliged to attend in consequence of a second order, he found himself in the midst of a large hall, seated in a chair which was suddenly drawn up opposite a gallery were the king appeared with his nobles. At the same instant a number of bears were let loose below, and the terrified musician was ordered by the king to choose either to sing or be let down among the ferocious animals. Abell chose to sing, and afterwards declared he never exerted himself with such successful powers before. He returned to England, where he published a collection of songs dedicated to king William 1701. He visited Cambridge in queen Anne's reign, but did not meet with the patronage he expected. The time of his death is unknown. He is supposed to have had some secret by which he preserved the natural powers of his voice to his last moments.

ABELLA, a female writer born at Salerne in the reign of Charles of Anjou. Among other books on medicine she wrote a treatise de atrâbili.

ABELLI, Lewis, a native of Vexin Francois, who was made bishop of Rhodes. After three years' residence he abdicated his episcopal office, and chose rather to live in privacy at St. Lazare in Paris, in the bosom of literary ease. He died there 1691 in his 88th year. He published among other works Medulla theologica, and his works are often quoted by the protestants against the eloquence of Bossuet and of the catholics, in the support of their worship of the virgin. The style of Abelli was harsh and inelegant.

ABENDANA, Jacob, a Spanish Jew who died 1685, prefect of the synagogue in London. He wrote a Specilegium, or Hebrew explanation of select passages in the scriptures, much esteemed, and published at Amsterdam.

ABENEZRA, Abraham, a Spanish rabbi, surnamed the wise, great and admirable, for the extent of his learning. Though skilled in geometry, astronomy, and poetry, he preferred the explanation of the scriptures, in which his zeal was often manifested by the boldness of his conjectures. His commentaries are highly valued, and also his Jesud mora, in which he recommends the study of the Talmud. He died 1174, aged about 75, after having acquired and deserved the reputation of one of the greatest men of his age and nation.

ABENGNEFIL, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, who wrote a treatise de virtutibus medicinarum and ciborum, little known, folio, Venice 1581.

ABENMELEK, a learned rabbi who wrote in Hebrew a commentary on the bible which he called the perfection of beauty, Amsterdam 1661 in folio, translated into Latin in 4to. and 8vo.

ABERCROMBIE, Sir Ralph, an English general celebrated for his bravery. He early devoted himself to the military service, and in 1760 obtained a lieutenancy in the third of dragoon guards, and two years after he became captain of the third regiment of horse, and in 1773 lieutenant-colonel of that corps. As his ambition was to distinguish himself in the service of his country he studied the duties of the military profession, and when he rose to the title of major-general in 1787, the rank was due to his merits and to his experience. When, in the revolutionary war of France, England determined to support the cause of Austria and of humanity, Sir Ralph was one of the gallant officers employed, and in the famous action on the heights of Cateau he conducted himself with such bravery that he was particularly noticed in the dispatches of the royal commander in chief. Ever foremost in feats of danger or glory, Sir Ralph was slightly wounded at the affair of Nimeguen; and in the winter of 1796, when the treachery of the Dutch rendered the continuance of the English troops no longer necessary in Holland, he had the care of the retreat of his brave countrymen. So much valor did not pass unrewarded with the ministry; after supporting the honor of the British arms in the West Indies as commander in chief and reducing several of the enemies colonies, he was made a knight of the bath, governor of the Isle of Wight and forts George and Augustus, and raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. When Ireland was distracted by faction, and a prey to seditious leaders, no officer seemed better calculated to restore order and confidence, and to suppress rebellion than Sir Ralph: and during his residence in the sister island his whole time was laudably devoted to the health and discipline of his troops and to the re-establishment of concord and mutual attachment among the

native Irish. In the attack made on Holland by the English Sir Ralph bore a conspicuous part, and the landing at the Helder and the subsequent actions evinced not only the bravery of his troops, but the judicious arrangement and military skill of their heroic leader, whose abilities even the French themselves were eager to admire and commend. In the Egyptian expedition, the popularity of the veteran chief marked him as destined to gather fresh laurels for his country. After a long delay on the shores of the Mediterranean, which seemed to argue almost timidity, Sir Ralph soon convinced the enemy that every noble exertion in the field of honor and glory can be expected from a British army. He landed at Aboukir, in spite of the obstinate opposition of the French, eighth March 1801, and advanced boldly towards Alexandria. On the 21st March a bloody battle was fought between the two armies, and the French, who had attempted to seize the English by surprise, found themselves unable to withstand the impetuosity of their opponents, and retired dismayed and conquered. This brilliant victory however was dearly bought; Sir Ralph, whilst animating his troops, received a musket ball in the hip, and died seven days after on board the fleet. His remains were conveyed to Malta, and there interred in the great church, where a noble monument with a becoming inscription records his meritorious services. This illustrious hero, whose character was so well delineated by his brave successor Lord Hutchinson, received in his decendants the noblest marks of respect which a grateful people can pay. The applauses of the nation were seconded by the approbation of the king and the parliament; and the honors of the peerage were granted to his widow and to his children. Sir Ralph was descended from an ancient and respectable family in Scotland, and one of his brothers, likewise engaged in the military service of his country, fell at the melancholy affair of Bunker's hill in the American war. Another brother has also acquired high distinction in the army. Sir Ralph was member of parliament for Kinross from 1774 to 1780.

ABERCROMBY, Thomas, M. D. a native of Forfar, who after studying medicine in the universities of Saint Andrews and Leyden, became physician to James II. by renouncing the protestant religion. The revolution soon after dismissed him from the court, and he applied himself to celebrate the martial achievements of Scotland in 2 vols. fol. in the 1st of which he is fabulous and disgusting, but in the 2d learned and instructive, and well acquainted with the history of the 14th and 15th centuries. He wrote besides a treatise on wit, no longer known; but he never distinguished himself in his profession. He died 1726 aged 70, and was buried in Holyrood-house abbey.

ABERNETHY, John, a dissenting minister, born at Coleraine in Ireland, October 19th, 1680. He was early removed to Scotland where he escaped the miseries which his family endured at the siege of Derry; and after he had finished his studies at the university of Glasgow, and obtained the degree of M. A. he returned to Ireland, and was soon after appointed minister of the dissenting congregation of Antrim. His attempts to convert the catholics in his neighborhood met with success; but the concerns of religion were for a while disregarded whilst he pursued with more zeal than prudence the views of the Belfast nonconformists, a society whose measures would have eventually proved dangerous to the peace and tranquillity of the country. Unpopularity was the consequence of these rash proceedings, and Abernethy, abandoned by his congregation and forsaken by his friends, retired to Dublin, where he became the pastor of a small society in Wood-street, and for ten years displayed moderation in opinions and exemplary manners. He died of the gout December 1740 in the 60th year of his age. He left several volumes of sermons much esteemed, which were published 1748, and to which an account of his life was prefixed.

ABGARUS, a king of Edessa, famous for the letter which he is said to have sent to our Saviour, and for the answer he received. This legend, first divulged by Eusebius, who asserted that he copied it from the public records of Edessa, has been sufficiently refuted by Spanheim, Du Pin, and Lardner, though supported by Cave and Pearson as founded on fact.

ABGILLUS, son of the king of the Frisii, was surnamed Prester John. He was in the Holy land with Charlemagne, and afterwards it is said went to Abyssinia where he made extensive conquests. He is the reputed author of a history of his journey and of that of Charlemagne into the East.

ABIATHAR, son of Abimelech, was the high priest of the Jews, and the friend and fellow sufferer of David. After that monarch's death he espoused the cause of Adonijah, in consequence of which he was deposed from his office by the successful prince Solomon and sent into banishment 1014 B. C.

ABIGAIL, wife of Nabal, averted by her submissive demeanor the vengance which her husband's insolence towards David had brought upon him. The monarch, struck with her beauty, married her after Nabal's death 1057 B. C.

ABIJAH, son of Rehoboam, was king of Judah after his father 958 years before Christ. He made war against Jeroboam king of Israel, and defeated him, and was succeeded by Asa one of his 22 sons.

ABIOSI, John, an Italian physician and astronomer, at the beginning of the 16th century. His dialogue on astrology was in great esteem.

ABLANCOURT, *vid.* PERROT.

ABLE or ABEL, Thomas, a chaplain at the court of Henry VIII. His attachment to the cause of queen Catherine, whose innocence he ably supported, brought upon him the resentment of the tyrant. He was accused as concerned in the affair of the holy maid of

Kent, and afterwards by the king's order he was sentenced to die on pretence of denying his supremacy. He was executed July 30th, 1540. His writings are now lost.

ABNER, son of Ner, was Saul's uncle, and his faithful general. After the monarch's death, he wished to place Ishbosheth on the throne, but afterwards followed the cause of David, whom he served with fidelity and honor. He was perfidiously slain by Joab, and buried with great magnificence by his master, who honored his remains with an epitaph, 1048 B. C.

ABOUBEKER, *vid.* ABUBEKER.

ABOUGEHEL, one of the enemies of Mahomet and of his religion. Though his son Aeramas became a convert to the tenets of the impostor, yet the father was for ever shut out from the blessings of paradise; and so violent is the resentment of the mussulmans against this first enemy of their prophet, that they call the fruit coloquintida, or cucumis asininus, in contempt, the melon of Abougehel.

ABOU-HANIFAH, surnamed Al-nooman, a celebrated doctor among the mussulmans, born in the 80th year of the hegira. Though he was imprisoned at Bagdat by the violence of a caliph, and though he died in his confinement, yet his learning, his virtues, and moderation found partisans in the east, and 335 years after his decease the sultan Melikshah erected a noble mausoleum in the city where his remains were deposited; and there were not wanting enthusiasts who declared that his name was enrolled in the old testament, and that his birth had been foretold as well as that of the prophet. Whatever honors however Abou-hanifah received from this zeal of posterity and from his admirers who assumed the name of Hanifahites, they were due to his temperance, to his exemplary life and the mildness of his character.

ABOU-JOSEPH, a learned mussulman, appointed supreme judge of Bagdat by the caliphs Hadi and Aaron Raschid. He supported the tenets of Abou-hanifah, and maintained the dignity of his office by impartiality. When he was one day reproached for his ignorance of one of the causes brought before him, for the decision of which he received an ample allowance, he jocosely replied, that he received in proportion as he knew; but, says he, if I was paid for all I do not know, the riches of the caliphat itself would not be sufficient to answer my demand.

ABOULAINA, a mussulman doctor, celebrated for his wit. When Moses, son of the caliph Abdalmalek, put to death one of his friends, and afterwards spread a report that he had escaped, Aboulaina, on hearing the circumstance, said in the words of the lawgiver of the Hebrews, Moses smote him and he died. The sentence was reported to the prince, and Aboulaina was summoned to appear. Instead of dreading the threats of the oppressor of his friend, he boldly replied in the words of the following verse in Exodus, Wilt thou kill me to-day as thou killedst the other man yesterday? The ingenuity of the expression disarmed the anger of Moses, who loaded him with presents.

ABOU-LOLA, an Arabian poet, born at Maora in 973. Though he lost his sight in the 3d year of his age by the small-pox, yet his poetry was animated, and his descriptions beautiful and interesting. He became a brahmin, and devoted himself faithfully to the abstinence and mortifications of that sect, and died 1057.

ABOU-NAVAS, an Arabian poet, whose merit was protected and encouraged at the court of Aaron Raschid.

ABOU-RIHAN, a geographer and astronomer, who employed 40 years of his life in travelling through the Indies. Though highly esteemed by the mussulmans, he has few pretensions to superiority of merit.

ABRABANEL, Isaac, a Jew of Lisbon, who pretended to be descended from David king of Israel. He was employed in offices of importance by Alphonso V. king of Portugal; but on the accession of John II. he shared the disgrace of the ministry, and either, from the consciousness of guilt or the apprehension of persecution, he fled to Spain, where he applied himself to literature. His fame recommended him to Ferdinand and Isabel, but when the Jews were banished from Castille, he yielded to the storm which neither his intrigues nor his influence could avert. He found an asylum at the court of Ferdinand king of Naples, but upon the defeat of the next monarch Alphonso, by the French armies under Charles VIII. he retired to Corfu, and at last to Venice, where he died in 1508 in his 71st year. He was buried with great pomp at Padua without the walls of the city. Though engaged during the best part of his life in the tumult and the intrigues of courts, Abrabanel cultivated literature in his hours of privacy and retirement. Blessed with a strong mind, he wrote with facility, but the persecutions which his nation had suffered, and which he himself had shared in all their bitterness, envenomed his pen, and scarce any thing was composed which did not breathe the most violent invectives against Christianity, and the most vehement desire of revenge. His writings are chiefly commentaries or explanations of scripture.

ABRAHAM, the patriarch, was born at Ur in Chaldea, A. M. 2004. He lived at Haran in Mesopotamia with his father Terah who was an idolater, and there he was informed by God that he should become the progenitor of a great nation. He left Haran and went with his wife Sarah and his nephew Lot to settle at Sichem, and from thence in consequence of a famine passed into Egypt. On his return to Bethel he separated from Lot, as their flocks were too numerous to continue in the same company, and he afterwards rescued him when violently seized and plundered by the princes of the country. Despairing of raising children by Sarah, he had a son, Ishmael, by Hagar

his Egyptian slave, and afterwards was promised by the message of an angel that his wife, though 90 years old, should bear him a son, and his name was by divine command changed from Abram, into Abraham, or the father of a great multitude. The promised son, Isaac, was born in due time, and the rites of circumcision established; but no sooner had Isaac reached his 25th year than God, to try the fidelity of the father, demanded the sacrifice of his favorite son. Abraham obeyed, and seized the knife to slay his son, when an angel from heaven stopped his hand, and substituted a ram for the burnt sacrifice. After Sarah's death Abraham married Keturah, by whom he had six sons. He died in his 175th year.

Abraham, Nicholas, a learned Jesuit in the diocese of Toul in Lorraine, who was for 17 years divinity professor at Pont a Mousson, where he died September 7th, 1655, in his 66th year. His writings were on theological subjects, besides some commentaries on the classics.

Abraham, Ben-choila, a Spanish rabbi skilled in astrology. He prophesied that the coming of the Messiah expected by the Jews would be in 1358. He died 1303. He was author of a treatise on the figure of the earth.

Abraham, Usque, a Jew of Portugal, though Arnaud considers him as a Christian. He undertook with Tobias Athias to translate the bible into Spanish in the 16th century; but though accuracy seems to pervade the whole, yet it is justly viewed as a compilation from preceding Chaldee paraphrases and Spanish glossaries. Another edition was published for the use of the Spanish Christians, and the difference of the two translations is particularly observable in those passages which appeal to the faith and belief of the readers.

Abraham, an emperor of the Moors of Africa in the 12th century. He was dethroned by his subjects, and his crown usurped by Abdulmumen.

Abrosi, John, an Italian physician. He wrote a dialogue on astrology, 4to. Venice 1494, which is to be found in the index expurgatorius.

Abruzzo, Balthasar, a Sicilian, known for his abilities as a philosopher and a civilian. He died 1665, aged 64.

Abruzzo, Peter, a Neapolitan architect, in the 17th century. His taste and genius were displayed in the beautiful edifices he erected in several cities in Italy.

Absalom, son of king David, was distinguished for his personal acquirements, his popularity, and his vices. He became the murderer of his brother Ammon who had defiled his sister Tamar, and he afterwards headed a rebellion against his father. He was slain by Joab, and his death was bitterly lamented by David, about 1030 B. C.

Absalom, archbishop of Lunden in Denmark, is celebrated as the minister, the favorite, and the friend of Waldemir. He displayed his abilities not only in the cabinet but in the field as a general, and at sea as the commander of the fleet. To these great qualities he added the virtues of a most humane and benevolent heart. He died universally regretted 1202.

Abstemius, Laurentius, a native of Macerata, in the march of Ancona, who lived at the time of the revival of learning in Europe. His abilities recommended him to the duke of Urbino who patronised him. His writings were chiefly explanations of difficult passages, besides a collection of 100 fables after the manner of Æsop, Phædrus, Avienus, &c. in which he frequently lashes the vices of his age, especially the immorality of the clergy.

Abubeker, father-in-law of Mahomet, was elected his successor, in opposition to Ali the son-in-law of the prophet. He supported with energy the fabric erected by the arts of the impostor, and reduced by conquest several of the Arabian tribes who wished to abandon the new doctrines to return to the religion of their fathers. Afterwards Abubeker turned his arms against foreign nations, and by the valor of his active general Khaled at the head of 36,000 men, he defeated an army of 200,000 men whom the Greek emperor Heraclius had sent to ravage the borders of Syria. His victories however were of short duration, a slow fever wasted his vigor, but before he died he appointed for his successor Omar a valiant chieftain, and after a reign of two years and six months he expired in his 63d year. He was buried in the tomb of Mahomet.

Abucara, Theodore, the metropolitan of Caria, who abjured the tenets of Photius to which he had some time adhered, and obtained a seat in the synod held at Constantinople 869. He wrote several treatises against the Jews and Mahometans, which have been published.

Abudhaher, the father of the Carmatians in Arabia, spread his doctrines by his eloquence as well as by the sword. He not only opposed the religion of Mahomet, but plundered and insulted the temple of Mecca, and carried away the black stone which was superstitiously believed to have fallen from heaven. His violence was not checked by the Mussulmans, and he died in peaceful possession of his extensive dominions 953.

Abulfaragius, Gregory, son of a Christian physician, was born at Malatia near the source of the Euphrates. He followed his father's profession, but afterwards applied himself to the study of the eastern languages and of divinity, and so great was his progress that he was ordained bishop of Guba in his 20th year, from whence he was afterwards translated to Lacabena and Aleppo. Though he gave way to the superstitions of his time, he is to be remembered with gratitude for the Arabic history which he wrote, divided into dynasties. This excellent book, which is an epitome of universal history from the creation to his own time, has been published with a Latin translation 1663 by Dr. Pocoke, who has added a short continuation on the

history of the east. Abulfaragius died in his 60th year 1286, and his memory was deservedly honored with the highest encomium which his nation could bestow.

Abulfeda, Ismael, succeeded his brother as king of Hamath in Syria 1342. When a private man he distinguished himself by his researches in geography, and published in Arabic an account of the regions beyond the Oxus, which was first edited by Grævius with a Latin translation, London 1650, and more recently by Hudson, Oxford 1712. Abulfeda, who had passed some part of his life in England, died in 1345 in his 72d year.

Abulgasi-bayatur, khan of the Tartars, was descended from the great Zingis, and as his youth was spent in the school of adversity, misfortunes and experience fitted him for the government of a state. After a reign of 20 years, during which he was respected at home and abroad, he resigned the sovereignty to his son, and retired to devote himself to literature. He wrote a genealogical history of the Tartars, which though occasionally disfigured by conceited terms, and various interpolations from the Koran, is truly valuable, as the only Tartar history known in Europe. It has been translated into German and French. He died 1663.

Abulola, *vid.* Aboulola.

Abu-meslem, a mussulman governor of Khorasan, who in 746 transferred the dignity of caliph from the family of the Ommiades to that of the Abbassides, and by that revolution occasioned the death of above 600,000 men. The caliph Almansor, whom he had supported by his services, cruelly seized him and threw him into the Tigris, 754.

Abundius, a bishop of Come in Italy, who assisted at the council of Constantinople, as the representative of Leo, and died 469.

Abunowas, an Arabian poet, deservedly patronised with other learned men by Aaron Raschid. He died 810. His works are still extant.

Abu-obeidah, a friend and associate of Mahomet. He extended his conquests over Palestine and Syria, and died 639.

Abu-said-ebn-aljaptu, a sultan, the last of the family of Zingis-khan. After his death 1335, the empire was torn by civil dsicord and ambitious chieftains.

Abu said-mirza, a man of enterprise, who, during the civil dissensions between Uleg Beg and his sons, placed himself at the head of an army, and declared himself independent. He fell at last in an ambush, and was killed 1468, aged 42.

Abutemam, a poet in high repute among the Arabians, and said to be inferior only to Almotanabbi. The liberality of the caliphs who patronised him was the constant theme of his muse. He was born at Yasem between Damascus and Tiberias about 846. The time of his death is unknown.

Abydene, wrote an history of Chaldea and Assyria of which valuable composition only a few fragments have been preserved by Eusebius.

Acacius, surnamed Luscus, from having but one eye, was the founder of the sect of the Acaciani. When elevated to the episcopal dignity, he opposed Athanasius, and hastened the banishment of Liberius from Rome. He was himself deposed by the council of Sardica, and died 365. He wrote, among other works, the life of Eusebius whose pupil and successor he was at Cæsarea.

Acacius, patriarch of Constantinople after Gennadius 471, established the superiority of his see over the eastern bishops, by his adulation and his intrigues with the emperor Zeno. He was opposed by pope Felix, but secure in the imperial protection he derided the thunders and the excommunications of Rome. He died 489.

Acacius, a bishop of Berea in Syria, who, though distinguished by learning and piety, persecuted Chrysostom and Cyril of Alexandria. He assisted at the council of Constantinople 381, in which were present 150 bishops. He died 432 in a very advanced age.

Acacius, a bishop of Amida on the Tigris, who sold the sacred vessels of his churches to ransom 7000 Persian slaves, which generous action produced a peace between the Persian king and Theodosius the younger.

Acca-laurentia, a woman celebrated in Roman history as the nurse of Romulus and Remus. She was the wife of the shepherd Faustulus, or according to others she was a common prostitute.

Acca, bishop of Hexham, was author of treatises on the sufferings of the saints, and other divinity works. He was a great patron of learned men, and contributed much to the embellishment of his cathedral. He died at Hexham 1740.

Accarisi, James, a native of Bologna, professor of rhetoric at Mantua. He published some learned works and died October 1654.

Accetto, Reginald, an Italian, author of a thesarus of the Italian tongue, died at Naples 1560.

Acciaioli, Donatus, a native of Florence, who distinguished himself by his learning, and by his political services to his country. Besides several treatises he wrote commentaries on the ethics of Aristotle, and translated some of the lives of Plutarch. He died 1478 in his 50th year at Milan in his journey to France as ambassador from the Florentines to Lewis XI. to implore his assistance against the ambitious views of pope Sixtus IV. His fortune was discovered to be so small that his daughters were portioned for marriage at the public expense, as a mark of the gratitude of the country to the virtues of the father.

Acciaioli, Renatus, a noble Florentine who conquered Athens, Corinth, and Bœotia in the beginning of the 11th century. As he had no male issue by Eubois his wife, he divided his conquests, and gave Athens to the Venitians, Corinth to Theodorus Palæologus who had married his eldest daughter, and Bœotia to his natural son Antony, who

afterwards seized Athens, of which his successors were dispossessed by Mahomet II. 1455.

Acciaioli, Zenobio, a learned ecclesiastic of Florence, who for 19 years was librarian to Leo X. at Rome. Besides several treatises and sermons he published a collection of Politian's epigrams. He died 1537.

Acciaioli or Acciauoli, Angelo, a learned cardinal, archbishop of Florence, who wrote in favor of Urban VI. He retained by his influence the Florentines faithful to Rome, against the opposition of De Prata, who wished to seduce them to the side of Clement VII. He died 1407.

Acciaioli, Magdalen, a native of Florence, celebrated for her beauty, but more for the powers of her mind. She was in great favor with Christina duchess of Tuscany, and wrote verses in a very pleasing and elegant style. She began a heroic poem on the persecutions of David, but died before its completion 1610.

Accius, Lucius, a Roman Latin poet about 170 B. C.

Accius Zuchus, an Italian poet of the 16th century, who has paraphrased some of the fables of Æsop. He is highly commended by Jul. Scaliger, but perhaps undeservedly.

Accolti, Benedict, a lawyer of Florence, but originally of Arezzo, secretary to the republic. Besides an account of the great men of his time, he has written an elegant account in three books of the war of the Christians against the Infidels, for the recovery of the Holy Land, from which Tasso has drawn the foundation of his Jerusalem delivered. His memory was so retentive that he repeated verbatim the Latin harangues of the Hungarian ambassador, on his introduction to the Florentine senate. He died 1466, aged 51.

Accolti, Francis, brother to Benedict, acquired an extensive reputation by the clearness of his judgment, the graces of his eloquence, and his knowledge of jurisprudence. He aspired to the purple, but Sixtus VI. in refusing it, flattered him with the compliment that such a promotion would deprive his pupils and the world of the advantages of his instruction. He died in 1470, leaving a large property accumulated by excessive parsimony. He wrote some ill digested law books, and incorrect translations of St. Chrysostom. As he was a native of Arezzo he is sometimes called Aretin. *Vid.* Aretin.

Accolti, Peter, a son of Benedict, patronised by the popes, and raised to the dignity of cardinal. He defended in his treatises the right of the pope over the crown of Naples, and died at Florence 1549, in his 52d year. His brother Benedict, duke of Nepi, distinguished himself as a poet; and his Virginia, a comedy, and some small poems are mentioned as deserving celebrity.

Accolti, Benedict, a man of violent passions, who conspired with five others to murder Pius IV. on pretence that he was not lawfully elected. The frequent audiences that he demanded of the pope rendered him suspected; he was seized, and with his companions suffered capital punishment, 1564.

Accords, Stephen Tabourot, Seigneur des, an advocate in the parliament of Dijon, who distinguished himself by writing some sonnets, and other light pieces of poetry. His "Bigarrures," and "les Touches," though filled with wit and humor, yet contain indelicate passages, under the name of acrostics, rebuses, leonine verses, &c. His title was imaginary, and borrowed from the arms of his ancestors, which was a drum, with the motto of "a tous accords." He died July the 24th 1561, in his 46th year.

Accurse, Francis, a native of Florence who became a professor of law at Bologna. Though surnamed the idol of lawyers, his glossary, printed at Lyons, in 6 vols. fol. 1627, is both inelegant and incorrect. He died about 1220, in his 78th year. His son also distinguished himself as a lawyer at Toulouse.

Accurse, Marius Angelo, a native of Aquilia in the 16th century, eminent for his critical and literary abilities. His Diatribæ on ancient and modern authors, are a monument of his extensive erudition, and of the delicacy of his taste. He also published Ammianus Marcellinus, besides notes on Ovid, Solinus, Ausonius, and other classics; and he made a valuable collection of MSS.

Acerbo, Francis, a native of Nocera, who published some inferior poems at Naples, 1666, to sooth the pangs of his indisposition.

Acesius, bishop of Constantinople, rigidly maintained at the council of Nice, that those who had committed any sin after being baptised, ought not to be again admitted into the church, though they might repent. Constantine felt the severity of the remark, and told the austere prelate, Acesius, make a ladder for yourself and go to heaven alone.

Ach Van or Achen, John, an eminent historical painter born at Cologne. He died 1621, aged 55.

Achards, Eleazar Francis des, a native of Avignon, distinguished as much by his learning as by his piety and great humanity to the poor during a plague. He was nominated bishop of Halicarnassus by Clement XII. and soon after sent to China as apostolic vicar to settle the disputes of the missionaries. After four years of labors and danger, he died at Cochin in 1741, aged 62. A tedious account of his mission had been published in three vols. 12mo. by Fabre his secretary.

Achalen, a British sovereign in the sixth century. When driven from his dominions he took refuge in Wales. He is mentioned with some commendation by Owen in his Cambrian biography, for having with his brother Arthanad performed a difficult journey on horseback up the Maelwg hills in Cardiganshire to avenge their father's death.

Achery, Dom Luc d', a native of St. Quintin in Picardy, who displayed his learning as an ecclesiastic and an antiquary by several valuable publications, particularly editions of the Fathers. In private life he was

respected and admired. He died at Paris 1685, aged 76.

Achillini, Alexander, a Bolognese physician known by his useful publications on anatomy and medicine, published at Venice 1568 in folio. He gave the name of hammer and anvil to two of the auditory bones, and distinguished himself as the follower of Averroes. He died in his 40th year 1512.

Achillini, Philotheus, a relation of the preceding, who wrote "il viridario," a respectable poem, to honor the memory of Italian genius, and recommend morality. He died 1538.

Achillini, Claude, grand nephew of Alexander, was distinguished for his knowledge of medicine, theology, and jurisprudence. As a professor of law he acquired reputation and honor at Parma, Ferrara, and Bologna, and gained the applauses of the sovereign pontif. In poetry he shone among the learned of his age, and his well known sonnet on the conquests of Lewis XIII. in Piedmont, procured from Richelieu the liberal present of a chain of gold worth 1000 crowns. He died at Bologna 1640 in his 66th year.

Achmet, I. emperor of Turkey, son and successor of Mahomet III. made war against the Hungarians, and afterwards was engaged in quelling the commotions of insurgents and of rivals. He died 1617 in his 30th year, and 14th of his reign.

Achmet II. succeeded his brother Solyman III. 1691, on the throne of Constantinople. He was unfortunate in his wars against the Venetians and the Austrians, but his private character was amiable. He died in 1695.

Achmet III. son of Mahomet IV. was placed on the throne by the heads of a faction which had deposed his brother Mustapha II. After he had artfully destroyed those dangerous subjects, he endeavored to increase the revenues of his empire by new taxes and by an alteration of the value of the current coin. He granted a friendly asylum to Charles XII. of Sweden, after the battle of Pultowa, and the kindness and the hospitality which marked the whole of his intercourse with that unfortunate monarch are entitled to the highest encomiums. Achmet made war against the Russians and Persians, and conquered Morea from Venice, but his armies were less successful against Hungary; and he was defeated by prince Eugene at the battle of Peterwaradin. He was preparing another expedition against Persia, when an insurrection hurled him from his throne, and exalted his nephew Mahomet V. from a prison to assume the sovereign power. He died of an apoplexy 23d June 1736, in his 74th year.

Achmet Geduc, or Acomet, a celebrated general of the Ottoman empire, who assisted Bajazet II. in obtaining the throne 1482, by whom he was afterwards inhumanly assassinated.

Achmet Bacha, a general of Solyman, who, when appointed governor of Egypt, revolted from his sovereign 1524, and assumed the dignity of independent emperor, which he deserved by his popularity, the firmness of his government, and the amiableness of his character. He was soon after defeated by Ibrahim the favorite of Solyman, and his head sent to Constantinople.

Achmet, an Arabian, who wrote on the interpretation of dreams. The original of this puerile performance is now lost, but a translation of it was made in the ninth century, and it was published in Greek and Latin by Rigault 1603 in 4to.

Acidalius, Valens, a native of Wistock in Brandebourg, who distinguished himself by his extensive erudition, and published learned notes on Q. Curtius. He died of a fever before his 30th year 1595.

Acoluthus, Andrew, a learned professor of languages at Breslaw. He published a treatise de aquis amaris, 4to. besides a Latin translation of the Armenian version of Obadiah, 4to. Leipsic, and died 1704.

Acontius, a native of Trent, eminent as a philosopher, divine, and civilian. He became a convert to the protestant religion, and found an asylum in the court of England, which he repaid by fulsome adulation to queen Elizabeth. His books met with great popularity, especially his works of the Stratagems of Satan, in which he wished to reduce to a small compass the fundamental doctrines of the Christian faith, and introduced an universal toleration in religious tenets. He possessed extensive abilities and deep penetration, but as he carried his ideas on religion too near scepticism, he drew upon himself the odium of the clergy. The time of his death is unknown. He was still living in 1566. He wrote other works besides, but his best performance is a treatise on the method of studying, printed Utrecht 1658.

Acosta, Gabriel, divinity professor at Coimbra, wrote a Latin commentary on the old testament, published in folio, and died 1616.

Acosta, Joseph, a provincial of the Jesuits in Peru, was born at Medina del Campo, and died at Salamanca 1600, in his 60th year. Among his writings, his history natural and moral of the West Indies in Spanish and translated into French, is particularly celebrated. As a missionary he laboured assiduously and successfully in the conversion of the Americans.

Acosta, Uriel, a native of Oporto, educated in the Romish religion, which his family though of Jewish extraction had embraced by compulsion. Naturally of a timid and superstitious mind, he directed his inquiries to comprehend the means by which he might escape eternal death, but finding himself bewildered in the writings and the spiritual creeds of professors, he sunk under his apprehension, and despaired of salvation. He was at that time only in his 22d year, when the passions often mislead the judgment; but instead of pausing in silence and meditation, he flew to Judaism, and expected to find in the law of Moses what the religion of Christ seemed to deny. With this view he

prevailed on his mother and brothers to leave Portugal, where the inquisition paralyzed the powers of the mind, and to accompany him to Holland. Here he was circumcised and admitted into the synagogue, but soon found that the rabbis were followers of Moses more in appearance than reality. He exclaimed against their profanation of the law, and his complaints were answered by excommunication. Under this dreadful sentence, in which he was not even permitted to salute his brothers, Acosta maintained an unyielding character, and even published a treatise against the immortality of the soul, and attempted to prove that the laws of Moses were not derived from God, but were a mere political institution. His infidelity was resented by the Jews, he was accused before the magistrates, and the payment of a fine of 300 florins at last delivered him from the horrors of imprisonment. Reflection now operated upon his mind, and after an exclusion of 15 years, he was again reconciled to the synagogue, and renounced his errors. Fresh imprudences however tarnished his sincerity, he was accused by his own nephew of not conforming to the rites of Moses, in his eating and other particulars, and a second time excommunicated. Seven years of persecution at last re-opened the door of the synagogue; but while he was promised forgiveness, he was artfully drawn into a submission to the severest discipline, which produced not only a public recantation of past errors, but the infliction of the 39 scourges of the law. This disgraceful treatment probably roused his passions to the commission of suicide. He attempted to shoot one of his principal enemies as he passed through the street, but missing in his aim, he immediately shot himself in the head with another pistol 1640, or according to others 1647. A few days before his death it is supposed that he wrote his exemplar humanæ vitæ, a bold incoherent composition.

Acquaviva, *vid.* Aquaviva.

Acron, a physician of Sicily who relieved Athens during a plague by burning perfumes. He lived about 440 B. C. One of the commentators on Horace. His scholia were published in the edition of Basil in 8vo. 1527.

Acronius, John, a mathematician of Friesland, who wrote on the motion of the earth. He died at Basle, 1563.

Acronius, John, a Dutch writer of the 17th century, who wrote against the Romish religion.

Acropolita, George, one of the Byzantine historians in the 13th century, celebrated for his knowledge of poetry, mathematics, and rhetoric. He was employed as ambassador and as governor at the court of Constantinople, and was the means of a reconciliation and reunion of religion between the two churches of the east and west, to which he gave his solemn sanction in the name of the emperor, at the second council of Lyons 1274. His history was discovered in the east by Douza, and published 1614. It is a faithful narrative of the public transactions from 1205 to 1265. Acropolita is generally called Logothete, the name of the place or chancellorship which he held. He died about the year 1283, aged 62. His son Constantine distinguished himself also by the public offices he filled at the court of the Palæologi.

Actius or Azzo, Visconti, sovereign of Milan, distinguished himself by his valor, and the integrity of his government. He died in his 38th year after a reign of 16 years, in 1355.

Actuarius, a Jew physician, who practised at Constantinople in the 13th century. His treatises in Greek are chiefly drawn from Galen, Paulus, and preceding medical writers. He is the first who recommended the mild purgative medicines of manna, senna, cassia, &c. used by the Arabians about 300 years before his time. His works on therapeutics, on urines, and on the animal spirits, &c. are inserted in Stephens's medicæ artis principes, fol. 1567. It is said that in honor of him the name of Actuarius is still given to the physicians of the court.

Acuna, Christopher, a Jesuit of Burgos, employed as a missionary in America. He published an interesting account of the Amazon river on his return to Madrid 1641, and the work has been translated into French, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1682.

Adair, James, an English lawyer of eminence, son of an army agent. He was in parliament for Cockermouth in 1780, and afterwards for Higham Ferrers. He succeeded serjeant Glynne as recorder of London, and afterwards resigned that situation, in which he had displayed integrity as well as ability; but his expectations of superior preferment were disappointed. He was one of the lawyers employed in the prosecution of the persons accused of high treason in 1794, and conducted himself with great candour and liberality. He died 1798. Two extracts were published by him called thoughts on the dismission of officers for their conduct in parliament, and observations on the power of alienations of the crown, before the first of queen Anne.

Adalard, or Adelard, son of count Bernard, and grandson of Charles Martel, was related to Charlemagne. On the divorce of Ermengarda by the emperor, Adalard left the court in disgust, and assumed the religious habit at Corbie. He was however still patronised by the great, and made prime minister of Pepin king of Italy; but he preferred solitude to the turbulence of an elevated station, and founded the abbey of New Corbie, or Corwey, in Saxony. He died 2d Jan. 826, in his 72d year greatly lamented, as his virtues had procured him the respect of the world, and his learning the title of the Augustine of his age. Only fragments of his writings remain.

Adalberon, archbishop of Rheims, and chancellor of France, was known for his great services as an ecclesiastic and as the minister of Lothaire. He died 988.

Adalberon, Ascelio, bishop of Leon, meanly betrayed into the hand of Hugh Ca-

pet, Arnoul arch-bishop of Rheims, and Charles of Lorraine, the king's rival, who had taken refuge under his episcopal protection. He died 1030. He published a satirical poem in 430 verses containing some curious historical facts.

ADALBERT, archbishop of Prague, preached the gospel among the Bohemians, and afterwards among the Poles, by whom he was murdered 29th April 997.——Another of the same name, bishop of Magdeburg, converted the Sclavonians, and penetrated far into Pomerania, as a Christian missionary. He died at Presburg 20th June 981.——Another archbishop of Bremen, who became very powerful in Denmark, and even obliged the king to divorce his wife Gutha, because she was somewhat allied to him. Though intriguing and violent, he possessed some good qualities, and in 1072, he formed some wise regulations for the conduct of the clergy and for the government of the kingdom in civil and ecclesiastical affairs.

ADALGISE, son of Didier king of Lombardy, opposed the power of Charlemagne after the defeat of his father, but was at last conquered, though supported by the troops of Constantinople, and he was put to death 788.

ADALOALD, a king of Lombardy, who was deposed by his subjects for his oppression, as well as his incapacity, and was succeeded by his sister's husband Ariovald. He died 629 in a private station.

ADAM, the father of the human race, was formed from the dust, on the sixth day of the creation, and placed in the garden of Eden, from which he was banished for his disobedience. This æra is fixed 4004 years B. C. Adam lived 930 years after his expulsion from paradise; and besides Cain, Abel, and Seth, he had several other children whose names are not mentioned in scripture. The name of Adamites was assumed in the 13th century, by some enthusiasts of Antwerp, who appeared naked in their meetings, and pretended that since the death of Christ men were restored to the original innocence of Adam. These tenets, which opened the door to every lasciviousness, were also followed in Bohemia in the 15th century, and from thence passed into Poland, where it is said they still exist.

ADAM, Melchior, a protestant of Grotkaw in Silesia, remarkable for his learning and his perseverance. After being appointed rector of a college at Heidelberg, he published in four volumes the lives of illustrious men, who had flourished in Germany and Flanders, during the 16th and 17th century. Though the lives are not numerous, yet the execution was laborious. He is however accused of partiality by the Lutherans, who consider him as too insignificant to pass judgment on the merit and demerits of the literati of Germany. He died in 1622.

ADAM, Lambert Sigisbert, an ingenious sculptor born at Nanci. He improved himself at Berlin, but the labors of his chisel were reserved for the admiration of his countrymen, and to adorn the palaces of St. Cloud and Versailles. His Prometheus, and Mars caressed by Love are most admired. He died 1759 aged 59.

ADAM, Nicolas, brother of Lambert, imitated and equalled him. He executed the mausoleum of the queen of Poland at Bonsecours, besides other works equally admired. He lost his sight some years before his death, which happened 1778.

ADAM, Francis Gaspard, younger brother of the two preceding, excelled also like them as an artist. He resided for some years in Prussia, and died at Paris 1757, aged 49.

ADAM, Thomas, an English divine, born at Leeds in Yorkshire, and educated in his native town and at Wakefield school. He was of Christ college Cambridge, but removed to Har-hall Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree. He afterwards obtained the living of Wintringham, Lincolnshire, where he resided for 58 years, an active, pious, and benevolent parish priest, and where he died 1784 aged 83. He published lectures on the church catechism, sermons, a paraphrase of the 11 first chapters of the Romans, and after his death appeared a collection of thoughts, to which his life is prefixed.

ADAM, Billaut, a joiner of Nevers, better known by the name of Master Adam. He wrote poetry while employed at his tools, and his effusions were often elegant and happy. He was flattered by the great, and patronised by Richelieu, but he had the greatness of mind to refuse the pomp of Versailles for the tranquil obscurity of Nevers where he died 1662. His poems, though once very popular, are now seldom perused.

ADAM, Robert, an architect, born at Kirkaldy in Scotland, and educated at Edinburgh. He was possessed of a strong genius, and he improved himself by study and application, and acquired in Italy a taste for whatever is great, bold and magnificent. He was patronised by George III. but resigned his employment of royal architect in 1768, on being elected member for Kinross. The breaking of a blood vessel put a period to his labors March 3d, 1792, and he was buried, in Westminster abbey. His talents had been happily called into action by the public voice, and not less than eight great public works and 25 private buildings were designed the year preceding his death, to remain as monuments of his superior powers.

ADAM, a canon of Bremen in the 17th century, who published an ecclesiastical history of Bremen and Hamburg, in four books, from the reign of Charlemagne to that of the emperor Henry IV. edited 1670, in 4to.

ADAM, St. Victor, an ecclesiastic at Paris, who published some theological treatises. He died 1177.

ADAM, Scotus, a monkish writer born in Scotland and educated at the monastery of Lindisferna, now Holy Island south of Berwick, at that time famous for the learning of its professors. He went to Paris and taught divinity at the Sorbonne, but afterwards became a resident monk at Melross

and Durham, where he wrote, besides an account of David I. of Scotland, the lives of Columbus and of some of the saints of the sixth century. He died 1180. His works were published at Antwerp, fol. 1659.

ADAM, John, a Jesuit of Bourdeaux, who wrote several treatises against the new disciples of St. Austin. He died 1684.

ADAM, d'Orleton, a native of Hereford, who became bishop of Winchester. He was intriguing and turbulent, and it is said that the life of Edward II. was sacrificed to this ambiguous expression which he used: Edwardum regem occidere nolite timere bonum est, which, with and without punctuation after nolite, will admit of two very different meanings.

ADAM, John, a Jesuit of Limosin, professor of philosophy. He wrote several works on theological subjects, little esteemed, and died at Bourdeaux 1684.

ADAMS, Sir Thomas, a native of Wem in Shropshire, who after receiving his education in Cambridge, became a draper in London, and rose to the high honor of lord mayor of London 1645. He was well acquainted with the privileges of the city, which he maintained with the spirit of independence. His partiality however to the royal cause rendered him suspicious, and the republicans searched his house for the unfortunate Charles. His affection was afterwards transferred to the son, to whom during his exile he sent as a present 10,000*l*. He accompanied Monk to Breda, to congratulate the monarch on his restoration, and for his loyalty he received the honor of knighthood and a baronetcy. His liberality in public and private life was unbounded; he erected and nobly endowed a school at his native place, founded the Arabic professorship at Cambridge, and at his sole expense printed the gospel in Persian, which he distributed in the east. He died in his 81st year, 24th Feb. 1667, of the stone, and after death his body was opened and a calculus of the extraordinary weight of 25 ounces extracted, which is still preserved in the laboratory of Cambridge. His honors were enjoyed by his descendants till the late Sir Thomas who died captain in the navy.

ADAMS, Thomas, a fellow of Brazen Nose, distinguished for his learning. He was tutor to persons of rank and respectability during Cromwell's usurpation, and officiated as chaplain to Sir Samuel Jones of Shropshire, and to lady Clare of Northamptonshire. He published "Protestant Union, or Principles of Religion," a valuable work, and died Dec. 11th, 1670.

ADAMS, Richard, a member of Brazen Nose, minister of St. Mildred, Bread-street, from which place he was ejected 1662. He wrote a few sermons, and assisted in the completion of Pool's annotations, and in the editing of Charnock's works. He died 1698.

ADAMS, William, D. D. fellow and afterwards master of Pembroke College, Oxford, was the friend of Dr. Johnson, and distinguished no less for the urbanity of his manners than the extent of his learning. He wrote some tracts and sermons, and acquired celebrity by the manner in which he attacked the tenets of Hume. It was during this controversy that the historian observed that he was the only opponent who maintained the dispute with the spirit and the manners of a gentleman. He died 1789, beloved and respected by the society over which he presided for fourteen years.

ADAMSON, Patrick, a native of Perth, who after studying at St. Andrews, travelled into France, as tutor, and with difficulty escaped the persecuting spirit which at the massacre of Paris, doomed to torture and to death the unfortunate protestants of every age and of every station. On his return to Scotland he was appointed minister of Paisley, and afterwards, by the favor and interest of lord Moreton, he was raised to the archbishopric of St. Andrews. In this elevated situation he was surrounded with dangers and difficulties, and the virulence of the presbyterians was successfully directed against him as the firmest pillar of episcopacy. James VI. however patronised him, and sent him as his ambassador to England, where his eloquence and his address gained him admirers, and raised such a tide of popularity in favour of the young king his master, that the jealousy of Elizabeth forbade him again to ascend the pulpit while at her court. In 1584 he was recalled home, and so violent was the irritation of the presbyterians against him, that, at a provincial synod, he was accused and excommunicated; and neither appeals to the king and to the states, nor the protestations of innocence, would have saved him from this disgraceful sentence, if he had not yielded to the storm, and implored for pardon by the most abject submission. His life continued a scene of persecution; even the monarch grew deaf to his petitions, and alienated the revenues of his see in favour of the duke of Lenox, so that Adamson had to add to the indignities offered to his office, the more poignant sufferings of indigence and wretchedness, in the midst of a forlorn, a deserted, and starving family. He died 1591, in his 48th year. A 4to. volume of his works was published containing translations of some of the books of the bible in Latin verse, frequently composed to alleviate his grief, and disarm the terrors of persecution.

ADDISON, Lancelot, D. D. son of a clergyman of the same name, born at Maulds Meaburne in Westmoreland, was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where his satirical reflections on the pride, ignorance, and hypocrisy of his superiors, in an oration 1658, caused such irritation that he obtained forgiveness only by a public recantation on his knees. He was afterwards engaged as chaplain at Dunkirk and at Tangier, and in consideration of his services, and of what he had suffered for his loyalty, he was deservedly preferred to the living of Milston and a Sarum prebend, and in 1683 to the deanry of Lichfield and the archdeaconry of Coventry. He died April 20th 1703, aged 71, and was

buried at Lichfield. He wrote several valuable treatises, among which were his historical observations, while resident in Africa, an account of the present state of the Jews, &c.

ADDISON, Joseph, son of Dr. Lancelot Addison, was born May 1st, 1672, at Milston near Ambrosbury, Wiltshire, of which place his father was rector. He appeared so weak and so unlikely to live that he was christened the same day. After passing through the rudiments of his education under Mr. Naish of his native place, Mr. Taylor of Salisbury, and Mr. Shaw of Lichfield, he was placed at the Charter-house under Dr. Ellis, where an intimacy began with Sir Richard Steele, which genius and reciprocal friendship have immortalized. At Oxford he entered at Queen's College, but the accidental perusal of some Latin verses recommended him to Dr. Lancaster, by whose patronage he was two years after, 1689, elected demy of Magdalen. His academical hours were not here devoted to bacchanalian orgies, or disgraceful intrigues; but the powers of the mind were cultivated and improved, and the frequent composition of Latin verses produced such correctness of style and elegance of diction that the Musæ Anglicanæ alone would give celebrity to the name of Addison. He next, in his 22d year, displayed his powers in English poetry, by some verses addressed to Dryden, and by a translation of part of Virgil's fourth georgic on the bees; and as the number of his friends increased with his popularity, the student was gradually converted into the courtier, and introduced by Congreve to Montague chancellor of the exchequer, a man who in discerning merit did not wish it to be forgotten that flattery is a tribute paid to power. By the advice of Montague, Addison laid aside his intention of taking orders; and, studying the temper of the times, he published a poem addressed to king William, and two years after celebrated the peace of Ryswick in Latin verses, which paved the way to a pension of 300*l.* a year, and claimed the still more honorable merit of being, in the opinion of Smith, the best Latin poem since the Æneid. Raised now to easy circumstances, he travelled to Italy, and with the eyes and the genius of a classical poet surveyed the monuments and the heroic deeds of ancient Rome, which he described in his famous epistle to lord Halifax, the most elegant if not the most sublime of his productions. He wrote here also his dialogues on medals, and according to Tickell, some acts of his Cato; and after a residence of two years returned to England 1702, with a meanness of appearance, which proclaimed aloud that he labored under pecuniary distresses. He now published his travels, with a dedication to lord Somers, and so great was its popularity that the book rose to five times its original price before it could be reprinted. When the victory of Blenheim was obtained, Godolphin looked out for a poet equal to celebrate the glory of his country, and Addison was recommended by Halifax; and soon after, when he had read to his patron what he had written, as far as the simile of the angel, he was appointed commissioner of appeals. On the following year he accompanied Halifax to Hanover, and was the next year made under-secretary of state. About this time he tried the opera of Rosamond on the stage, but the audience were regardless of the poet's fame, and it was condemned only because it was an English performance. When the duke of Wharton went as viceroy to Ireland, Addison accepted the place of his secretary, and with a salary of 300 pounds a year as keeper of the records of Birmingham, he made a rule, as Swift observes, of never returning to his friends, out of politeness, the fees due to his office. During his residence in Ireland the first paper of the Tatler was published by Steele, April 22d, 1709, unknown to him, though he soon discovered by the insertion of a remark on Virgil, which had originated in himself, who the author was. The Tatler was succeeded in about two months by the Spectator, a series of essays of the same nature, but written with less levity, and upon a more regular plan and published daily. In 1713 the Cato was produced on the stage, and was the grand climacterie of Addison's reputation. The last act was composed with haste, and a house was assembled by the intrigues of Steele to judge of the merits of his friend's performance. As the nation was at that time heated by party spirit, the production of an historical play was considered as political craft. The whigs applauded every line which extolled liberty, as a satire on the tories; and the tories echoed every clap to show that the satire was unfelt. When the play was printed, the queen expressed a wish it might be dedicated to her, but as Addison had promised it elsewhere, as a man of honor he could not retract, and Cato appeared without a patron; but such was its popularity, that it was translated into several languages, and introduced upon some of the other theatres of Europe. During the representation of Cato, Steele published another daily paper called the Guardian, to which Addison contributed much of his assistance. In this publication his papers were distinguished by a hand; in the Spectator they are marked by one of the letters which compose the name of the muse Clio. Success in literature did not render Addison indolent or conceited, and Steele has attributed to him the comedy of the Drummer, which he said he carried for him to the playhouse, and of which afterwards he sold the copy for 50 guineas. These circumstances are denied by Tickell; but as no writer has claimed the Drummer, it is deservedly considered as the production of the author of Cato. Political discussions occasionally engaged the attention of Addison, and on temporary topics he wrote the present state of the war—the whig examiner—the trial of count Tariff; pamphlets which disappeared with the subjects which gave them birth. Some time after, an attempt was made to

revive the Spectator, and 80 numbers were published of which a fourth part was by Addison; and these papers, perhaps more valuable than the others, for the religious and moral topics which they discuss, were collected to form an 8vo. volume. On the death of queen Anne, Addison, who had been appointed secretary to the regency, was officially required to announce to the elector of Hanover his accession to the English throne. He was however so overpowered by the greatness of the event, that the Lords grew tired while waiting for the niceties of his expressions, and Southwell, one of the clerks of the office, was directed to close the dispatches, which he immediately completed in the common style of business, not a little elated that he could do what seemed so difficult for the gigantic powers of Addison. Never loosing sight however of his public character, he published the Freeholder twice a week, from December 23d, 1715, to the middle of the following year, in support of the government, full of the most convincing arguments, and with humor forcible, singular, and matchless. In August 1716 he married the countess dowager of Warwick; but if it added to his elevation, it diminished his happiness, for it neither found them nor made them equal. She remembered her rank, and treated with so little ceremony a husband who had been tutor to her son, that the example of Addison can hold no great encouragement to ambitious love. In 1717, he was raised to his highest dignity, being made secretary of state, a place to which he was unequal, as he possessed not either boldness or eloquence to defend the measures of government in the house of Commons, but rather wasted away his time in his office in quest of fine expressions. He therefore soon solicited and obtained his dismission with a pension of 1500 pounds a year. His friends indeed palliated this relinquishment, but they as well as his enemies knew well that it was not on account of declining health or from the necessity of relaxation and repose. In his retirement he now laid plans for literary labors: he wrote a defence of the Christian religion, part of which was published after his death, and he proposed a tragedy on the death of Socrates, besides an English dictionary, and a version of the psalms. It is painful to relate that, in the decline of life, this illustrious man gave way to the suggestions of malice, and treated with unkindness Steele, whose friendship had been cemented by the lapse and trial of a long series of years. Lord Sunderland attempted to introduce a bill to limit the creation of peers, and this supported by Addison was vehemently opposed by Steele, so that various pamphlets replete with rancor and acrimonious expressions were issued from the press, and a perfect reconciliation could never be effected. But now he felt his end approach from shortness of breath, aggravated by a dropsy, and, like a Christian, determined to die at peace with all the world, he sent for Gay, and told him that he had injured him, for which he would recompense him. Of the nature of this offence Gay was ignorant, and Addison did not mention it, though it was supposed that some preferment had by his influence been withheld from him. Anxious still to do another kind office, he sent for Lord Warwick whose morals were dissipated, and whose principles were most licentious; and as he had often endeavored in vain to reclaim him by advice, he now wished to raise in him reflection and repentance. When he begged to know his last injunctions, I have sent for you, said the expiring man, that you may see how a Christian can die. The effect of this on the conduct of the earl is not known, as he died shortly after. When he had given directions to Tickell about the publication of his works, and on his death-bed dedicated them to his friend Mr. Craggs, he expired June 17, 1729, at Holland house, leaving only one daughter, who died unmarried 1797. Of Addison's character as a poet and a moral writer little more can be added, he was not only the ornament of his age and country, but he reflects dignity on the nature of man. He has divested vice of its meretricious ornaments, and painted religion and virtue in the modest and graceful attire which charm and elevate the heart. In Dr. Johnson's and Dr. Anderson's lives, from whom the above is extracted, a fuller account may be found.

ADELAIDE, daughter of Rodolphus king of Burgundy, married Lotharius II. king of Italy, and after his death the emperor Otho I. Her manners were exemplary, and her judgment and benevolence were exerted for the good of her subjects. She died aged 69, in 999.

ADELAIDE, wife of Frederic prince of Saxony, conspired with Lewis, marquis of Thuringia, against her husband's life, and married the murderer, 1055.

ADELAIDE, daughter of Humbert count of Maurienne, was queen to Lewis VI. of France, and mother of seven sons and a daughter. After the king's death she married Matthew of Montmorenci, and died 1154.

ADELAIDE, wife of Lewis II. of France, was mother of Charles III. surnamed the simple, who was king 898.

ADELARD, an English monk who, in the 12th Century, visited Egypt and Arabia, and translated into Latin Euclid's Elements, before the Greek manuscripts of the work were known in Europe. Several other translations by him from mathematical as well as medical writers, are still preserved in Corpus Christi and Trinity College libraries at Oxford.

ADELBOLD, bishop of Utrecht, and author of a life of the emperor Henry II. died 1207.

ADELER, Curtius, called also Servisen, a native of Norway, who served in the Dutch navy, and then went to Venice, where he was raised to the rank of admiral, and made knight of St. Mark, with a pension for his meritorious services against the Turks. He married a woman of rank at Amsterdam, and spent the latter part of his life at Copenhagen, where he died 1675 aged 53, universally respected.

ADELGREIFF, John Albrecht, natural son of a priest near Elbing, was known for the eccentricity and madness of his conduct. He pretended to be the vicegerent of God on earth, an office which he said he had received from seven angels, and he was at last condemned to death at Koningsberg for blasphemy and magic in 1636. He ridiculed his judges, and asserted that his body would rise again in three days.

ADELMAN, a bishop of Bresci in the 11th century, who wrote a letter on the eucharist to Berenger, in a style argumentative and dispassionate, and printed at Louvaine 1561 in 8vo. He died 1062.

ADELPHUS, a philosopher of the third century, who mingled the doctrines of Plato with the tenets of the Gnostics. He was opposed by Plotinus.

ADEODATUS or GODSGIFT, a Roman priest, elevated to the papal throne 672. He died four years after universally respected for piety and many virtues.

ADER, William, a learned physician of Toulouse in the 17th century who wrote a book to prove that the diseases and infirmities which our Saviour cured could not have been removed by human art. Vigneul Marville says, this book was written to disprove what the author had before asserted, when he maintained a contary opinion.

ADHAB-EDDOULAT, an emperor of Persia, after his uncle Amad-Eddoulat. He was not only warlike but humane, and a great patron of letters and of arts. He embellished Bagdad and other places which he had conquered, by magnificent public edifices, and died 982 aged 47.

ADHELME, William, nephew to Ina king of the West Saxons, was the first bishop of Sherborne, and so learned that he is said to have been the first Englishman who wrote Latin, and introduced poetry into England. His life was written by William of Malmesbury. He died in 709. His works were edited 1601 at Mentz.

ADHEMAR, William, a native of Provence, who dedicated his book on illustrious ladies to the empress Beatrix wife of Frederic Barbarossa, whose patronage and esteem he experienced. He died about 1190.

ADIMANTUS, a Manichæan sectary at the close of the third century, who denied the authenticity of the old testament, in a treatise which was ably combatted by St. Augustine.

ADIMARI, Raphael, an Italian historian, born at Rimini in the 16th century, not so highly esteemed as Clementini. He wrote the history of his country in 2 vols. 4to. 1616.

ADIMARI, Alexander, a Florentine, admired for his poetical genius. He died in his 70th year, in 1649.

ADLERFELDT, Gustavus, a learned Swede, who was in the suit of Charles XII. of whose battles he has given a faithful and minute account. He was killed by a cannon ball at the battle of Pultowa 1709, and on that fatal day his history concludes. The work was translated into French by his son, four vols. 12mo. 1740.

ADLZREITTER, John, chancellor of Bavaria, in the 17th century, wrote in Latin the annals of his country, printed, Leipsic, folio, 1710.

ADO, *vid.* ADON.

ADOLPHUS, count of Nassau, was crowned king and emperor of the Romans 1292. He showed himself violent and oppressive, and was killed six years after in a battle near Spires by his rival Albert of Austria, who succeeded him July 2d, 1298.

ADOLPHUS, a count of Cleves, who instituted an order of chivalry in 1380, which has long since been abolished.

ADOLPHUS, bishop of Mersburg, opposed the doctrines of Luther, but afterwards favored their establishment. He died 1526, aged 68.

ADOLPHUS FREDERIC II. king of Sweden, showed himself the patron of learning and science, the dispenser of justice, and the friend of merit. He founded the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, at Torneo, and died 12th of Feb. 1771, in his 61st year, and in the 20th of his reign.

ADOLPHUS, duke of Sleswick, refused the crown of Denmark after the death of Christopher III. and placed it on the head of his nephew Christiern I. He died in 1459, after a life of benevolence and wisdom.

ADON, archbishop of Vienne in Dauphiné, died 16th December 875 at the age of 76, after a life devoted to the care of his diocese and the regulation of his clergy. He wrote a useful chronicle, printed at Paris, folio, 1522, and at Rome 1745, folio, besides a martyrology, published 1613.

ADORNE, Francis, a Jesuit of a Genoese family, wrote on ecclesiastical discipline at the request of Charles IX. He died 13th January 1586 aged 56.

ADORNE, Antony, a Genoese, of a plebeian family, raised to the dignity of doge in 1383. His reign was in the midst of tumults and insurrections, which the Genoese attempted to appease by resigning their independence into the hands of Charles VI. of France in 1396. Adorne was appointed governor, but Genoa regained her liberty afterwards.

ADORNE, Gabriel, a Genoese, who during the tumultuous times of his country became doge, 1336. He was driven from power four years after by Fregose a more successful rival.

ADORNE, Prosper, a Genoese, made doge after the expulsion of the French in 1460. He afterwards betrayed his power into the hands of the duke of Milan, to avenge himself against his rivals in the state ; but the love of independence prevailed, the Milanese were banished, and Prosper declared the defender of Genoese liberty. His enemies at last prevailed, and at the end of a life chequered by popularity and by misfortunes he fled to Naples, where he died 1486.

ADORNE, Jerome, a Genoese of the same family, who opposed the party of the Fregoses, who aspired to the supreme power. His abilities were of great service to his country,

and Genoa, placed by his means in 1522 under the protection and in the alliance of Charles V. enjoyed peace and prosperity. He was much respected as a negociator, as an admiral, as a politician, and as a public magistrate.

ADORNI, Catherine Fieschi, a Genoese lady who married her countryman Julian Adorni, a dissipated youth, whom by her modest and virtuous conduct she reclaimed. After his death she retired to Geneva, where she devoted herself to acts of piety and benevolence. She died there 14th December 1510 aged 63. She wrote several works on divinity subjects.

ADRETS, Francis Beaumont des, a descendant of an ancient family in Dauphiné, possessed a bold enterprising spirit. He embraced the cause of the Huguenots in resentment to the duke of Guise, and glutted his vengeance by inflicting the most barbarous punishments and tortures on those who fell into his hands. It is said that he often compelled his prisoners to leap from the battlements on the pikes of his soldiers. One of these wretched victims, being severely reproved for having twice shrunk from the fatal leap, answered, As bold as you are, I defy your leaping in the third attempt. The reply saved the devoted man. Even his friends feared him, and Coligny palliated his licentiousness by comparing him to a lion whose fury was accidentally converted to the good of his party. He died despised and neglected in 1587, leaving two sons and a daughter in whom the family became extinct. One of the sons was engaged in the murders of St. Bartholomew, and he showed himself as cruel and vindictive as his father. The life of Adrets was published by Guy Allard, Grenoble 1675, in 12mo.

ADRIA, John James, a physician in the service of Charles V. He wrote some treatises on his profession, and died in his native town of Mazara 1560.

ADRIAN, Publ. Ælius, emperor of Rome after the death of Trajan, died in the 63d year of his age, and the 22d of his reign, A. D. 139.

ADRIAN, a Greek author in the 5th century, who wrote an introduction to the scriptures in Greek, printed at Augsburg, 1602, in 4to. and in Latin 1650, fol.

ADRIAN, a learned Carthusian, who like Petrarch wrote an admired treatise called de remediis utriusque fortunæ, published at Cologne 1471 in 4to.

ADRIAN I. a Roman patrician raised to the pontificate in 772. He highly embellished St. Peter's church, and showed himself very benevolent and humane, during a famine occasioned by the inundations of the Tiber. He died 26th December 795.

ADRIAN II. was raised to the popedom 867. He was in this character artful and intriguing, and was deeply engaged in making the patriarch of Constantinople bow before the chair of St. Peter, and in subjecting under the papal power the kings and princes of western Europe, by the threats of excommunication. He died 872.

ADRIAN III. was elected Pope 884, and enjoyed his dignity only one year. He died as he was going to the diet to be held at Worms.

ADRIAN IV. a native of Langley in Hertfordshire, the only Englishman raised to the papal chair. His name was Nicholas Brekespere. In his youth he was employed in mean offices in the abbey of St. Alban's, and after his being refused admission in a superior order, he travelled though in obscure circumstances into France, where his orderly behaviour and his engaging appearance recommended him to the monks of Paris, and procured him an acquaintance with the most essential branches of literature. He afterwards retired to the abbey of St. Rufus in Provence, where he was made superior, but the turbulence of the monks carried accusations to Rome against him, and the pope, Eugenius III. who admired the eloquence of Adrian, removed him from his persecutors, and created him cardinal and bishop of Alba, 1146. Under this patronage he was sent as legate to Norway and Denmark, and his popular preaching and his influence were successful in spreading the light of the gospel in these uncivilized countries. On the death of Anastasius he was elected to the papal chair November 1154, and he received on his elevation by the embassy of three bishops and an abbot, the congratulations of Henry II. of England, who thus paid homage to a man who a few years before had left his kingdom as a mendicant. Henry was the favorite of the pope, and he received the papal permission and apostolic blessing, when he undertook the conquest of Ireland. In his government of Rome, Adrian was jealous of his power, he repressed the insurrections of the consuls who aspired to the independence of ancient times, and by the terrors of excommunication he rendered the king of Sicily submissive to his temporal authority. The emperor of Germany likewise acknowledged his power, and after holding the stirrup whilst his spiritual master mounted on horseback, he owned his dependence on the see of Rome, and humbly received consecration in the church of St. Peter. Yet in the midst of prosperity, Adrian felt the oppressive weight of greatness, and in a familiar conversation with his friend and countryman John of Salisbury, he bitterly complained that an elevated situation is not always the parent of happiness. He died September 1st, 1559, in the fourth year and tenth month of his pontificate, and was buried in St. Peter's church. He showed himself an able and prudent pontiff, and his short reign added much to the security and to the happiness of the Roman state.

ADRIAN V. a native of Genoa, raised to the pontificate in 1276. He died 38 days after. He had been employed in 1254 and in 1265 as papal legate in England, to settle the disputes between the king and his rebellious barons.

ADRIAN VI. a native of Utrecht, of obscure birth. His abilities gradually raised

him to consequence; he was preceptor to the emperor Charles V. and procured in the Spanish dominions the highest honors in church and state which could gratify his ambition. He was elected pope in 1522, and died after a short and turbulent reign of one year, in which like his predecessor Adrian IV. he lamented the misery of greatness.

Adrian de Castello, born at Cornetto in Tuscany of obscure parentage, was employed by the popes as legate in Scotland and England. His great abilities recommended him to the friendship of Morton the primate and to the patronage of Henry VII. by whom he was raised to the bishopric of Hereford, and afterwards of Bath and Wells. He chiefly resided at Rome, while the care of his diocese was intrusted to Wolsey, and in this place of intrigue and treachery he forgot the dignity of his character, by conspiring against pope Leo X. from the ambitious expectation of being raised to the pontificate, according to a prophecy which declared the name of the successor to be Adrian. He was fined 12,500 ducats, and forbidden to leave Rome; but afterwards, upon the discovery of the plot, Adrian fled from the city, and in consequence was solemnly stripped of all his ecclesiastical honors 1518. The place of his retreat, and the time of his death, are unknown, though some imagine that he concealed his disgrace among the Mahometans of Asia. Polydore Virgil, who shared his friendship and his liberality, has bestowed the highest encomium upon his character, as a man of taste and judgment, and as the first since the age of Cicero, who had revived the classical style of chaste latinity and pure diction. According to Polydore, he died at Riba in the bishopric of Trent.

Adriani, John Baptist, a noble of Florence, who was secretary to the republic, and distinguished himself as a statesman and a man of letters. He died 1579 in his 68th year. He wrote an history of his own times, which is a continuation of Guicciardini's, valuable for its candor and authenticity, and highly commended by the indefatigable Thuanus. He composed, besides, six funeral orations upon the first characters of the times, and was the author of a letter on ancient painters and sculptors prefixed to Vasari.

Adriani, Marcellus, a native of Florence, who left a manuscript translation of Plutarch, and of Demetrius Phalereus. This last was published by the able Gozi at Florence 1738. He died 1604.

Adrichomia, Cornelia, a nun in Holland of the Augustine order, who published a poetical version of the psalms in the 16th century.

Adrichomius, Christian, a native of Delft, who died at Cologne in 1585 in his 52d year. He was for some time director of the nuns of Barbara; and afterwards, when civil commotions drove him from his country, he presided in the same capacity over the canonesses of Nazareth. He published a description of Judæa, called Theatrum terræ sanctæ, with a chronicle of the old and new testament, fol. 1593, in which he depends too much on the authority of Annius of Viterbo.

Adson, an abbot of Luxeuil, in 960, author of the miracles of Saint Vandalbert, third abbot of the place, a work full of superstitious and legendary tales.

Ædesius, succeeded Jamblichus, as teacher of Platonic philosophy in Cappadocia in the 4th century.

Ægeates, John, a priest of the Nestorian sect, who flourished 483, and wrote a treatise against the council of Chalcedon, and an ecclesiastical history from the reign of Theodosius to that of Zeno.

Ægidius, Peter Albiensis, a writer sent by Francis I. to examine and to give an account of the most celebrated places of Asia, Greece, and Africa. He was seized by pirates, but made his escape, and died of a surfeit in his 65th year, 1555. He published an account of his travels besides other works.

Ægidius, Atheniensis, a Grecian physician in the 8th century, who became a Benedictine monk, and published several learned treatises, especially de pulsibus, and de venenis. Some imagine there was another author of the same name.

Ægidius, de Colonna, divinity professor at Paris, was general of the Augustines, and for his learning received the appellation of Doctor fundatissimus. His works are now deservedly forgotten. He died 1316.

Ægineta, Paulus, a physician of Ægina in the 7th century, who first was acquainted with the cathartic powers of rhubarb. His works appeared at Paris in fol. 1532.

Æginhard, a German, educated by Charlemagne of whom he became the faithful secretary. He retired from the active scenes of life after the loss of Imma his beloved wife, whom some have falsely called daughter of the emperor, asserting that she conveyed her husband on her shoulders from her house through the snow, that his escape might not be traced by the jealousy of her father. Æginhard is the author of a valuable life of Charlemagne, besides annals from 741 to 839, and letters. He died 840. His works were first edited at Paris, 2 vols. fol. 1576.

Ælfred, *vid.* Alfred.

Ælian, Claudius, an historian born in Italy in the first century. He wrote in the Greek language an history of animals, a various history, &c. published by Gesner 1556.

Ælianus, Meccius, a physician before Galen, the first who used treacle against the plague, and with success.

Ælst, a Dutch painter, *vid.* Aalst.

Æmiliani, Jerome, a noble Venetian, one of the founders of the regular clerks of Saint Maieul, in the 16th century.

Æmilianus, C. Julius, a Moor who, from the lowest station, rose to the imperial dignity, which he enjoyed only four months. He was succeeded by Valerian.

Æmilius, Paulus, a Roman general, ce-

lebrated for his victory over Perseus king of Macedonia. He died aged 64, B. C. 164.

ÆMILIUS, Paulus, a native of Verona, invited into France by Lewis XII. by the advice of Poncher bishop of Paris, and engaged to write a Latin history of the French monarchy. The work, which employed 18 or according to others 30 years of his life, was left unfinished at his death, is divided into ten books, from the reign of Pharamond to the fifth year of Charles VIII. in 1488. The whole is written with judgment and precision, and though the author was delicate even to a fault in the choice and collocation of his words, yet his style is elegant and correct, if we except a studied affectation of antiquity in the names of men and of places. This history was continued by Arnoldus Ferronius who completed it by the addition of nine books to the death of Francis I. Æmilius died in 1529, and left behind him the amiable character of a man of learning, virtue, and integrity. He was buried in the cathedral at Paris.

ÆNEAS, Gazeus, author of a dialogue on the immortality of the soul, and the resurrection, printed Greek and Latin, 1560, Basil, and Leipsic 1655, was a platonic philosopher of the fifth century converted to Christianity.

ÆNEAS, Sylvius, a native of Corsigny in Sienna, of the family of the Piccolimini. After struggling with poverty in his younger years, he rose to consequence by his abilities and was employed as secretary to cardinal Capranica, at the council of Basil in 1481. He came to Scotland to mediate a peace between that country and the English crown, and at his return was promoted to the dignity of secretary to the council of Basil, an assembly which he defended against the usurpation of Rome by his eloquence as well as by his writings. He was afterwards engaged in several embassies to Trent, Frankfort, &c. and in one of these, at Strasburg, he had an intrigue with a lady, by whom he had a son; a circumstance which he endeavors to palliate and ridicule in a letter to his father, with more affectation than vivacity. About 1439 he was sent as ambassador to the imperial court, and so high was his reputation that the emperor Frederic not only received him with kindness, but crowned him with the poetical laurel, promoted him to the highest dignities, and honored him with his friendship and confidence. During the schism which distracted Rome, he wished to stand neuter; but he at last followed the example of Frederic, and espoused the cause of Eugenius, to whom, after a recantation of his errors, he was reconciled. His elevation to the rank of cardinal as a reward for his services, was followed in 1458, by his election to the papal chair, on the death of Callixtus, and by the publication of a bull which condemned and renounced all that he had said or written in the defence of the council of Basil, and exhorted the members of his church to reject Æneas Sylvius and submissively to receive Pius II. the name which he assumed. The character of firmness and dignity which he had maintained in private life, he displayed at the head of the church. He expelled tyrants, supported the election of princes, and every where established and confirmed the temporal power of Rome over the Christian world. He died in his 59th year, 14th of August 1464, after a reign of nearly seven years, during which he deserved the eulogium which was passed upon him in the conclave by the cardinal of Pavia, by his zeal for religion, his integrity of manners, his solid judgment and profound learning. His works, which consist of letters, of memoirs of the council of Basil—of two books on cosmography—of Euryalus, and Lucretia a romance—of a poem on the crucifixion—of a history of the Bohemians, —of memoirs of his own life, &c. were printed at Basil in fol. 1551, and at Helmstadt 1700, fol. His life was published by Gobelin his secretary, at Rome 1584 and 1589, and at Frankfort 1614.

ÆNEAS, Tacticus, author of a Greek treatise on the art of war, flourished 356 B. C.

AERTZEN, *vid.* ARSENS.

ÆRIUS, a presbyter of Sebastia, who is supposed by some to be the founder of the presbyterians. He separated from the church, because Eustathius was raised to the bishopric of Sebastia in preference to himself, and in asserting that presbyters and bishops were the same in rank in the Christian church, he established a sect which was branded with the name of heresy, and his supporters expelled from towns and villages to the fields and woods, where their doctrines were propagated. He flourished about 385.

ÆSCHINES, a disciple of Socrates, author of some dialogues, of which only three are extant.

ÆSCHINES, a celebrated orator known particularly as the rival of Demosthenes. He flourished 342 B. C. and died at Samos or Rhodes.

ÆSCHYLUS, a celebrated tragic poet of Athens, of whose plays only seven are extant. He died in the 69th year of his age, 456 B. C.

ÆSOP, a Phrygian, well known as a fabulist. He lived in the age of Solon and Crœsus, about 600 B. C.

ÆSOPUS, Clodius, a famous actor at Rome in the age of Cicero.

ÆTION, a Grecian painter of celebrity.

ÆTHRIUS, an architect in the sixth century, raised to the confidence of Anastasius I. He is supposed to have built the wall which extended from Selembria to the sea to check the inroads of the barbarians of the north.

ÆTIUS, an able general under Valentinian III. He devoted himself to military affairs, and at one time weakened the Roman power by espousing the cause of the barbarians. His valor at last however was exerted nobly in the defence of the tottering empire, and he obliged the victorious Attila to retire beyond the Rhine. He was stabbed by Valentinian 454, who was jealous of his military

glory, and suspected that he aspired to the imperial throne.

ÆTIUS, a Syrian, who from a menial servant rose to consequence, and was made bishop by Eudoxus the patriarch of Constantinople. He was the founder of a sect called Ætians, which adopted the tenets of the Arians, and besides maintained that faith alone without good works was sufficient for salvation. He flourished 336.

ÆTIUS, a physician of Amida in the fifth century. His work called Tetrabiblos, in Greek, is divided into 16 books, containing the opinions of preceding physicians, with occasional observations of his own. He studied at Alexandria.

AFER, Domitius, an orator born at Nismes. He was in consequence of his flattery noticed by Tiberius and by Caligula; and raised to the consulship. He died A. D. 59.

AFFLITTO, Matthew, an able civilian, born at Naples 1443, he wrote various books on the civil and canon law, and died 1553. His family produced other men of celebrity.

AFRANIUS, a Roman comic poet, who florished 100 B. C.

AFRICANUS, Julius, wrote a chronicle of which some fragments remain, besides a letter to Origen, censuring the history of Susanna as a romance, and another to reconcile the apparent contradictions of the genealogies of St. Matthew and St. Luke.

AGAPETUS I. was made pope 535. He died at Constantinople the following year. The second of that name was elected pope 946, and died 965.

AGAPETUS, a deacon of Constantinople, who wrote a valuable letter to the emperor Justinian on the duties of a Christian prince.

AGAPIUS, a Greek monk of mount Athos, in the 17th century. He wrote a treatise in modern Greek in favor of transubstantiation called the salvation of sinners, printed at Venice 1641.

AGARD, Arthur, an English antiquary, born at Toston in Derbyshire. He held the respectable employment of deputy chamberlain in the exchequer office, which afforded him the means of consulting valuable books and records, and his inquiries on political and constitutional subjects were afterwards made public by Mr. Hearne, among the papers of the antiquarian society, to the establishment of which he himself contributed. He died August 22d, 1615, in his 75th year, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. Some of his papers were bequeathed for the use of his successors in the exchequer, but 20 volumes of his excellent collections were left by his will to his friend Sir Robert Cotton.

AGATHARCIDAS, a Cnidian, 180 B. C. author of a Greek history of Alexander's wars.

AGATHARCUS, a Samian, engaged by Æschylus as a stage painter.

AGATHEMER, Orthonis, wrote a Greek compendium of geography, edited by Hudson, Oxford 1703.

AGATHIAS, a Greek historian, author of an account of Justinian's reign, published in Greek and Latin, Leyden 1594, and Paris 1658.

AGATHOCLES, a Sicilian, who rose from the obscurity of a potter to the sovereign power of all Sicily. He died 289 B. C. aged 72.

AGATHON, a tragic poet, crowned at the Olympic games, B. C. 419.

AGATHON, a native of Palermo, elected to the papal chair 679. In his time the Eutychians or Monothelites were condemned at the council of Constantinople. He died 682.

AGELIAS, Anthony, bishop of Acerno in Italy, published commentaries on the psalms, and some of the prophets. He died 1608.

AGELNOTH, archbishop of Canterbury, refused to crown Harold king, though he had enjoyed the patronage of his father Canute. He died 1038, after being seventeen years in the see of Canterbury.

AGESILAUS, a king of Sparta, celebrated for his victories against the Persians. He died B. C. 362.

AGGAS, Robert, called Augns, a landscape painter, one of whose pieces is still preserved in the hall of the paper-stainers' company. He died 1679, in London, in his 60th year.

AGILA, king of the Visigoths in Spain, was murdered by his nobles in the fifth year of his reign, 554.

AGILULF, duke of Turin, was appointed on the death of Antharic king of Lombardy, his successor, and married his widow Theudelinda. He abandoned arianism for the catholic faith, and displayed great abilities as a warrior and a statesman. He died 616 after a reign of 25 years, and was succeeded by his son Adalnald.

AGIS, the name of some Spartan kings. The most famous are the second of that name who was engaged in the Peloponnesian war, and died 427 B. C. and the fourth who, in consequence of his attempts to restore Lacedæmon to her ancient discipline and glorious independence, was put to death 241 B. C.

AGLIONEY, John, D. D. a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's College, Oxford, and known for his great learning and his knowledge of school divinity. He was head of St. Edmund's Hall, chaplain to James I. and one of those who translated the new testament. He died at Islip, where he was rector, 1610, February 6th, in his 43d year, and was buried in the chancel there. His son of the same name, was dean of Canterbury, an honor which he enjoyed but a few months, and died 1643.

AGNELLUS, an abbot of Ravenna, in the ninth century, often confounded with a bishop of Ravenna of the same name in the sixth century. Agnellus wrote an history of the lives of the prelates of Ravenna, which is often quoted by Jerome Rubens, and is full of uninteresting matter but deserved sarcasm upon the debauchery of the monks.

AGNESI, Maria Gaetana, a learned Italian

lady, born at Milan, and made in consequence of her great merit, and her many virtues, mathematical professor in the university of Bologna by Benedict XIV. She died about 1770, aged 52, universally respected. Her analytical institutions appeared at Milan, 2 vols. 4to. 1748, and were translated into French by Consin 1775, and lately into English 2 vols. 4to. with her life from Montucla.

AGOBARD, archbishop of Lyons, supported the revolt of Lothaire against Lewis the debonnaire. In consequence of this violent opposition he was deposed at Thionville, but afterwards restored to his ecclesiastical honors, on being reconciled to Lewis. He died, 840. His works were edited by Baluze in 1666, 2 vols. 8vo. They contain able arguments against image worship, against witchcraft, and against duelling.

AGOSTINO, Paolo, a musical composer, master of the papal chapel at Rome. His chorusses are much commended. He died 1629, aged 36.

AGOULT, Guillaume d', a poet of Provence in 1198. His ballads were most esteemed in those times of chivalry and hospitable rusticity.

AGREDA, Mary d', superior of a convent at Agreda in Spain, wrote a fanatical book on the life of the virgin Mary, which she said had been revealed to her from heaven. A translation of this nonsensical book, which was censured by the Sorbonne and prohibited at Rome, was published at Brussels 1717 in 8 vols 12mo. She died 1665, aged 63.

AGRESTI, Licio, an historical painter, whose abilities were employed by Gregory XIII. in adorning the Vatican. He died 1580.

AGRESTIS, Julius, a Roman general under Vespasian, who destroyed himself.

AGRICOLA, Cn. Julius, an illustrious Roman, known for his humanity when governor of Britain, and immortalized by the pen of his son-in-law the historian Tacitus. He died A. D. 93, aged 56.

AGRICOLA, Rodolphus, a native of Groningen who travelled into France and Italy, where he was honored with the patronage of Hercules d'Est duke of Ferrara. He died at Heidelberg 1485. His works on historical subjects were published at Cologne in 4to. 1539; but though flattered by the compliments of Erasmus, and called in prose and poetry the Politian and Virgil of his time, they are not possessed of superior merit. He had the singular merit of first introducing the study of Greek into Germany, and he himself gave lectures at Worms and Heidelberg.

AGRICOLA, George, a physician of Glaucen in Misnia, known for his learning and his works on metallic substances and minerals. He died 1555, November 21, aged 61.

AGRICOLA, Michael, a minister of Abo in Finland, the first who translated the new testament into the language of the country, and thus greatly favored the doctrines of Luther.

AGRICOLA, a learned bishop of Chalons-sur-Saone. He died in his 83d year, 530.

AGRICOLA, John, a German divine, born at Isleb. He was the friend and the disciple of Luther, but afterwards violently opposed him, and became the head of the Anomeans, a sect which regarded faith as the whole of the duties of man. He was also engaged in a dispute with Melancthon, but with the most laudable motives he endeavored to effect a reconciliation between the catholics and protestants. He died at Berlin 1566 aged 74. His commentaries on St. Luke 8vo. his historia passionis J. C. fol. and his collection of German proverbs, have been printed, and possess merit.

AGRIPPA, Menenius, a Roman patrician, known in history for appeasing a sedition by the fable of the belly and the limbs, B. C. 492.

AGRIPPA, Marcus Vipsanius, a Roman general celebrated for his military exploits, but more for his intimacy with Augustus. He died 12 B. C.

AGRIPPA, Herod, grandson of Herod the Great, was noticed by the Roman emperors, and made king of all Judæa and some other neighboring provinces. He persecuted the Christians, and was the person represented in scripture as struck with death on his throne by an angel for his impious vanity, A. D. 44.

AGRIPPA II. son of the above, and his successor on the throne, and last king of Judæa, was the monarch before whom Paul appeared as a prisoner, and whom he persuaded almost to be a Christian. He died at Rome A. D. 94.

AGRIPPA, Henry Cornelius, a native of Cologne descended from a noble family. He was in the armies of the emperor Maximilian, and distinguished himself so much by his courage and military abilities, that he was knighted after seven years' service in Italy. Eager to add to his laurels the honors of learning, he applied himself to the study of the more abstruse sciences, and took degrees in law and medicine. The fickleness of his temper, however, and his irritable passions, prevented him from acquiring that distinction which is due to superior genius and virtue. His writings, often severe, drew upon him the resentment of the monks, and though liberally patronised by the great, he led a fugitive and solitary life. After reading lectures in several places in France, and at Pavia, where his eloquence commanded admiration, he retired to Metz by the solicitations of his friends; but his engaging in the puerile disputes about St. Anne, whether she had one or three husbands according to the opinion of the ecclesiastics of the times, rendered him so unpopular that he fled to Cologne, and afterwards to Switzerland. Fortune here seemed to favor him, Francis I. granted him a pension, and he was made physician to the queen mother; but his unwillingness to apply his knowledge of astrology to foretell success to the arms of France, incensed the court, and he was dimissed in disgrace. He retired with difficulty to Antwerp, and after receiving invitations from Henry king of Eng-

hand and from other powerful princes, he preferred the protection of Margaret of Austria, governess of the low countries, and as historiographer to the emperor, he began the history of the government of Charles V. The death of his patroness occasioned a change in his affairs, and though he was permitted to pronounce her funeral oration, he found that his enemies were inveterate against him, and that from their malevolence the favors of the emperor were for ever forfeited. After being persecuted and imprisoned at Brussels, and at Lyons, he at last retired to Grenoble, where he died 1535 in his 49th year. By his first wife, who died in 1521, he had one son; and by his second, whom he married in 1522 and who died 1529, he had five sons. It is worthy of remark that he has been lavish of his praises on the merits and virtues of these two amiable women, and if he met persecution, enmity, and ingratitude in the world, he had the singular happiness to find peace, support, and consolation in the bosom of his family. He lived and died in the Romish church, according to Bayle, though others suppose that he favored the cause of Luther. Of this celebrated reformer he speaks with harshness, sometimes even with contempt, and only once with respect in the 19th chapter of his apology. He opposed the divorce of Henry VIII. from queen Cathèrine, and ridiculed the meanness of his contemporaries, whose religious opinions yielded to the gold and the lust of a tyrant. The most celebrated of his writings were, his treatise on the excellence of women, which recommended him to the favor of Margaret; his commentary on St Paul's epistles, written in England; his occult philosophy, and his key to it; a dissertation on original sin, his letters, &c. His great learning and extensive information probably procured him in these ages of darkness and barbarism the fame of magician and astrologer, and hence his enemies have been fond of recording his frequent intercourse with departed spirits, and with all the demons of the infernal regions. His works were published at Lyons 1550, in 3 vols. 8vo.

Agrippina, the virtuous wife of Germanicus Cæsar, was banished, after her husband's death, by Tiberius, and died in exile, A. D. 33.

Agrippina, daughter of the preceding, took as her third husband the emperor Claudius, whom she poisoned, to raise her son Nero to the throne. She perished by the order of that ungrateful son.

Aguesseau, Henry Francis d', the descendant of a noble family of Saintonge, was born at Limoges 1668, and after completing his education, which was begun under the direction of his father, he cultivated poetry with taste and elegance, and acquired the esteem and friendship of men of letters, particularly of Boileau and Racine. In the office of advocate-general of Paris in 1691, and, nine years after, of procurer-general, he displayed all the energies of his nature; he gave vigor and support to the laws, banished corruption from the tribunals, and distributed justice with an impartial hand. His attention was particularly directed to the management of the hospitals; and in the enlarged views of a benevolent heart, he often resisted with boldness and success the intrigues of favorites and even the prejudices of Lewis XIV. After this monarch's death he was appointed by the duke of Orleans, the regent, to succeed Voisin as chancellor, and by his eloquence and firmness he opposed and rejected the schemes of Law, which were afterwards too fatally adopted, and hurled the whole kingdom into ruin and despondency. The machinations of enemies were however too powerful against integrity of conduct, and Aguesseau was twice obliged to resign the seals, and retire in disgrace to his seat of Fresnes, and twice again he was solicited by the regent to resume a situation which he adorned and dignified. The wishes nearest to his heart were, to be useful to his country, to maintain her liberties, and not to accumulate wealth by oppression or dishonorable measures. On the tribunal, his moderation and his equity were ever apparent, and in his retirement at Fresnes where, as he says, he passed the fairest days of his life, the chancellor of France was employed in the education of his children, in literary pursuits, and often amused himself in digging the ground. Temperance and cheerfulness added to the pleasures of science, and contributed to the health of the body and vigor of the mind, and till his 80th year he enjoyed a robust constitution. At this advanced age infirmities came upon him, he resigned the office of chancellor, and died soon after, on the ninth of February 1751. He married 1694 Anne le Fevre d' Ormesson, who died at Auteuil 1735, mother of six children, and leaving him disconsolate for the dissolution of mutual tenderness. D'Aguesseau was humane and religious from his childhood, he never spent a day without reading the scriptures which he called the balm of his life. From the vast conceptions of his genius, France derived new regulations, which tended to strengthen the liberties of the subject, check the rapacity of the nobles, and unite the whole kingdom in paying reverence to the laws, which he wished to see administered with impartiality and without unnecessary delay. His memory was quick and retentive, and besides a perfect knowledge of the dead languages, he spoke with ease the Arabic, Portuguese, English, Italian, and Spanish. His works have been published in 9 vols. 4to. M. Thomas has written his eulogy, which obtained the prize of the French academy in 1760, and from it this article is extracted.

Agui, a king of Bantam in Java, at the end of the 17th century, who, after succeeding to the throne on the resignation of his father Agouin, extended his power by means of the Dutch, and imprisoned the old monarch, who wished to check the career of his ambition.

Aguillon, Francis, a mathematician of Brussels, who published a treatise on optics, and another on spheric projections, and died 1617 at Seville in his 50th year.

AGUIRRE, Joseph, a learned Benedictine, a native of Spain who was raised to the rank of Cardinal by Innocent XI. His writings were on theological subjects, besides a collection of the councils of Spain 6 vols. fol. He died at Rome 1699 in his 69th year.

AGYLAUS, Henry, a native of Bois-le-Duc, who made an inelegant translation of Photius' Monocanon. He died 1595 in his 62d year.

AHAB, son and successor of Omri as king of Israel, was remarkable for his impieties, his oppression, and his wickedness, which were increased by the influence of his wife Jezebel. He was killed in a battle which he fought against the Syrians, and, according to the prophecy of Elijah, the dogs licked his blood on the very spot where he had cruelly shed the blood of the innocent Naboth, whose vineyard he had unjustly seized, about 898 B. C.

AHAZ, son and successor of Jotham on the throne of Judah, B. C. 742, defeated Rezin king of Syria, but afterwards was routed by him, and became tributary to Tiglathpileser king of Assyria, whose assistance he had implored. He afterwards defaced the holy vessels of the temple, and forbad the people to assemble there for the offering of prayers and oblations; and such was his impiety that, at his death, his remains were deemed unworthy to repose in the tomb of his ancestors.

AHAZIAH, succeeded his father Ahab on the throne of Israel, and reigned two years, in which he followed the impious examples of his rebellious house.—Another Ahaziah, son of Jehoram, was king of Judah, and reigned but one year, and was killed by Jehu, who succeeded him 889 B. C.

AHLWARDT, Peter, a native of Griefswalde in Germany, who, though but the son of a shoemaker, rose by his abilities, and became an eminent professor of logic and metaphysics. He wrote some treatises on the human understanding, on the immortality of the soul, and thoughts on thunder and lightning, and died 1791 aged 81.

AHMED KHAN, son of Hulagu, succeeded his brother Abaka on the throne of the Moguls, and was the first emperor who embraced the Mahometan religion. This change, so displeasing to his family, excited an insurrection against him, which proved victorious, and in dooming him to death placed his nephew Argoun on his throne 1284.

AJALA, Martin Perez d', a native of Carthagena, who, though of obscure birth, distinguished himself by his abilities, and served Charles V. at the council of Trent. He was promoted to two bishopries, and was at last made archbishop of Valencia, where he died, universally respected 1566, in his 62d year. He wrote a Latin treatise in 10 books on apostolic traditions.—There were of the same name Gabriel a physician of Louvain, who wrote popularia epigrammata, —& de lue pestilenti, &c.—and Balthazar of Antwerp, author of a treatise de jure & officiis bellicis ac militari disciplinâ. These two were brothers, and lived in the 16th century.

AIDAN, bishop of Lindisfarne or Holy Island in Northumberland, was a prelate humane, mild, and benevolent, who by his exemplary zeal converted many of the northern heathens of Britain to Christianity. He died 651.

AIKMAN, William, son of an advocate of Scotland of the same name, was brought up to the profession of his father. A natural bias for the arts, however, prevailed upon the son to relinquish the honors of the Scotch bar for distinction in the cultivation of painting, and an absence of five years in visiting Italy and Constantinople and Smyrna, served to improve and adorn his mind, and enlarge and correct his taste. As his fortune was independent he did not court the patronage of the great by flattery, and to his merit alone he was indebted for the esteem of John duke of Argyle, and of the earl of Burlington, and for the affectionate friendship of Allan Ramsay, Thomson, Swift, Pope, Arbuthnot, Gay, Somerville, and the other wits of the age. His genius was exerted in portrait painting, and many of those who then shone in rank and fashion will receive more celebrity from his pencil, than from the possession of beauty destroyed by incontinence, and of riches wasted in riot and effeminacy. A picture of the royal family of England, now in possession of the duke of Devonshire, and several portraits of the earl of Buckinghamshire's family, were among the last of his pieces. He died in Leicester Field 1731, the 7th of June, in the 49th year of his age. His son, aged 17, had died the January preceding. He left two daughters. His abilities and the virtues of his heart had the singular honor of being celebrated by his poetic friends, Thomson, Somerville, Smollet, and Ramsay.

AILHAUD, John, a French surgeon of Cadenet in Provence, who acquired some celebrity and fortune by the selling of a purgative powder, which he, with all the art of an empiric, declared capable to cure all diseases. He died in a good old age 1756.

AILLY, Peter d', born of an obscure family, rose by his merit to the highest honors in the service of Charles VI. and was made chancellor of the university of Paris, and afterwards bishop of Puy and Cambray. His eloquence was exerted to heal the wounds which existed in the Romish church, though he presided over the council of Constance, and shared their guilt when they condemned John Huss to the flames. He was rewarded by John XXIII. with a cardinal's hat, and the office of legate to the holy see. He died the eighth of August 1419. His works on theological subjects were published at Strasburg.

AILRED, or ETHELRED, author of a genealogy of English kings—of a life of Edward the confessor, &c. was abbot of Revesly in Lincolnshire, and florished about the middle of the 12th century.

AIMOIN, a Benedictine of Aquitaine, author of an inelegant and puerile history of France in five books found in the third vol-

ror. Charles V. received him with coldness, and in answer to his fulsome but eloquent address repeated the ludicrous verses which he had written against him. Alamanni vindicated himself, and by his firmness and the dexterity of his speech he changed the emperor's displeasure into admiration and esteem. After being employed in another embassy to Genoa, he died at Amboise, 18th April 1566, in his 66th year. His poems and other compositions in Italian are highly commended. His son Baptist was almoner to the queen, and also bishop of Bazar and Maion, and died 1581, author of some letters and other pieces.

ALAMOS, Balthazar, a Spanish writer in the service of Anthony Perez, the secretary of state under Philip II. He shared his master's disgrace, and was imprisoned for 11 years, till his abilities were called into action by Olivarez the favorite of Philip IV. He was made counsellor of the council of the Indies, and honored with knighthood. He died in his 88th year. He published an excellent translation of Tacitus 1614, besides aphorisms much admired, written during his confinement. Some of his works are still unpublished.

ALAMUNDIR, a king of the Saracens 509, whom the bishops of his age endeavored to convert to Christianity.

ALAN, ALLEN, ALLYN, William, a native of Rossal in Lancashire, educated at Oriel College, and made principal of St. Mary Hall in his 24th year. As he was a warm defender of the pope, he left his preferment in England on the accession of Elizabeth, and retired to the English college of Louvaine, where he supported the tenets of his religion by his writings. The intenseness of his application, however, endangered his health, and his physicians advised his return to England. There, with more zeal than prudence, he publicly avowed his principles, and attempted to make converts; but neither Lancashire, nor Oxford, nor London could long conceal the author of virulent attacks against the established religion of his country, and he fled with difficulty to Douay. Here preferments were heaped upon him by the Guises, as he was considered the champion and martyr of the catholic cause, and he was soon after raised to the dignity of cardinal, and the archbishopric of Mechlin. His resentment kept pace with his elevation; in 1586 he published a book to explain the pope's bull, for the excommunication of Elizabeth, and to excite the people of England to revolt against their lawful sovereign, and espouse the cause of Philip of Spain, and of the invading catholics; and several thousand copies of this unnatural composition were sent on board the Armada, but were happily destroyed with the projects of the tyrant. Elizabeth indeed complained of the indignity by Dr. Dale sent as ambassador to the Low Countries; but the duke of Parma received the messenger with supercilious indifference. Alan died at Rome, 26th Oct. 1594, in his 63d year. His old age was not free from disquietudes; his person was surrounded by the spies of the English court; he grew unpopular among the Jesuits, who are even suspected of poisoning him; and to his sufferings must be added that inward torment, which persecutes and harrows up the heart that has formed the homicidal design of making his country bend to the yoke of foreign usurpation. His publications were mostly on controversial or political subjects, one particularly in answer to Lord Burleigh.

ALAN, of Lynn in Norfolk, a divine known as the author of useful indexes to the books he read. He wrote a book called Moralia Bibliorum, &c. He florished in the 15th century.

ALAND, Sir John Fortescue, was descended from Sir John Fortescue lord chancellor under Henry VI. Naturally endowed with strong powers of mind, he cultivated his understanding with successful industry, and after being honored with a degree at Oxford, and called to the bar, his abilities were further distinguished by being made solicitor to the prince of Wales, and afterwards to George I. and the next year 1716-7, raised to the dignity of a baron of the exchequer. In his judicial capacity, he displayed integrity of heart and firmness of conduct; but his services were neglected, and either from private resentment, or the spirit of misrepresentation which too often poisons the ears of kings, he was the only judge whose patent was not renewed on the accession of George II. This apparent disgrace however was momentary, he was restored the following year to his profession, and he continued to dignify the bench and to benefit the public by his wisdom till 1746, when he resigned, and as a reward for his long and laborious services as a judge for 30 years, he was created a peer of Ireland. Sir John had assumed the surname of Aland in compliment to the virtues of an amiable wife, of the Aland family at Waterford, and he maintained through life the dignity of character which had been so much admired in his great ancestor, and which received fresh lustre from the merits and eminent services of his descendant. He was remarkable for a small, short, flat nose, which however was made to disappear in his portrait, either by the adulation or the dexterity of the pencil of Sir Godfrey Kneller. This deformity exposed him once to the sarcasm of a barrister, whom he censured for treating his cause rather obscurely:—My lord, replied the undismayed lawyer, if you will have patience I will make it appear as plain as the nose in your lordship's face. His writings, which were on judicial subjects, have been published, and are held in esteem. He was born 7th of March 1670, and died 1746. The family is now extinct.

ALANKAVA, daughter of Gioubiré, married her cousin Doujoun king of the Mongouls in the North of Asia, by whom she had two sons. Some miraculous reports concerning her conception are related among the nations over which she reigned, and tend to prove that in all ages and countries the

throne is supported by the fiction of supernatural events, and by imposture, if it rests not on the love of the people, and the happiness of the subject.

ALARD, a priest of Amsterdam, author of some learned works, especially selectæ similitudines, or collationes, exbibliis, 3 vols. 8vo. Paris 1543. He died at Louvaine 1531.

ALARIC I. a celebrated king of the Visigoths who made war against Arcadius, and after spreading his devastations over Greece, entered Italy and laid siege to Rome. Though his retreat was repeatedly purchased with gold, he at last plundered the imperial city 400, A. D. and extorted the heaviest contributions from the inhabitants of Italy. He died soon after at Cosenza.

ALARIC II. made king of the Visigoths 484, was slain in a battle by the hand of Clovis king of France at Vougle in Pictou 509.

ALASCO, John, a Roman Catholic bishop, uncle to the king of Poland. He became afterwards a convert to the protestant principles, and came to England under Edward VI. and took care of a Dutch congregation in London. His piety and his virtues rendered him popular, but the reign of Mary drove him to the continent, where he died 1560. He was much esteemed by the learned of the times, and particularly by Erasmus, whose library he bought.

ALAVA, Diego Esquivel, a learned bishop, born at Vittoria in Biscay. He was at the council of Trent, and published a valuable work on councils and the regulations necessary to reform the Christian religion. He died March 17th 1562.

ALAVIN, a chief of the Goths who settled on the banks of the Danube, by permission of Valens, and afterwards rose against the imperial troops, and defeated them near Adrianople 378.

ALBAN, St. a native of Verulam, the protomartyr of England. He travelled in his youth to Rome, and served as a soldier in Dioclesian's army for seven years. On his return to England he renounced the Pagan religion by the advice and influence of his friend Amphibalus, a monk of Caerleon, and during the persecution of Dioclesian, he was martyred for the Christian faith 286 or 296, or seven years later according to Usher. Nearly 500 years after his memory was honored by Offa king of the Mercians, who built a stately monastery over him, from which the modern town of St. Albans receives its name.

ALBANI, Francis, son of a silk merchant at Bologna, forsook his father's profession for painting, in which nature had formed him to excel. He was the school-fellow and afterwards the pupil of Guido, by whom he was introduced to the Caracchis; and after he had studied amongst the monuments of Rome for some years he returned to Bologna, where he married for his second wife Doralice, a woman of matchless beauty, and of superior understanding. In her he found a most perfect model, and the Venus, the Nymphs and the Graces, which came from his pencil, possessed all her charms, and though remarkable for too much uniformity, yet they were universally admired. She became mother of twelve children, who equally inherited her personal accomplishments, and were made by the fond father the originals of his Cupids in the most playful and enchanting attitudes. Albani particularly excelled in expressing the graces of the fair sex; in his imitation of men he was less fortunate; but into every thing which he drew he transfused the happiness and serenity of his disposition, and all the mild virtues of an amiable character. He died in his 82d year, October 4, 1660, and the whole city of Bologna testified their grief for the loss of a man who during life had been honored with the esteem not only of the most eminent of his fellow-citizens but even of monarchs. Charles I. of England was one of those who invited him to his dominions. His pieces are highly esteemed, and are dispersed in the cabinets of Europe. His brother, John Baptist, was his pupil, and excelled as a landscape painter. He died 1668.

ALBANI, John Jerome, a learned civilian, made cardinal after the death of his wife 1570. He wrote treatises on ecclesiastical affairs, &c. and died 1591.

ALBANI, Alexander, a Roman cardinal, who died 2d December, 1779, aged 87. He was a man of great merit, well acquainted with the records and monuments of antiquity, and a liberal patron of men of letters.

ALBANY, John duke of, a Scotch nobleman in the service of Francis I. king of France. He was intrusted by that monarch with an army of 10,000 men to attack Naples, but the fatal battle of Pavia obliged him to return to France, where he died, 1536.

ALBATEGNIUS, an Arabian astronomer, who died 929. He wrote a treatise on the knowledge and the obliquity of the zodiac of the stars, printed 4to. at Nuremberg 1537, and at Bologna 1545.

ALBEMARLE, Monk duke of, *vid.* MONK.

ALBEMARLE, Anne Clarges duchess of, daughter of a blacksmith, was brought up as a milliner, and retained the vulgarity of her manners in her highest elevation. She was first the mistress of general Monk when confined in the tower, and afterwards his wife; but so clear was her understanding, that she was often consulted in the greatest emergencies; and there is little doubt, but that by favor and bribery, she filled up the list of privy counsellors which was presented to the second Charles on his landing. Her animosity was so great against Clarendon that she prevailed upon her husband to join in the ruin of his former friend; and as the virulence of her temper was unbounded, the general was often forced to comply under her threats, as he dreaded her invectives more than the cannon's mouth.

ALBEMARLE, Keppel Lord, a native of Guelders, one of the favorites of William III. by whom he was raised to an earldom. In the last of queen Anne's wars he was made commander of the Dutch forces, and

was defeated by marshal Villars at Denian 1712, and made prisoner. He died six years after.

Albergati, Capacelli Marquis, a native of Bologna, who devoted the first years of his life to dissipation and licentiousness, and at the age of 34 began to make amends for ill spent hours, by the severest application to literary pursuits. Nature had endowed him with great talents, and the knowledge of the world had enriched his mind with salutary reflections, so that at the age of 40 he burst upon the public not only as a dramatist, elegant, correct, and sublime, but as an actor lively, interesting, and judicious. Honored with the appellation of the Garrick of Italy, he displayed his abilities with effect, and acquired deserved reputation by the wit and facetiousness of his compositions. He died 1802. His works were published together 1783, in 12 vols. 8vo.

Albergotti, Francis, an ancient civilian born at Arezzo, where he practised till his removal to Florence. At Florence he was raised to the honor of nobility, and deserved for his abilities the name of "the teacher of solid truth." His treatises on the Digest and the Code were much read in his time, but are now little known. He died at Florence 1376.

Alberic or Albert, a canon of Aix in Provence, who not being able to accompany the first Crusaders, wrote from the best authorities an account of their adventures from 1095 to 1120 under the title of Chronicon Hierosolymitanum, published in two vols. 8vo. 1584.

Alberic, a French monk of Cluny, bishop of Ostia and a cardinal, was legate in England, Scotland, France, &c. and died 1147.

Alberic, of Rosata, a learned lawyer of Bergamo, who wrote commentaries on the six books of the Decretals, in the 14th century.

Alberic, a monk in the abbey of Troisfontaines near Chalons, wrote a chronicle from the creation to the year 1241, soon after which year he died. The work was edited by Leibnitz, 4to. 1698.

Alberini, Rodiana, a lady born at Parma 1530, distinguished for her poetical works both in Latin and in Italian, as well as for her many amiable and virtuous qualities.

Alberoni, Julius, son of a gardener in the suburbs of Placentia, worked with his father till his 14th year, but afterwards being admitted to the meaner employments of the cathedral, he was ordained priest, and preferred to a benefice. At that time the poet Campistron, the favorite of the duke of Vendome, was plundered in his way to Rome, and in his distress he found a hospitable asylum in the house of the new ecclesiastic, who supplied him with clothes and money for his journey. The kindness was not forgotten; Campistron mentioned the generous treatment to the duke, and Alberoni soon after gained his protection and confidence, by discovering to him, in the wars of Italy, the places where the inhabitants had concealed their corn from the plunder of the soldiery. Obliged therefore to fly from a neighborhood whose secrets he had betrayed, he followed the army, and when Vendome was placed at the head of the military forces in Spain, his abilities were employed to negotiate between the duke and the princess of Ursino, whose wit and whose intrigues had gained an ascendency over the Spanish monarch. He behaved with such dexterity, that he became the favorite of the princess; and to appear with greater dignity he assumed the character of agent of the duke of Parma to the court of Madrid, and employed his influence to fix a daughter of that house on the throne of Spain. The task was dangerous, but the princess of Ursino was soothed and flattered into compliance with the artful representation that the intended queen was given to gaiety and pleasure, and of a weak insignificant character which could easily be governed. Alberoni used all possible dispatch in this delicate affair, the princess of Ursino had already changed her mind, and a courier was sent to stop the negotiation, but the minister forbad his appearance on pain of death, the treaty was signed, and Philip V. received his new queen. The consequent disgrace of the princess of Ursino made room for Alberoni, the beauty and the wit of the queen were made, with the king, subservient to the elevation of the favorite, who became prime minister, and was raised to the purple. His abilities deserved the honors he held; he gave vigor to the nation, and in a little time infused such a spirit of activity and enterprise into the indolent Spaniards, that after a lethargic repose of a century they rose to the hardihood and heroic deeds of their forefathers. Madrid became the centre of negotiation, and of intrigue, and the gigantic mind of the cardinal formed the design of seizing Sardinia and Sicily, of replacing the pretender on the English throne by the hands of Charles XII. and the czar of Russia, whilst in the east the Turks were to arm against Germany, whose sceptre in Italy was to be broken, whilst the duke of Orleans was to be deprived of the regency of France. These vast projects however were defeated by the arts of Orleans, who with George I. declared war against Spain 1719, and made it one of the conditions of peace, that the cardinal should be banished from the court. Alberoni yielded to the storm, and retired to Rome, where he was basely accused of intrigues and correspondence with the infidel Turks, and confined for one year. He however still retained some share of influence at Madrid; but his old age was tarnished by the attempt to destroy the independence of the little republic of St. Marino. He died at Placentia, 26th June 1752, in his 89th year, with the character of a great and ambitious statesman. He left his estates to the college of Lazarus. His testament politique was published at Lausanne 1753, though some consider it as a

literary fraud imposed on his name. His life was published by J. Rousset in 1 vol. 12mo.

ALBERT I. son of the emperor Rodolphus, was chosen emperor of Germany, after the defeat of his competitor Adolphus of Nassau. He was frequently guilty of injustice in his attempts to extend the power of his family, and to his oppressions the Swiss were indebted for the assertion of their independence. He was killed by his own nephew John duke of Swabia 1308, leaving five sons and six daughters.

ALBERT II. emperor of Germany, was called grave or magnanime, and he possessed the milder virtues which render a prince popular and beloved. He married the daughter of Sigismund king of Hungary, and thus succeeded to that kingdom. He died 27th October 1439, in the second year of his reign, aged 45.

ALBERT, archduke of Austria, sixth son of the emperor Maximilian, was at first a cardinal and archbishop of Toledo; but in 1583 he was made governor of Portugal, and some time after governor of the Low Countries. He here distinguished himself by the reduction of Calais, Ardres, and other towns; and afterwards he undertook the siege of Ostend, which lasted three years, three months and three days, and which, when taken, 22d September 1604, was only a heap of ashes, after the slaughter of more than 100,000 men. The archduke had resigned the purple in 1598 to marry Elizabeth daughter of Philip II. of Spain, and he obtained as her portion the sovereignty of the Netherlands. He made a peace with the Dutch in 1609, and the last years of his life were usefully devoted to the happiness of his people, and to the encouragement of the arts. He died 1621, in his 62d year.

ALBERT I. son of Otho prince of Anhalt was made elector of Brandenburg 1150, and he immortalized himself by converting vast forests into cultivated lands, where he built churches and towns for the comfort and security of grateful subjects. He died universally regretted 18th November 1168.

ALBERT V. duke of Bavaria, deserved and obtained the surname of the Magnanimous. He was a wise, humane, and enlightened prince, the liberal patron of literature and of the arts, and himself a pattern of every amiable virtue. He died 1579, aged 50.

ALBERT VI. duke of Bavaria was known for his learning. He died at Munich 1666.

ALBERT, Charles d', duke of Luynes, was the descendant of a noble family of Florence who settled in France. He was much noticed by Henry IV. and rose by degrees from inferior offices to be the favorite and the counsellor of Lewis XIII. His power over the monarch was so great that the kingdom obeyed him as their sovereign; but his tyranny became so odious that, when he died of a fever in the camp of Longueville 1621, the soldiers plundered his tent, so that there could not be found a cloth to cover the remains of the royal favourite.

ALBERT, Joseph d', of Luynes, was ambassador from the emperor Charles VII. in France, and distinguished himself as a man of letters. His different pieces, amongst which are Le Songe d' Alcibiade—Timandre instruit par son genie, &c. have been collected and published 1759 in 8vo.

ALBERT, Honore d', duke of Chaulnes, was indebted for his greatness to the favors and intrigues of his elder brother the duke of Luynes, as well as to the partiality of Richelieu. He died 1649 in his 69th year.

ALBERT, king of Sweden, succeeded to the throne on the deposition of Magnus II. by his rebellious nobles 1363. Though for some time he weathered the storms of opposition, he was at last taken prisoner 1387 by Margaret queen of Norway and Denmark, who had listened to the intrigues of his disaffected barons; and though he recovered his liberty, it was to see his attempts to regain the sovereign power utterly fail, and himself an exile at Mecklenburg, where he ended his days 1412.

ALBERT, margrave of Brandenburg, first duke of Prussia, was for some time engaged in a war with Sigismund king of Poland, but at last he consented to hold Prussia as a fief of Poland. He married a Danish princess, and declared himself a protestant. He died 1568, aged 78.

ALBERT, of Brandenburg, surnamed the Alcibiades of Germany, was son of Casimir margrave of Culembach, and he distinguished himself by his opposition to the views of Charles V. against whom he made war with other confederated states. A reconciliation at last was effected, but it was of short continuance, as he provoked the resentment of his late allies, even of his friend Maurice elector of Saxony, by retaining in his hands the plunder of the ecclesiastical states. A battle was fought by the rival powers, and Mauriee was slain and Albert severely wounded. He was afterwards deprived of his possessions by the decree of the diet of the empire, and died 1558. To the intrepidity and manliness of his character were united arrogance, violence, and licentiousness of manners.

ALBERT, Erasmus, a native of Frankfort preacher to Joachim II. elector of Brandenburg. He was the pupil of Luther, and he assisted his cause by collecting the greatest absurdities of the conformities of Saint Francis with Jesus Christ, which he published in German and Latin under the name of the Alcoran of the Cordeliers. This satirical work, to which Luther wrote a preface, highly promoted the cause of the reformation. Albert was at Magdeburg during its siege, and died at New Brandenburg, 1551. The last edition of his work is that of Amsterdam, 2 vols. 12mo. 1734.

ALBERT, Krantz, author of the history of Saxony and of the Vandals, and of a chronicle of Charlemagne up to 1504, was divinity professor at Hamburgh, and died 1517.

ALBERT, of Stade, author of a chronicle from the creation to 1286, was a Benedictine monk of the 13th century.

ALBERT, of Strasburg, author of a chronicle from 1270 to 1378, florished in the middle of the 14th century.

ALBERT, archbishop of Mentz, revolted against his friend and benefactor the emperor Henry V. He died 1137.

ALBERT, called the Great, was born at Lawingen in Swabia, and put on the Dominican habit after visiting Pavia, Cologne, and Paris, where he read lectures with credit and reputation. He was called to Rome by pope Alexander IV. and appointed master of the sacred palace, and afterwards raised to the archbishopric of Ratisbon. A life of ease was, however, his delight, and the crosier was soon resigned for the monastic habit. His studies were eagerly pursued in his retirement, and the great knowledge which he possessed in an age not famous for inquisitiveness or information, soon passed among the vulgar and illiterate for magic and enchantment. Albert not only labored in quest of the philosophers stone, but he was said to have formed a human head of brass, which, like an oracle, guided all his actions. His works were voluminous, without containing much information. They were published at Lyons 1615 in 21 vols. folio; but some treatises of an unchaste or licentious tendency have been falsely ascribed to him, such as the master of sentences—de natura rerum—de secretis mulierum, &c. He died at Cologne November 15th, 1280, in his 87th or according to others in his 75 year. Matthæus has improperly attributed the invention of fire-arms to him.

ALBERT, Jane d', daughter of Margaret of Navarre, was married, at the age of 11, to the duke of Cleves, but this union was annulled by the pope, and in 1548 she gave her hand to Antony duke of Vendome, and five years after gave birth to a son who became Henry IV. of France. In 1555 she was made queen of Navarre on her father's death, and she became zealous to promote the reformation there. She was present at Paris at the nuptials of her son with Margaret of Valois, and died there suddenly, as it is supposed, in consequence of poison, 1572, in her 44th year. She had written some works which are still preserved.

ALBERTET, a mathematician and poet in the 13th century, whose amorous verses were perfidiously published after his death by one of his friends, to whom he had intrusted the care of committing them to the flames.

ALBERTI, Cherubino, an Italian painter and engraver of eminence, who died 1615, aged 63.

ALBERTI, Giovanni, brother of the preceding, was equally eminent in the perspective, and in historical pieces. He was born near Florence, and died 1601, aged 43.

ALBERTI, Dominico, a native of Venice, whose musical powers were displayed in London in the suite of the Spanish ambassador, and also at Rome, and other places on the continent. In 1737 he set to music Metastasio's Endymion, and published other things. As a performer on the harpsichord he was particularly admired.

ALBERTI, Andrew, was author of an admired treatise on perspective, printed in folio at Nuremburg 1670.

ALBERTI, John, a German lawyer surnamed Widman Stadius. His knowledge of the oriental languages enabled him to abridge the Alcoran, and illustrate it with learned notes; a work which procured him the chancellorship of Austria. He also published a beautiful edition of the New Testament in Syriac at the expense of the emperor, in which the Apocalypse was omitted and St. Peter's second epistle, Jude's, and Saint James' second and third. Of this work 1000 copies were printed, half of which were kept by the emperor, and the others sent in to the east.

ALBERTI, Leander, a Dominican of Bologna, who wrote some interesting works, especially a history of Italy 4to.—biographical memoirs—the history of Bologna—and that of illustrious Dominicans, &c. He died 1552 in his 74th year.

ALBERTI, Leon Baptista, a Florentine, author of a valuable work on architecture in 10 books. He was well acquainted with painting and sculpture, and was employed with commendation by pope Nicholas V. in ornamenting the buildings which he erected. He died 1485.

ALBERTI-ARISTOTILE, called also Ridolfe Fioravente, a celebrated mechanic of Bologna in the 16th century, who is said to have removed one of the steeples of his native city, with all the bells, to the distance of 55 paces. He extended his fame in Hungary, where he built a remarkable bridge, and where he received the highest honors. He was also employed in erecting churches in Russia.

ALBERTINI, Francis, a Calabrian Jesuit, author of some theological works in 2 vols. fol. and a treatise, in which he asserts that brute animals have their guardian angels. He died 1619.

ALBERTINO, Edmund, a Calvinist minister, born at Chalons-sur-Marne, who wrote a treatise against the eucharist, which excited violent opposition, and was ably refuted. He died 5th April 1652.

ALBERTINO, Francis, a Florentine, author of a book on the wonders of ancient and of modern Rome, &c. at the beginning of the 16th century.

ALBERTINUS, Nussatus, an Italian, author of a history of the emperor Henry VII. and of some poetical pieces, &c.

ALBERTUS, archbishop of Mentz, was known for a conspiracy which he formed against the emperor Henry V. whose favors and liberality he had repeatedly experienced. He was imprisoned for four years, but he was so popular that the inhabitants rose up in arms against the emperor and restored him to liberty. He died June 23d, 1137.

ALBI, Henry, author of an uninteresting history of illustrious cardinals, besides several lives, was a Jesuit of Bolene in the Venaissin, and died at Arles 1659.

ALBICUS, was made archbishop of Prague by Sigismund king of Bohemia. His partiality to John Huss, and the followers of Wickliff, have exposed him to the severe censures of the catholics. He wrote three treatises on medicines, printed, Leipsic, 1484.

ALBINOVANUS, a Latin poet in the age of Ovid. Only two of his elegies are extant.

ALBINUS, Dec. Clodius, a Roman, who assumed the imperial purple in opposition to Severus. He was slain in battle, A. D. 197.

ALBINUS, A. Posthum. a Roman, author of an history of his own country in Greek, florished about 150 years B. C.

ALBINUS, Bernard, a celebrated physician, born at Dessau in Anhalt. He studied at Leyden, and after travelling over the Low Countries and France for improvement, he was raised to a professor's chair, at Frankfort on Oder, and 22 years after enjoyed the same dignity at Leyden. He died 7th Dec. 1721, in his 69th year. He was a great favorite of the elector of Brandenberg, who gave him ecclesiastical preferment which he soon resigned. The list of his numerous medical treatises, is in the Bibliotheque de M.Carrere.

ALBINUS, Bernard Sigfred, son of the preceding, was professor of medicine at Leyden, and surpassed all former masters in the knowledge of anatomy. He published three volumes folio in 1744, 1749, and 1753, with elegant and accurate plates of the muscles, ligaments, and bones of the human body. He married in his 73d year a young girl, and died 1771 aged 88. His brother, Christian Bernard, who was professor at Utrecht, equally distinguished himself by his history of spiders and insects, with engravings.

ALBINUS, Eleazar, was author of a natural history of birds, with 30 copper-plates colored, of which a French translation appeared at the Hague 1750 in two vols. 4to. The work is in less estimation than that of Edwards.

ALBINUS, Peter, an historian and poet of the 16th century, professor at Wittemberg, and afterwards secretary to the elector at Dresden. He was author of some esteemed historical treatises, especially the chronicles of Misnia his native country.

ALBIS, Thomas, or White, a catholic priest and eminent philosopher of Essex. He was intimate with Hobbs of Malmesbury, and in their dissertations it was often acknowledged that White was superior. He died 1676, aged 94.

ALBIZI, Bartholomew, a native of Rivano in Tuscany, distinguished by his preaching, and the works of his pen. He is author of the conformity of St. Francis with Jesus Christ, a performance in which he equals the saint to the Son of God. He died at Pisa in 1401, in the convent of the Cordeliers, an order to which he belonged.

ALBOIN or ALBOVINUS, succeeded his father Audoin as king of Lombardy. From Pannonia, where he had first settled, he advanced towards Italy and carried every thing before him, and caused himself to be proclaimed king of the country in 570, and made Pavia the capital of his new dominions. He was assassinated by order of his wife Rosamond, whom he had insulted by sending her wine in the skull of her father Gunimond. He had slain in battle Gunimond, who was king of a neighbouring horde; but while he took his captive daughter for his wife, he wished to retain a monument of his victory by converting the head of her father into a drinking cup.

ALBON, James d', a famous French general, known as mareschal Saint Andre. He distinguished himself in the campaigns of 1552 and 1554, at the retreat of Quesnoy, and at the battles of Renty and St. Quintin. He was a Calvinist, and at last favored the party of the Guises. He was shot at the battle of Dreux, 1562.

ALBON, Camille, a descendant of the preceding, was born at Lyons, and died at Paris 1788, aged 35. He published various treatises, &c. which possess some merit, but with many good qualities he united some disagreeable singularities, and an affectation of misanthropy.

ALBORNOS, Giles Alvarez Carillo, a native of Suena, archbishop of Toledo. He resigned his preferment when raised to the rank of cardinal, and taking up arms, he reduced Italy to the obedience of the church, and recalled the pope from Avignon to Rome. When questioned about the money with which he had been supplied, he brought to the pope's palace, a waggon loaded with locks, keys, and bars, and declared that the money had been expended in obtaining possession of the cities to which those belonged. This truly great man founded the splendid college of Barcelona, and retired to Viterbo, where he died 1367.

ALBORNOS, Diego Philip, an ecclesiastic of Carthagena in Spain, author of a Spanish book called Elements of Politique, which attracted the notice of Ferdinand son of Philip V. though a youth only ten years old, and drew on the author the patronage of the court.

ALBRET, a noble and illustrious family in France, which has given generals and statesmen to the kingdom. Charles commanded the French forces at the battle of Agincourt against Henry V. of England, and he perished in the field.

ALBRICUS, a native of London, known as a learned philosopher and physician. He studied at Oxford about 1217, and travelled for improvement. Bayle has given a catalogue of his writings, which however were never made public.

ALBUCASA or ALBUCASSIS, an Arabian physician of the 11th century, who wrote some valuable tracts on medicine, ornamented with cuts of chirurgical instruments in use of that time.

ALBUMAZAR, an Arabian physician of the ninth century, known also as an astrologer. His works—de magnis conjunctionibus, annorum revolutionibus, ac eorum perfectionibus, appeared at Venice 1526, 8vo.—and his introductio ad astronomiam, 1489.

Albuquerque, Alfonso, a native of Lisbon, whose great genius laid the foundation of the Portuguese power in India. He was sent by Emmanuel king of Portugal, in 1503, with his brother Francis, to form an establishment in the east; and by his spirited bravery, he supported his allies, and maintained the superiority of his nation. He gained large possessions on the coast of Cochin, which was secured by strong and impregnable fortifications. His return to Europe was attended by the death of his brother, who perished in the voyage; but private sorrow gave way before public concerns, and Albuquerque in 1508, invested with new power by his sovereign, sailed back to India. In his way he plundered the coast of Arabia, and with unparalleled boldness, with a corps of only 470 men, he undertook the siege of Ormuz, an island at the entrance of the Persian gulf, subject to a king of its own, and defended by numerous forces; and after some months' obstinate resistence, the place submitted to the conqueror, and the king in despair became tributary to Portugal; but when the Persian monarch demanded the tribute which Ormuz paid to his superior power, Albuquerque threw down bullets and arms before the ambassadors, and exclaimed, to their consternation, Those are the tributes which my master consents to pay. His arms were now directed against Goa, which he subdued; but the dissentions of his officers, who, in sharing his victories were yet jealous of his glory, disturbed for a while the career of his triumphs. He retired from his new conquest, but unbroken by misfortune, and the ingratitude of his countrymen, now he soon returned to Goa, which after the loss of 3000 of its defenders, again submitted to his superior valor. His power was now extended over the whole coast of Malabar, and therefore he sailed towards the east, and made the island of Sumatra, Malacca, and the neighbouring cities tributary to the Portuguese government. On his return to Goa, he meditated fresh conquests, when he suddenly fell sick, and died 1515, in his 63d year. In him were happily united the valor of a hero, and the more amiable virtues of mildness and humanity; but this great, this illustrious character, whose genius reared the power of Portugal in the east, and whose memory was cherished even to adoration by the native Indians, felt the persecution of envy, and on his death-bed he had the mortification to learn, that the monarch whom he had so faithfully served had the ingratitude to recall him by the appointment of a successor.

Albuquerque, Blaise, son of Alphonso, was born in 1500. The merit of his father, and the regret of Emmanuel for the loss of the conqueror of the east, raised him to the first honors of the state, and to the rank of nobility. He published an account in Portuguese of his father's victories, Lisbon, 1576.

Albuquerque Coelho, Edward, a nobleman in the service of Philip IV. of Portugal, who wrote a journal of the war of the Brazils begun in 1630, printed at Madrid 1654. He died at Madrid, 1658.

Albutius, Caius Silus, a Roman orator in the age of Augustus, who starved himself to death.

Albutius, Titus, a Roman philosopher, banished by the senate for corruption.

Alcæus, an ancient poet of Lesbos, who florished 600 before Christ.

Alcasar, Louis d', a Jesuit of Seville, author of a commentary on the Apocalypse and other works. He died 1613, aged 59.

Alcendi, James, an Arabian physician about the year 1145, supposed to be the same as Alchindres a peripatetic philosopher, in the reign of Almanzor king of Morocco. His works are mentioned in the Biblioth. de medicine de M. Carbere.

Alchabitius, author of treatises on the judgment of the stars—on optics—on the conjunction of the planets, printed Venice 1491, and Seville 1521, was an Arabian astrologer of the 12th century.

Alchindus, an Arabian physician and astrologer, considered by Jerome Cardan as one of the 12 men who possessed superior genius and learning. He florished before the twelfth century, and was accused of magic. He wrote several tracts often quoted.

Alciat, Andrew, a native of Milan, who after studying the law at Pavia and Bologna was advanced to the professor's chair at Avignon. Francis I. knew his merit, and prevailed upon him to remove to Bourges, where his lectures on law were frequented and admired. His abilities however were too great to be lost in a distant country, and therefore the duke of Milan invited him back to his native town, and welcomed his return by the grant of a large salary and the dignity of senator. These honors were not bestowed in vain, Alciat labored with indefatigable zeal in the service of science, and at Pavia, at Bologna, and afterwards at Ferrara, his lectures were delivered to crowded and applauding auditors. The pope, Paul III. treated him with kindness, but he modestly refused the preferment which he offered. The emperor also raised him to the rank of count palatine and senator, and Philip king of Spain gave him a gold chain as a mark of his favor. He died at Pavia 12th January 1550, in his 58th year. It was his intention with his immense wealth, to found and endow a college; but the insolence of some students to his person irritated him, and he adopted for his heir his distant relation Francis Alciat. His publications were chiefly on law, besides notes on Tacitus, and some emblems which have been justly commended for their elegance, purity, and the flow of genius which they display. He was succeeded in his professional chair at Pavia, by his heir, whose law lectures were equally learned and equally admired. Francis was recommended to the patronage of pope Pius IV. by his pupil cardinal Barromeo, and he was raised to a bishopric, the chancellorship of Rome, and the dignity of cardinal. He died at Rome, April 1580, in his 50th year.

Alcibiades, an illustrious Athenian,

disciple of Socrates. He for a while enjoyed popularity, and afterwards felt the oppressive hatred of his fickle countrymen, and was at last assassinated in Persia about 404 B. C. in his 46th year.

ALCIDAMAS, a Greek rhetorician about 420 years B. C.

ALCIMUS, called also Jachim, was made high-priest of Judea by Antiochus Eupator. He rendered himself unpopular by his oppression and avarice, and died two or three years after his elevation, about 165 B. C.

ALCIMUS, Alcthius, an historian and poet of Agin, in the 4th century, who wrote the history of Julian, and of Sallust, prefect of Gaul. This work is lost, and only an epigram on Homer and Virgil preserve his name in Maittaire's Corpus Poet. 1714.

ALCINOUS, a Platonic philosopher in the second century.

ALCIPHRON, a Greek philosopher in the age of Alexander the Great.

ALCMÆON, a disciple of Pythagoras, who dwelt at Crotona.

ALCMAN, an ancient Greek poet, about 672 B. C. There was another of the same name who wrote lyrics about 612 B. C.

ALCOCK, John, an English divine born at Beverley, and raised in 1471 to the see of Rochester, and afterwards translated to Worcestor and Ely. His great learning recommended him to the king's favor, by whom he was appointed president of Wales, and chancellor of England. He was the founder of Jesus College, Cambridge. He wrote several theological tracts, and died 1st Oct. 1500. He was buried at Kingston upon Hull in the chapel, which, besides the grammar school, he had erected there and liberally endowed.

ALCUINUS or ALBINUS, Flaccus, a native of Yorkshire, educated by venerable Bede and Egbert archbishop of York. He was made abbot of Canterbury, and afterwards passed to the continent on the invitation of Charlemagne, whose favours he experienced, and whose confidence and friendship he fully enjoyed. He instructed his royal patron in rhetoric, logic, divinity, and mathematics, and labored to diffuse through Europe the learning and the genius which he so eminently possessed. With difficulty he obtained permission from the fondness of the emperor to retire from court, to the abbey of St. Martin at Tours, where he devoted the rest of his life to study, and the duties of religion. He died on Whitsunday 804, and was buried at Tours, and a Latin epitaph of 24 verses of his own composition was placed on his grave. His writings, most of which are extant, are numerous; his style is elegant and sprightly, and his language sufficiently pure for the age; and he may be considered as one of the learned few, whose genius dissipated the gloom of the eighth century. Andrew du Chesne published his works in one volume folio, 1617.

ALCYONIUS, Peter, an Italian, for some time corrector of the press for Aldus Manutius, and author of some learned publications. He translated some of Aristotle's treatises, and was severely censured by Sepulveda for inaccuracy. In his work on banishment he displayed such a mixture of elegant and barbarous words, that he was suspected of largely borrowing from Cicero's treatise de Gloria; and it is said that to avoid detection of this illiberal deed, he burnt the only extant manuscript of Cicero, which had been given by Bernard to the library of a nunnery, of which Alcyonius was physician. At Florence he was promoted to a professor's chair, but the ambition of rising to higher eminence drew him to Rome, where he lost all his property, during the insurrection of the Columnas. When the imperial troops took the city 1527, he espoused the cause of the pope, and though wounded he joined him in the castle of St. Angelo, and afterwards in bold and elegant language he arraigned, in two orations, the injustice of Charles V. and the barbarity of his soldiers. When the siege was raised, he abandoned the pope, and with a fickleness that deserves the name of ingratitude, he retired to the house of cardinal Pompeius Columna, where he fell sick and died a few months after. Alcyonius has been in some instances highly applauded for his many accomplishments, though his vanity, self-conceit, and abusive language, have tarnished his private character.

ALDANA, Bernard, a Spaniard, governor of Lippa on the confines of Turkey, which, in a fit of panic, he set on fire 1552. He was pardoned for his cowardice by the interference of Mary queen of Bohemia, and afterwards behaved with great valor at Tripoli.

ALDEBERT, an impostor in France, who, by bribes and pretended visions, raised himself to a bishopric. He asserted that he had a letter written by our Saviour which had been brought to him by St. Michael. His opinions were condemned by two general councils in 744 and 746, and he died in prison.

ALDEGRAFF, Albert, a painter and engraver of Zoust in Westphalia, born 1502. His nativity was highly admired. He made, however, engraving his principal pursuit.

ALDERETTE, Bernard and Joseph, Jesuits of Malaga at the beginning of the 17th century, in their features and voice very much alike. They were authors of antiquities of Spain, 1614, in 4to.—a book on the Castilian language, 4to. 1606.

ALDEROTI, Thadeus, a Florentine, known for his great abilities as a physician. He set so high a value upon his skill, that only princes and prelates could be admitted as his patients. He died 1295, aged 80. His life has been written by Villani.

ALDHELM, or ADELM, Saint, an English divine during the heptarchy. He was related to the king of the West Saxons, by whom he was raised to the bishopric of Shireburn, over the counties of Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, and Wilts. He travelled in France and Italy, and he is said to be the first Englishman who ever wrote in Latin, and introduced poetry into the island. He led a most exemplary life; and in those times of barba-

fism and ignorance, he often gained auditors by stopping on the bridges and in the highways, and commanding their attention to his religious discourses by mixing ballads and songs to grave and serious exhortations. He died May the 25th 709.

ALDHUN, a bishop of Holy Island, who left his habitation because infested by the Danes, and retired with the body of St. Cuthbert to Durham, where he became the first bishop of that see. He built the cathedral, and died 1018.

ALDINI, Tobias, a physician of Cesena, author of a botanical work, printed at Rome 1625, in folio.

ALDOBRANDIN, Sylvester, a native of Florence, professor of law at Pisa. He was banished for his opposition to the Medicis, and he died at Rome 1558, aged 58. His son Hippolytus became pope.——Another son, John, was made cardinal 1570, and died at Rome three years after.

ALDRED, abbot of Tavistock, and afterwards bishop of Worcester, 1046. He was a great favorite of Edward the confessor, and his influence produced a reconciliation between that monarch and Griffith king of Wales, and also with Swaine son of Godwin, who had invaded the kingdom. He was the first English bishop who visited Jerusalem, and after his return he was raised to the see of York; an elevation which, when he appeared at Rome, the pope refused to ratify, on account of his ignorance and simony. Aldred's solicitations however prevailed, and he received the pallium from the pontiff. On the death of Edward he crowned Harold, and afterwards the conqueror, whose esteem he enjoyed, and whose power he made subservient to the views of the church. When he had received some indignities from a governor of York, he flew to London, and with all the indignation and haughtiness of an offended prelate, demanded vengeance, and pronounced a curse on the head of William. His wrath was with difficulty pacified by the entreaties of the sovereign and his nobles, and the curse was recalled, and changed into a blessing. It is said that he died with grief in seeing the north of England desolated by the ravages of Harold and Canute, sons of Swayne, 11th Sept. 1068.

ALDRIC, Saint, bishop of Mans, distinguished himself by his learning, and collected the decrees of the popes, &c. He died 856, after enjoying the favors, and feeling the persecutions of the nobles, in the courts of Charlemagne, Louis, Clotharie, and Charles II.

ALDRICH, Robert, a native of Burnham in Buckinghamshire, educated at Eton, and King's College, Cambridge. He was elected master of Eton and provost, and afterwards in 1537, raised to the bishopric of Carlisle. Leland, who enjoyed his friendship, has commended his learning and piety. He wrote epigrams, &c. and died March 25th, 1555, at Horncastle in Lincolnshire.

ALDRICH, Henry, a native of Westminster, educated under Busby, and admitted at Christ Church, where he distinguished himself as a tutor. He was made canon in 1681, and at the revolution he replaced Massey the popish dean of Christ Church. In this dignified situation he supported discipline, promoted religion, and encouraged learning. He published, with Dr. Sprat, Clarendon's history, not however without being charged by Oldmixon with improper interpolations; an accusation which Atterbury proved to be false and invidious. He was fond of music, and collected materials for the history of it, which are still preserved; but as an architect he gained deserved praise, and to his liberality as well as to his taste, Christ Church is indebted for the erection of three sides of Peckwater quadrangle, Trinity College for its elegant chaple, and the parish of All Saints for its beautiful church. Dr. Aldrich was author of a compendium of logic, and several other useful publications; but he particularly distinguished himself by editing several of the Greek classics, which generally appeared annually for the benefit of the students of his society. He also passes as the composer of those popular catches, "Hark the bonny Christ Church bells," and a smoking catch. He was rector of Wem in Shropshire, and died at Christ Church, Dec. 14th, 1710.

ALDRINGER, a native of Luxembourg, who from a common soldier was raised by merit to be a general of Ferdinand II. His abilities were exerted in raising the siege of Constance, but avarice and cruelty tarnished a great and illustrious military character. He fell at Landshut in Bavaria 1634, and it has been doubted whether he died by the hand of his own soldiers or of the Swedes.

ALDROVANDUS, Ulysses, a native of Bologna, professor of physic and philosophy. His inquiries into the history of nature were so ardent that he visited the most distant countries in search of minerals, plants, metals, animals, and birds, and he spared no expense that he might procure exact figures taken from the life. It is to be lamented that so noble a spirit of liberality should have been checked; but the resources of Aldrovandus failed, and he ended his days in an hospital at Bologna, at the great age of 80, and after surviving the loss of his sight 1605. About six large volumes folio, containing the history of birds and insects, where published during his life, and the work was continued on the same scale after his death and under his name, as it certainly derived a high recommendation for the illustrious undertaker of the plan.

ALDRUDE, countess of Bertinoro, is celebrated in Italy for her courage and her eloquence. When Ancona was besieged by the arms of the Venetians, and of the emperor Frederic I. in 1172, she pitied the situation of the distressed inhabitants, and with heroic intrepidity flew to their relief, at the head of her dependants and friends, and supported by William Degli Adelardi, of Ferrara. Her troops were animated by her eloquence and her example, and the enemy fled at her approach; and though on her return home she was attacked by some parties of the enraged

besiegers, she routed them in every encounter, and added fresh laurels to her fame. The history of that memorable siege has been published by Buon-Campagnono of Florence.

ALDUS, Manutius, a native of Bassano, illustrious as a correct printer, and as the restorer of the Greek and Latin languages to Europe. He is the inventor of the Italic letter, and was alone permitted by the pope the use of it. He wrote a Greek grammar, and published learned notes on Horace, Homer, &c.; and his editions of the classics are admired for neatness and elegance. He died at Venice 1516, in a good old age. For his son, &c. *vid.* MANUTIUS.

ALEANDER, Jerome, was born in a small village of Istria, and recommended himself by his great abilities and his learning to pope Alexander VI. and Lewis XII. under whose patronage he taught belles lettres at Paris. He was afterwards in the service of Leo X. at Rome, and as nuncio of the holy see he acquired great reputation by the eloquent harangue which he delivered in the diet of Worms, against the doctrines of Luther, the burning of whose books he procured, though he could not silence his preaching. On his return to Rome he was made archbishop of Brindisi by Clement VIII. and his services were again employed in Germany against the protestants, whose opinions he attacked with virulence, not however without being loaded in his turn with sarcastic reflections and invectives, but all his intrigues were unable to prevent the truce which Charles V. at last made with these persecuted men. Aleander was made a cardinal by Paul III. and died 1st February 1542, by a mistake, as some say, of his physician.

ALEANDER, Jerome, great nephew of the preceding, was born at Friuli. He distinguished himself as an antiquarian, a poet, and a lawyer, and died at Rome 1631, in consequence of an excess of eating at the table of one of his friends. He was one of the original members of the academy of Humorists, and enjoyed the friendship of pope Urban VII. by whose means he passed from the family of the Bandini into that of the Barberini, who honored his remains with a most magnificent funeral.

ALEGAMBE, Philip, a native of Brussels, who attended the duke of Ossuna, when Spanish viceroy of Sicily, and entered into the society of the Jesuits at Palermo. After studying divinity at Rome, he retired to Gratz, where his good conduct and his abilities raised him to the professorial chair. He afterwards, as tutor to the prince of Eggemberg's son, travelled for five years through Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, and Italy, and obtained offices of trust and respectability near his patron, and in the college of the Jesuits. He died at Rome of a dropsy, 6th Sept. 1652. The few books which he wrote were in high estimation.

ALEGRE, Yves d', an officer of an ancient family in the service of the kings of France. He was killed at the battle of Ravenna, 1512.—Another of the same family, died mareschal of France 1733, aged 80.

ALEGRINUS, John, a native of Abbeville, made a cardinal and patriarch of Constantinople, and employed as legate in Spain and Portugal. His works were once in public esteem. He died 1240.

ALEMAN, Lewis Augustine, a lawyer of Grenoble, born 1653, author of two volumes of an historical journal of Europe, and other works.

ALEMAN, Lewis, archbishop of Arles, and a cardinal, was born at the castle of Arbent, 1390. His abilities were employed as legate to Sienna, to procure the removal of the council of Pavia to Sienna; but at the council of Basil, where he presided, his opposition to Eugenius IV. was followed by his degradation from the purple, and his excommunication. He was restored to his honors by Nicholas V. and sent as legate into Germany. He died 1450, and was canonized.

ALEMAN, Maeto, a Spaniard, born near Seville. He was nearly twenty years in the service of the court of Philip II. and then retired to privacy, and employed himself in writing the history of Guzman d'Alfarache, a romance, which has been through more than 30 editions in Spain, and has been translated into most of the languages of Europe.

ALEMBERT, John le Rond d', an illustrious philosopher, born at Paris 16th Nov. 1717. He was exposed as a foundling, and from the church, near which he almost perished, he received the name of le Rond. His father, however, listened to the cries of nature and humanity, and to reward the necessary comfort which he provided for his son, he had the satisfaction soon to learn that his abilities were brilliant, and his improvement unusually rapid. As the flashes of his genius were early displayed, he was encouraged by his friends to seek reputation and opulence in studying the law; but that pursuit as well as the study of medicine was quickly abandoned, and retirement and geometry seemed the only ambition of the young philosopher. In the house of his nurse, whose ignorance and poverty did not diminish the flow of his affections, he passed 40 years, and refused to quit this humble and peaceful dwelling for the splendor of a palace. Frederic of Prussia, whose friendship he enjoyed through life, wished to invite him to Berlin, with the most liberal offers of patronage and literary ease, but he refused; and when the empress Catharine solicited him to take the care of the education of her son, with the promise of a pension of a hundred thousand livres, besides the most distinguished honors, he declined the princely offer in firm but respectful terms, and devoted the strong powers of his mind to the service of the country which gave him birth. His labors were usefully exerted on philosophical subjects. He examined the power of fluids on the motion of bodies, he wrote a discourse on the general theory of the winds, which obtained the prize medal at Berlin in 1746, he solved the problem of the procession of the

equinoxes, and explained the rotation of the terrestrial axis; and in these and other numerous philosophical works, he enriched science with new facts, produced original ideas, and explained the various phenomena of nature in the most interesting and satisfactory point of view. Few but select were the friends to whom this great man was known; and it must be considered as not the least striking part of his character, that he who was flattered by the learned, courted by the great, and admired by princes, did not pay his adoration to power; but with a gratitude which deserves the highest encomiums, he dedicated his work to the count d'Argenson and his brother, two men who had been banished from the court, but who in their prosperity had seen and respected the philosopher, and rewarded his genius by the grant of a small pension. D'Alembert is to be considered also in a different light from that of a mathematician. Besides geometrical calculations, his mind was stored with all the powers of literature, and of a refined taste, and it has been said, with exactness and truth, that what he expressed on every subject, could by no other man have been expressed with greater elegance, more precision, or stricter propriety. To his gigantic powers, and those of Diderot and others, we are to ascribe the plan of the Encyclopedie; and he adorned this stupendous work, by writing the preliminary discourse prefixed to it, so deservedly admired for the masterly record which it unfolds, concerning the rise, progress, connections, and affinities of all the branches of human knowledge, and the gradual improvement of the arts and sciences. Every thing which tends to meliorate the condition of man, is entitled to the blessings of posterity; but the best friends of d'Alembert could not perceive in the philosopher, and in his coadjutors in the Encyclopedie, the supporters of virtue and morality; and latter times have too fatally, too bitterly proved that a work which in explaining the mysteries of philosophy, disarms providence of her powers of benevolence and government, and obscures the views of salvation, which religion holds forth to her votaries, but ill deserves the applauses of mankind. Besides his contributions to the Encyclopdie which were very large and numerous, d'Alembert published a dissertation on the fall of the Jesuits, which in adding to his fame increased the number of adversaries which ever deprecate the merits of literary labors. His opuscules or memoirs, in nine volumes, contained among other things the solution of problems in astronomy, mathematics, and natural philosophy. After enjoying the highest honors in the French academy, and the friendship of the literati of the age, and the veneration of Europe, this great man died, 29th Oct. 1773, still in the full possession of all his faculties, leaving behind him a high character for learning and disinterestedness, in which however it must be confessed were united profound dissimulation, affected candor, and imposing moderation. His eulogium as an academician, and after the manner that he had honored 70 of his predecessors, has been drawn up by Condorcet, Hist. de l'Academie Roy des Sciences, 1783.

ALEN, John Van, a Dutch painter of Amsterdam, eminent in representing birds, landscapes, and still life. He died 1698, aged 47.

ALENIO, Julius, a Jesuit of Brescia, who went as a missionary to China, where, for 36 years, he preached the Christian religion and built several churches. He died August 1649. He left several works in the Chinese language on theological subjects.

ALEOTTI, John Baptist, an Italian, who, from the mean occupation of carrying bricks and mortar to workmen, rose to eminence as an astrologer and geometrician, by the strength of his genius, and even wrote books on the subject. He was concerned in the hydrostatic controversies about the inundations so frequent at Bologna, Ferrara, and Romagna. He died 1630.

ALES, or HALES, Alexander d', a native of England, who taught philosophy and divinity at Paris, where he was much admired, and called the irrefragable doctor. His voluminous works, however, are now little known. He died 1245.

ALES, Alexander, a native of Edinburgh, who warmly opposed the tenets of Luther, which he afterwards as eagerly embraced, when he had suffered persecution for his religion, and seen the firmness with which his countryman Patrick Hamilton was burnt to death by Beaton archbishop of Saint Andrews for protestantism. He came back to London from Germany, when Henry VIII. abolished the papal power in England, and he there enjoyed the friendship of Cranmer, Cromwell, and Latimer. He afterwards retired to Germany, and was appointed to a professorial chair at Frankfort upon Oder, and afterwards, when persecuted by the court of Brandenburg, at Leipsic, where he died March 17th 1565, in his 65th year. His works were on controversial subjects.

ALESIO, Matthew Perez d', a native of Rome, skilful in the exercise of the pencil as well as of the graver. His most curious piece is the colossal Saint Christopher in fresco, in the great church of Seville, the calf of whose leg is an ell in thickness. He died 1600.

ALESSI, Galeas, an architect of Perusia, whose plans were the result of great abilities, and a fertile genius. He decorated many of the towns of Spain, France, and Germany with palaces, churches, and extensive baths; but the noblest monuments of his taste and judgment are the public edifices of Genoa, and the monastery of the Escurial. He died 1572, in his 72d year.

ALETINO, Benedetto, a professor in the Jesuits' College at Naples, who, in 1688 in elegant language refuted the Cartesian system, and undertook to re-establish the philosophy of Aristotle, as more congenial to the catholic faith, but not with the success he expected. He died 1719.

ALEXANDER, the Great, son of Philip of Macedonia, was born at Pella 355 years B. C. After extending his power with unusal rapidity over Greece, and destroying Thebes, he invaded Asia. The defeat of the Persian forces at the three celebrated battles of the Granicus, of Isus, and of Arbela, rendered him master of the country; and after he had laid the foundation of Alexandria in Egypt as the future capital of his extensive dominions, and after he had wandered over Asia in quest of more enemies, he returned to Babylon, where he died of intemperance B. C. 323, in his 33d year. His vast empire, which his wisdom and the great energies of his mind, if not corrupted by flattery and success, might have consolidated, was divided at his death among his generals.

ALEXANDER, Balas, an imposter who pretended to be the son of Antiochus Epiphanes. He was slain 146 B. C. by Demetrius Soter.

ALEXANDER, Severus, a Roman emperor, by birth a Phœnician. He was distinguished by great virtues in public and private life. He was cruelly murdered by his mutinous soldiers A. D. 235, after a glorious reign of 13 years

ALEXANDER, Janneus, a king of the Jews, warlike but cruel and oppressive. He died of intemperance B. C. 79.

ALEXANDER II. son of Aristobulus, was carried to Rome prisoner by Pompey. When afterwards restored to liberty and made king of Judæa, he proved ungrateful to the Romans, and was put to death B. C. 49.

ALEXANDER, bishop of Hierapolis in the fifth century, maintained after Nestorius that there were two natures in Christ. He was banished, and died an exile.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Alexandria, who opposed the tenets of Arius, and displayed in his office the most exemplary piety with every Christian virtue. He died about 325.

ALEXANDER, a bishop of Jerusalem, known for his virtues and his sufferings. He was exposed to the persecutions of Severus and also of Decius, and died in prison, in consequence of ill treatment, about 251. He wrote some letters, now lost, and founded a library at Jerusalem.

ALEXANDER, of Lycopolis, strongly opposed the Manichæan system in a work edited at Paris 1672 in folio. Some call him a Pagan and others a Christian.

ALEXANDER, Trallianus, a philosopher and physician in the sixth century, whose works were edited at Paris 1543, and at Lausanne 1772, in two vols. 8vo.

ALEXANDER, Polyhistor, a Latin historian about 80 B. C. His works are all now lost. He was burnt to death at Laurentum.

ALEXANDER, Aphrodiseus, a Peripatetic philosopher, called also the commentator, in the second century. His work "de fato" appeared at London 1688, and his commentaries on Aristotle were edited at Venice by Aldus.

ALEXANDER, of Ægea, a philosopher, preceptor to Nero. He wrote a commentary on Aristotle's meteorology.

ALEXANDER, the Paphlagonian, an impostor who gained the respect of his credulous and ignorant countrymen, and thus acquired such celebrity that Marcus Aurelius himself, deceived by his artifice, honorably invited him to Rome A. D. 174. He died at the age of 70.

ALEXANDER, an abbot of Sicily in the 12th century, author of a history of Roger, king of Sicily, edited 1578 at Saragossa.

ALEXANDER, an English abbot, who boldly supported the rights and honors of his master Henry II. at the court of Rome, for which he was tyrannically excommunicated by Pandulph the papal legate 1217. He wrote victoria a Proteo—de ecclesiæ potestate—de cessatione papali—de potestate vicariâ, &c.

ALEXANDER succeeded his brother John Albert as king of Poland 1501. He died five years after, aged 45, and left behind him the respectable character of a man of courage, virtue, piety and benevolence.

ALEXANDER I. king of Scotland, ascended the throne 1107 after his brother Edgar, and merited by his severity the appellation of "the fierce," though in private life he had been distinguished for meekness, benevolence, and moderation. He had the good fortune to suppress all the insurrections raised against his tyranny, and died 1124.

ALEXANDER II. king of Scotland 1214, after his father William the Lion, was engaged in war with John of England, whose dominions he boldly invaded. Peace was restored to the two kingdoms in 1221, by the marriage of Alexander with the sister of Henry III. He died 1249, aged 51.

ALEXANDER III. king of Scotland, son of the preceding by a second wife, succeeded his father 1249, when eight years old. He married Margaret daughter of Henry III. He was successful in his defeat of the Norwegians who had invaded his kingdom, and he assisted his father-in-law against his rebellious barons. He was killed in hunting 1285, and left behind him a high character for courage, for benevolence, and magnanimity.

ALEXANDER I. bishop of Rome, 109, after Saint Evaristus, died 3d May 119. He is mentioned as a saint and a martyr in the catholic calendar, and according to Platina, he first introduced the use of holy water in the Roman church. The epistles attributed to him are spurious.

ALEXANDER II. pope, succeeded 1061. His elevation was opposed by the imperial court, and Cadalous, bishop of Parma, was appointed, under the title of Honorius II. Alexander, however, though of dissolute manners, prevailed, and banished his rival from Rome, and then employed himself in securing his power, and in extending the papal authority over the neighboring princes. His humanity towards the Jews, whom he protected against their persecutors and murderers, is deservedly commended. He died 21st April 1073.

ALEXANDER III. pope, was a native of Sienna, and was raised to the papal chair after Adrian IV. 1159. His election, though acknowledged by England and France, was disputed by the emperor Frederic, who caused Victor to be nominated in his room at Pavia. Alexander for a while yielded to the storm; but after the death of Victor his imperial persecutor elected another successor, cardinal Guy, under the name of Paschal III. Alexander, who had fled into France, and who had hurled the thunders of excommunication against Frederic, and even absolved his subjects from their oaths of allegiance, now determined to maintain his cause by force, and to arm the Venetians in his favor. These bold measures might have succeeded, but Frederic either tired of the contest, or terrified by the preparations, acknowledged Alexander as the lawful pontiff, and was reconciled to him at an interview at Venice. Alexander died at Rome 30th Aug. 1181, beloved by his subjects and respected by the world.

ALEXANDER IV. bishop of Ostia, was raised to the papal chair at the death of Innocent IV. 1254. He opposed the settlement of the emperor's natural son as king of Sicily, and bestowed the crown on Edmund son of the king of England. He wished to re-unite the Greek and Latin churches, but did not seriously attempt it. He died at Viterbo 25th May 1261.

ALEXANDER V. pope, was born of mean parents at Candia near Milan. While begging his bread from door to door, an Italian monk noticed his engaging manners, and procured his admission into his order. Thus enabled to cultivate his mind, he devoted himself laboriously to study, and after distinguishing himself at Oxford and Paris, he obtained preferment by the patronage of the duke of Milan, was made bishop of Vicenza, and then archbishop of the Milanese, and raised by Innocent VII to the purple, and named legate in Lombarby. He was elected pope at the council of Pisa 1409, but he died the next year, 3d May, not without suspicions of poison administered by his favorite, cardinal Cossa. He was a man of great firmness, and in his character liberal and munificent.

ALEXANDER VI. pope, a native of Valencia in Spain, originally called Roderic Borgia. The elevation of his uncle Calixtus III. to the pontificate paved the way to his greatness; he was made cardinal, and afterwards archbishop of Valencia. On the death of Innocent VIII. his intrigues ensured him the papal chair, though he was then infamous for his debaucheries, and offensive to the purity of the holy conclave, as the adulterous father of four sons and one daughter, by a Roman lady of the name of Vanozia. These children followed the example of their dissolute father, and became monsters of profligacy. The two eldest, the duke of Candia and Cæsar, disputed about the incestuous favors of their sister Lucretia, and the hoary father himself is said to have increased the abomination by a horrid commerce with his own daughter. Though thus devoted to the grossest licentiousness, Alexander found the time and the means to raise cabals, and to create intrigues in the courts of Europe, and to convert their dissentions to the advantage of the holy see, and the enriching of his favorite Cæsar. His death which happened 8th Aug. 1503, was such as might be expected to conclude an infamous life. The great opulence of cardinal Corneto and others, were strong temptations to the avaricious pope and his profligate son Cæsar. These innocent victims were invited to a banquet, but by some mistake the poison intended for them was taken by the guilty pontiff and his son. The pope immediately expired, but Cæsar survived the accident some years to perish by the hands of an assassin. This account of the manner of his death is doubted by some. His life has been written in English by Alexander Gordon 1729 folio, and by Burchard in Latin.

ALEXANDER VII. pope, a native of Sienna, whose name was Fabio Chigi. He gradually rose through the offices of inquisitor, legate, bishop, and cardinal, to the papal chair 1655, on the death of Innocent X. Thus elevated by dissembled humility to the head of the church, he confirmed by a bull his predecessor's measures against the Jansenists 1656. But while much was expected from him, he showed himself, as has been observed by a biographer, little in great things, and great in little ones. In his conduct towards men of letters he was liberal and munificent, and he embellished Rome with some splendid buildings. He died 22d May 1667, aged 68.

ALEXANDER VIII. pope, Mark Ottoboni, was a native of Venice, and became bishop of Brescia and Frescati, and cardinal, and in 1689 succeeded to the papal chair, on the death of Innocent XI. He died two years after, 1st Feb. 1691 aged 82.

ALEXANDER, ab Alexandro, a native of Naples, who applied himself to the law, but afterwards left it that he might more seriously devote his time to polite literature. He possessed genius and abilities, and his remarks on mankind are judicious and interesting. The particulars of his life are related in his Genialium Dierum, a work in the manner of Gellius' Attic nights, which was published with a learned commentary by Tiraqueau 1587. Alexander died in the beginning of the 16th century, and was buried in the monastery of the Olivets.

ALEXANDER, Neckam, a native of St. Albans, who, after studying in England, France, and Italy, gave public lectures at Paris, which at that time was the most celebrated university in Europe. He returned to England, where his genius and learning recommended him to preferment. He died 1227 abbot of Exeter. His works, which were written in elegant language for the time, have never been published, but remain in manuscript in public libraries.

ALEXANDER, Noel or Natalis, an eminent writer born at Rouen in Normandy. For 12 years he taught philosophy at the great convent at Paris, and as a Dominican friar, propagated the doctrines of his order from the pulpit, but as he did not possess in a high degree the fluence and eloquence required in a popular preacher, he afterwards devoted himself to ecclesiastical history, and was created a doctor of the Sorbonne in 1675. Colbert saw his abilities, and patronised them, by intrusting him with part of the education of his son. The life of Alexander spent in seclusion contains no particular events; his studies were laborious, and his works many. His ecclesiastical history is chiefly admired for its accuracy, moderation and fidelity. It was published in 24 vols. 8vo. or 8 vols. fol. Though for a little while persecuted by the pope for some of his opinions, yet he was beloved and respected. He bore with infinite resignation the loss of his sight in the latter part of his life, and died of a decay of nature in his 86th year 1724. A catalogue of his works was printed at Paris 1716.

ALEXANDER, William, a native of Scotland, who, after his return from the continent, where he had attended the duke of Argyle, as tutor, celebrated in a poem called the Aurora, the charms of a lady to whom he had unsuccessfully paid his addresses. When this unkind mistress was married, he extinguished his former flame by imitating her example, and in the retirement and patronage which James VI. granted him, he devoted himself to more serious pursuits by writing plays on the ancient models of Greece and Rome. After being flattered by the poets of the age, he became a regular attendant on the court, was knighted, and in 1621 received a grant of Nova Scotia, which he proposed to colonize at his own expense, and that of those who wished to embark on the enterprise. The death of James prevented the creation of baronets to the number of 150, who were to contribute to support the views of the favorite; though Charles I. in some degree pursued the intentions of his father by granting patents of knight baronet to the chief promoters of the settlement. The original scheme was defeated, and Sir William sold his property in Nova Scotia to the French, Sir William served Charles with fidelity as secretary for Scotland, and was created Lord Stirling. He died 12th February 1640 in his 60th year. His poetical works appeared in one vol. fol. three years before his death.

ALEXANDER, de Medicis, first duke of Florence in 1530, was the natural son of Lorenzo de Medicis, and nephew to pope Clement VII. He owed his elevation to the arts of his uncle and the influence of Charles V. but his power, however weak, became odious by his cruelty, the debauchery of his manners, and his incontinence. He was at last murdered by his relation Lorenzo, who had gained his confidence by promising him an interview with a woman of whom he was enamored. He died in his 26th year 1537, and the duchy passed into the hands of Cosmo de Medicis.

ALEXANDER, Farnese, duke of Parma, distinguished himself in the 16th century by his military valor. He was engaged in the wars of Flanders and of France, and died of a wound which he received at the siege of Rouen, 2d Dec. 1592.

ALEXANDER, Farnese, uncle to the preceding, was a cardinal, and the favorite of pope Clement VII. He was engaged in different embassies in France, Germany, and Flanders, and afterwards retired to Rome, where he lived in great splendor, the friend of the indigent, and the patron of the learned. He died 1589, aged 69.

ALEXANDER, a Norman, nephew to Roger bishop of Salisbury in the reign of Henry I and Stephen. By the interest of his uncle he was made bishop of Lincoln, and he rebuilt his cathedral, which had been destroyed by fire, and added to its security by making the roof of stone. Like the barons in those turbulent times, he raised the castles of Banbury, Sleaford, and Newark for his defence, and founded two monasteries which he liberally endowed. After visiting the pope three times on the continent, he returned to England where he died 1147 in the 24th year of his prelacy.

ALEXANDER, a native of Asia Minor, who retired from the emperor's court, and became the founder of the sect called Acemetus (non-Sleepers) because one of the community was always awake to sing. He died about the 430th year of the Christian era, near the shores of the Euxine.

ALEXANDER, St. Elpide, a hermit of St. Austin, archbishop of Amalfi, author of an incorrect and partial treatise of the papal power, &c. in the beginning of the 14th century. His book was printed 1624.

ALEXANDER, Dom. James, a Benedictine of St. Maur, born at Orleans, author of a treatise on elementary clocks, printed 8vo. 1734. He died 1734, aged 82.

ALEXANDER, of Paris a poet of the 12th century, who introduced in a poem on Alexander the Great, verses of 12 syllables, which from him have been called Alexandrines

ALEXANDER, Nicholas, a Benedictine of St. Maur, known for his charitable character, as well as his extensive knowledge of simples. He is author of two useful works, "Physic and Surgery for the poor," published 1738, "and a Botanical and Pharmaceutical Dictionary," 8vo. He was born at Paris, and died at St. Denys, 1728, in an advanced age.

ALEXANDER, Neuskoi, grand duke of Russia, born 1218, signalized himself by a victory which he obtained over the northern powers on the banks of the Neva. His military and political character, which procured him the title of saint, was, five centuries after, more highly honored by the policy of Peter the Great. The spot where the victory had been won was consecrated for a monastery, where the bones of the saint were deposited

with religious pomp, and which is become the mausoleum of the sovereigns of Russia. There is an order of knighthood instituted in honor of the saint, which consists now of about 135 knights.

ALEXANDRINI, Julius de Neustain, a native of Trent, physician and favorite of Maximilian II. He died 1590 in his 84th year. He was author of some medical treatises in prose and verse, which display his genius, sense and erudition.

ALEXIS, William, a Benedictine monk of Lyra, author of some poems of considerable merit. He was prior of Bussiau Perche, and was living in 1500.

ALEXIS, a Piedmontese, who applied himself to study, but with the determination of not revealing the discoveries he might make in philosophy. After 57 years of travels, he saw a poor man die of a disorder which might have been removed, if he had imparted his knowledge to the surgeon, and with such remorse was he visited, that he retired from the world, and set in order for the benefit of mankind, the result of his researches, which were afterwards published under the name of his secrets at Basil 1536, and dispersed through Europe.

ALEXIUS, Michaelovitch, son of Michael, Czar of Russia, succeeded to the throne at the age of sixteen, and distinguished himself by his wars against the Turks, the Swedes, and Poles. Respected abroad, he was beloved at home, as the improvement of his barbarian subjects was the sole wish of his heart. The laws of the empire were printed for public information, and no longer trusted to the incorrectness of manuscripts; commerce was encouraged, and manufactures of silk and linen were introduced; and the munificence of the emperor was supported by economy, and by the prosperity of the state. Alexius died in his 46th year 1677, and was succeeded by his son the famous Czar Peter.

ALEXIUS, Petrovitch, only son of Peter the Great and Eudocia Lapukin, was born 1690. His early youth was neglected in the hands of women, and of ignorant priests; but when in his eleventh year, he was intrusted to the care of baron Huysen, the instructions of this able and meritorious man were counteracted by the intrigues and infernal policy of Mentshikof one of the Czar's ministers. The young prince, permitted to indulge every passion by the example and encouragement of the meanest and most debauched of the vulgar, who were his constant associates, grew unprincipled and vicious, and soon converted the contempt he felt for restraint upon the conduct and the character of his father. This mutual hatred between the Czar and his son was fomented by the arts of enemies, and at last Alexius renounced all his rights to the succession, that he might spend in the retirement of a convent the remains of a life already shortened by drunkenness and intemperance. Persecution however attended him; though protected by the emperor of Germany, he was betrayed by his Finlandish mistress, whom he is said to have married, and conveyed to Petersburg, where he was tried by secret judges, and condemned to death 1719. This cruel unfeeling conduct of the father, which not all the imprudencies and provocations of a licentious son could justify, has been palliated by his panegyrists, who attribute the death of the prince to an apoplectic fit, brought on by his violent irregularities.

ALEXIUS or ALEXIS I. Commenus, born at Constantinople 1048, was nephew to the emperor Isaac Commenus. He usurped the throne in 1081, after banishing Nicephorus, and distinguished himself by his wars against the Turks, and other nothern invaders. He received with coldness the crusaders; but, intimidated by their numbers and consequence, he signed a treaty of peace with them, and promised them support. He died in his 70th year 1118. His daughter Anna Commena, has written a Greek account of his reign; but her history is a panegyric on the virtues of her father, and not the record of truth.

ALEXIUS II. Commenus, succeeded his father Michael on the throne of Constantinople 1180, in his 12th year. His tender age was the cause of dissention and tumult, and he was murdered with his mother Mary two years after by Andronicus who usurped the throne.

ALEXIUS III. Angelus, dethroned his brother Isaac Angelus 1195, and put out his eyes. An effeminate life rendered him despised at home and abroad; he was defeated by the Turks and Bulgarians, and his capital was soon besieged and taken 1203, by an army of Venetians and French crusaders, headed by Alexius the son of the deposed monarch, who had fled to the court of Vienna. Alexius received from Theodore Lascaris the same cruel punishment which he had inflicted on his brother, and the young conqueror placed his blind father from the dungeon on the throne, and reigned with him as Alexius IV.; but his elevation was succeeded by a rebellion, because he wished to raise great contributions upon his subjects, and his life was sacrificed to the fury of the people 1204.

ALEXIUS IV. *vid* ALEXIUS III.

ALEXIUS V. Ducas Murtzuphle or Mourzoufle, from his black eyebrows, an officer at the court of Isaac Angelus and Alexius IV. who dethroned and murdered his master, and usurped the throne of Constantinople. He was attacked by the crusaders, who took his capital, and after putting out his eyes threw him down from the top of Theodosius' pillar, 147 feet high, and killed him, 1264, after a reign of only three months, of extortion, arrogance, and cruelty. The conquerors elected two emperors; Baldwin was appointed by the Latins, and Theodore Lascaris by the Greeks.

ALEXIUS, an impostor, who for some time assumed the name and character of Alexius son of Michael Commenus emperor of Constantinople, and raised an army in Asia, with which he ravaged the country and spread terror to the gates of the capital. He

was murdered by a priest as he unguardedly retired from a banquet, at a time when he might have overturned the empire and seated himself on the throne.

ALEYN, Charles, an English poet who published in 1631, in stanzas of six lines, two poems on the battles of Cressy and Poictiers, and seven years after another poem on Bosworth field, besides the history Euryalus and Lucretia, translated from Æneas Sylvius. He was educated at Sidney College, Cambridge, and was assistant to Thomas Farnaby in St. Giles, Cripplegate, London, and afterwards tutor to the son of Edward Sherburne esquire, who was clerk of the ordnance to Charles I. He died in 1640, and was buried in St. Andrew's church Holborn.

AL-FARABIA, a mussulman philosopher in the 10th century, remarkable for the generality and greatness of his talents. He was killed by robbers in Syria in 954. His works on various subjects are said to be in the Leyden library.

ALFARGAN, Ahmed Ebn Cothair, or Alfraganius, an Arabian astronomer of the ninth century, author of an introduction to astronomy, printed by Golius in 1669 at Amsterdam, with curious notes.

ALFENUS VARUS PUBLIUS, a native of Cremona, who rose from the mean occupation of a cobler to the dignity of consul.

ALFES, an eminent rabbi, who epitomized the Talmud. He died 1103.

ALFONSO, *vid.* ALPHONSUS.

ALFORD, Michael, author of "Britannia illustrata"—"Annales Ecclesiastici Britannorum", and other works, was an English Jesuit, born in London, and educated at Rome and in Spain. He resided in England as Jesuits' missionary for above 30 years, and died at St. Omer's 1652, aged 65.

ALFRED, the Great, fifth and youngest son of Ethelwolf, king of the west Saxons, was born at Wantage in Berkshire 849. His father sent him early to Rome, where he was confirmed, and according to some privately anointed king by pope Leo IV. who saw and admired his manly character. After the death of his brother, Alfred mounted the throne of England in his 22d year in 871, at a time when the kingdom was a prey to domestic dissensions, and to the invasion of the Danes. His valor was soon called into the field, battles were followed by battles: but the slaughter of thousands seemed not to heal the wounds of the country or to remove the rapacious foe from the coasts. After a dreadful overthrow Alfred concealed his misfortunes for a year, under the dress of a peasant, till the success of one of his chiefs, Odun earl of Devon, in defeating a body of the Danes, drew him from his retirement. With unusual boldness he examined the false security of the enemy's camp, he was admitted into the presence of the chief under the disguise of a harper, and returned to his friends to inspire them with courage and lead them to victory. The Danes were totally routed at Eddington: and Guthrum their chief despairing of further opposition, consented to renounce Paganism, and was presented at the font by his conqueror. From that period the kingdom became more settled, and though the Danes occasionally repeated their predatory attacks, the mind of Alfred was not shaken from its noble purpose of enlightening his subjects, and giving stability to their independence, and protection to their property. He published laws to the number of 51, which were partly collected, as he himself said in the preface, from those of his predecessor king Ina, and from the Trojan and Grecian codes. He not only divided his dominions into counties, and other smaller subdivisions, but he made each householder responsible for the behaviour of his family, and as the tythings consisted of ten families, each became a pledge for the peaceful conduct of the rest, so that the whole kingdom was but a large family eager to preserve the public security, while they ensured domestic concord. As a man of letters, Alfred gained reputation, he not only translated and wrote several books, particularly Boethius' Consolations of Philosophy: but that learning might find an asylum in England, he endowed several schools in the kingdom, and founded, or according to others restored, the university of Oxford, and filled the professorial chairs with men of taste, genius, and erudition. In his own conduct he was a pattern of regularity, so that he divided the 24 hours of the day into three equal portions, one of which was set apart for religious duties, the other for repose, recreation, and literature, and the third for the affairs of the state. To his wisdom and foresight, England may look back with gratitude for the first beginning of her naval greatness. Alfred not only built ships, and enured his subjects to the toils and dangers of the sea, but he had the boldness to attempt to discover the north-east passage. Though by profession and the circumstances of the times a soldier, the humane monarch, who had been personally engaged in 56 battles for the defence and independence of his country, viewed with detestation the scenes of carnage which ambition or the love of plunder might exhibit, and considered his glory as better cemented by the peaceful occupations of his subjects than by war, and by the promotion of industry and mutual confidence than by the use of arms. After a reign of above 28 years, in which every moment had been devoted to the happiness of his people, this magnanimous prince died on the 28th of October 900, and was buried in Winchester cathedral. History does not present a man more amiable in his public and private character, or whose virtues entitled him to a throne more than this great and benevolent hero. He left by his queen Elswitha two sons and three daughters, and was succeeded by his second son, Edward, surnamed the elder.

ALFRED or ALURED, son of Ethelred by Emma daughter of Richard duke of Normandy was sent by his father with his brother Edward to the Norman court, during the invasions of the Danes. After Canute's death

he landed in England with a force, and might have succeeded in the expulsion of Harold, if not thwarted by the arts of Godwin. He fell into the hands of his enemies, who cruelly put out his eyes and confined him in Ely monastery, where he was murdered, as it is supposed, 1037 in his 34th year.

ALFRED, a learned Benedictine monk of Malmesbury, made bishop of Exeter in the 10th century. He was intimate with St Dunstan, and wrote several learned books, particulary the life of Adelmus—the history of Malmesbury abbey—de naturis rerum.

ALFRED, of Berverley, an historian. *Vid.* ALREDUS.

ALFRED, an Englishman, surnamed the Philosopher, much respected at Rome. He died 1270, and left four books on the meteors of Aristotle—one on vegetables and five on the Consolations of Boethius.

ALFRIDE, or ELFRID, the natural son of Oswy king of Northumberland, fled to Ireland, or as some suppose to Scotland, to avoid the persecution of his brother Egfrid, whom he had succeeded, on the throne. In his exile he still felt the virulence of his enemies and at last the two brothers met to decide their fate by arms. Egfrid was slain, and Alfride ascended the vacant throne 686, and deserved the love and the applauses of his subjects by his benevolence and mildness, and the liberal patronage which he afforded to literature. He died 705.

ALGARDI, Alexander, an architect and sculptor of Bologna, pupil to Lewis Carrachi, and intimate with Dominichino. He died at Rome 1654. There is at Bologna, a group of the beheading of St. Paul by him much admired, besides a bas-relief in the Vatican repesenting St. Leo in the presence of Attila.

ALGAROTTI, Francis, son of a Venetian merchant, who, after improving himself at Rome and Bologna, came to Paris where he published his Newtonianism for the ladies, in Italian, a work which was translated into French by Du Perron, but was of inferior merit to Fontenelle's plurality of worlds. From thence Algarotti visited England and Germany, and received repeated marks of esteem and honor from the kings of Poland and Prussia. After some residence in the Polish court as privy counsellor for the affairs of war, he returned to Italy, and died unexpectedly at Pisa 23d of May 1764, in his 52d year. As a connoisseur in painting, sculpture, and architecture, he possessed taste and judgment, and his genius as a poet is fully proved in the elegant trifles which he wrote in Italian. His works were published in 4 volumes 8vo. in 1765, and translated into French at Berlin 1772, 8 volumes 8vo. They consist chiefly of historical and philosophical dissertations, essays and poetry.

ALGAZALI, an Arabian, born at Thous in Khorassan, author of a treatise on the different classes of science which concern religion. He made the pilgrimage of Mecca, and died in the 504th year of the hegira.

ALGER, a monk of Liege, author of a book on the sacraments. He died at Cluny, 1131.

ALGHISI, Thomas, an eminent surgeon and lithotomist of Florence. He died in consequence of being severely wounded by the bursting of his gun 1713. He published Lithotomia in 4to. 1708, &c.

ALGIERI, Peter, a Venetian, whose talents in painting were usefully employed in the decorations of the opera at Paris. He died 1760.

ALHAZEN, an Arabian who wrote on optics, about the year 1100

ALI, cousin and son-in-law of Mahomet, was opposed in his view to succeed the prophet, by Othman and Omar, and retired into Arabia where his mild and enlarged interpretation of the Koran increased the number of his proselytes. After the death of Othman he was acknowledged caliph by the Egyptians and Arabians, but in less than five years after he was assassinated in a mosque 660. Ali, after the decease of his beloved Fatima, claimed the privilege of polygamy, and left 15 sons and 18 daughters. His memory is still held in the highest veneration by the Persians, who pronounce with contempt the names of Othman and Omar, whilst the Turks despise him and pay adoration to his opponents.

ALI-BASSA, a distinguished general of the Ottoman empire, to whom Achmet IV. gave his sister in marriage. He died 1663 in his 70th year.

ALI BEG, a Pole, born of Christian parents. when young he was made prisoner by the Tartars and sold to the Turks, who educated him in the Mahometan faith. He rose to consequence in the Turkish court and was appointed interpreter to the grand signior. He employed himself in tranlating the Bible and the English catechism into the Turkish language; but his great work is on the liturgy of the Turks, their pilgrimages to Mecca, and other religious ceremonies. This work was translated into Latin by Dr. Smith. Ali died 1675, at a time when he intended to abjure the Mahometan tenets for Christianity.

ALI BEY, a native of Natolia, son of a Greek priest. In his 13th year he was carried away by some robbers as he was hunting, and sold to Ibrahim, a lieutenant of the Janissaries, at Grand Cairo, who treated him with kindness, and from a slave raised him to power and consequence. Ali distinguished himself against the Arabs, and his military valor rendered him feared and respected; but when his friend and patron was basely assassinated 1758, by Ibrahim the Circassian, he avenged his death, and slew the murderer with his own hand. This violent measure raised him enemies, and his flight to Jerusalem and to St. John of Acre with difficulty saved him from the resentment of the Ottoman porte, that had demanded his head. Time, however, paved the way to his elevation to the supreme power of Egypt. Those who had espoused the cause of the Circassian were sacrificed to the public safety; and Ali, recalled by the public voice, governed the country with benevolence and equity. The chiefs of each village were declared responsible for the ill conduct of their

neighbors, and whilst the general link was extended through every province, security was restored, and confidence revived. But the power of an eastern prince is always precarious; ingratitude was found among those on whom Ali had heaped favors, and when he assisted the Turkish government with 12,000 auxiliary troops in the Russian war of 1768, his conduct was viewed with a jealous eye, and his death determined at Constantinople. He however evaded the blow, and in declaring war against the Porte to avenge his wrongs, he intrusted the command of his armies to Abou Dahab, a perfidious Mameluke, who, in extending the conquests of Ali over Arabia and Syria, hoped to establish his reputation over the ruins of his patron. The traitor revolted and was followed by the beys, whose fidelity was shaken either by jealousy or by bribes; but Ali was not deserted though he fled from Cairo to Gaza, and he marched into the field at the head of a numerous army. But treason pervaded his ranks, and when the decisive battle was fought 13th of April 1773, Ali saw some of his troops desert, and, unwilling to survive a defeat, he defended himself with the fury of a lion, till he was cut down by a sabre and carried to the conqueror's tent, where eight days after he expired of his wounds. Ali died in his 45th year, and left behind him a character unrivalled for excellence, for courage, and magnanimity. As governor of Egypt he behaved with the tenderness of a parent; and to the love of his country were united humanity, a generous heart, and an elevated genius.

Ali Berg, a learned Turk in the 17th century, acquainted with 17 languages. He translated the Bible into the Turkish language.

Alice, daughter of Theobald IV. count of Champagne, married Lewis VII. king of France, by whom she had, 1165, a son called Philip Augustus. During her son's absence in the holy land, she was appointed queen regent of the kingdom, and her government was marked by prudence, moderation, and justice. She died at Paris universally respected 4th June 1206.

Aligre, Etienne, a native of Chartres, who rose by his merit to be chancellor of France. He did not however possess the firmness required for an elevated station. He died 1635 in his 76th year. His son of the same name, was raised to the same dignity as his father, and enjoyed the character of a great and upright magistrate. He died 1677 in his 85th year.

Alimentus, Cneius, a Roman historian B. C. 150.

Alipius, a bishop of Tagaste in Africa, 394. He was the friend of Augustine, and was baptised together with him at Milan by the hands of St. Ambrose. He was an active and zealous prelate, and assisted at several councils, especially those of Carthage, where he opposed the Donatists. He died 430.

Alipus, a geographer of Antioch, commissioned by Julian to rebuild the temple of Jerusalem. It is unknown whether he is author of the system of geography published under his name in Greek and Latin, Geneva 1628, in 4to. by Jac. Godefroi.

Alkmaar, Henry D', an eminent German of the 15th century, author of the fable of Reynard, an ingenious poem which lashes the vcies and foibles of mankind in the character of beasts especially the fox. Gottsched has given a magnificent edition of this valuable book. Some suppose that Alkmaar is the fictitious name assumed by Nicholas Baumaun of Friesland, who died 1503.

Allainval, Leonor Jean-Christine Soulas d', a native of Chartres, author of several comedies of considerable merit. His best piece was l'embarras des richesses. D'Allainval was, like most men of genius, indigent. He died of the palsy in the Hotel-dieu, where he had been admitted a patient, 2d May 1753.

Allais, Denys Vairasse d', a native of Allais in Languedoc, who served in 1665 in the duke of York's fleet, and afterwards taught the English language in Paris. His writings were not much esteemed, except his history of Sevarambia, a political romance first printed 1677 in 2 vols. 12mo.

Allam, Andrew, born at Garsington in Oxfordshire, was son of St. Edmund-hall of which he became the vice principal. He translated the life of Iphicrates, and assisted Wood in his Athenæ Oxonienses. He died of the small-pox 17th June 1685, in his 30th year, and was buried in St. Peter's in the east.

Allard, Guy, was author of several scarce treatises on the history of Dauphiné valuable for provincial and genealogical anecdotes; and also of the history of prince Zizim, an amorous romance. He died 1715, aged 70.

Allatius, Leo, a native of the Island of Scio, who studied belles lettres and the languages at Rome. After visiting Naples and his native country he returned to Rome, where he applied himself to physic, in which he took a degree, but literature was his favorite pursuit, and as his erudition was great, he distinguished himself as a teacher in the Greek college at Rome. He was afterwards employed by pope Gregory XV. to remove the elector Palatine's library from Germany to the Vatican, in reward for which services, though for a while neglected, he was appointed librarian. Though bred and employed among ecclesiastics, he never entered into orders because, as he told the pope, he wished to retain the privilege of marrying if he pleased. His publications were numerous but chiefly on divinity, and, though full of learning and good sense, remarkable for unnecessary digressions. In the controversy of the gentlemen of the Port Royal with Claude concerning the eucharist, he greatly assisted the former, for which he was severely abused by their bold antagonist. It is said by Joannes Patricius that he wrote Greek for 40 years with the same pen, and that when he lost it, he expressed his concern even to the shedding of

tears. Allatius died at Rome in his 85d year, 1669.

ALLECTUS, prefect of Britain murdered Carausius 294, and made himself emperor, He was defeated by Asclepiodotus three years after.

ALLEGRAIN, Christopher Gabriel, a French sculptor, admitted into the academy for the masterly execution of the figure of a young man. Among other pieces his Venus and his Diana were much admired. He was in his private character very modest and amiable. He died 1795. His father and grandfather before him had been members of the academy of painting.

ALLEGRI, Antonio, an illustrious painter, better known by the name of Corregio, from the place where he was born. As he was born to poverty, his education was neglected, and he was not able to see and to study the beautiful models of ancient times, or the productions of the Roman or Venetian schools. Nature however had formed him for a painter, and his genius burst through the shackles of ignorance and poverty. It is to be lamented that he never visited Rome, as his residence at Parma procured him neither patronage nor fame. His most celebrated paintings were the Virgin and child, with Mary Magdalen, St. Jerome, and the Notte or Night, which is so well described by lady Millar in her letters from Italy; but in every thing that he did there was superior execution, great judgment, and infinite taste. The encomiums of Annibal Caracci who, fifty years after his death, admired and imitated him, are strong but just. "Every thing," says he, "that I see astonishes me, particularly the coloring and the beauty of the children. They live—they breathe—they smile with so much grace and so much reality, that the beholder smiles and partakes of their enjoyments." Corregio was employed by the canons of Parma to paint the assumption of the Virgin on the cupola of the cathedral; but when the work, which will ever immortalize his name, was completed, the artist was indignantly treated by the proud and ignorant ecclesiastics, who abused his execution, and refused to fulfil their agreement. The painter was meanly forced to except the small pittance of 200 livres; and, to load him with greater indignity, it was paid in copper. Corregio hastened with the money to his starving family, but as he had six or eight miles to travel from Parma, the weight of his burden and the heat of the climate, added to the oppression of his breaking heart, and he was attacked with a pleurisy which in three days terminated his existence and his sorrows 1534, in his 40th year. Titian was the cause that this great work was not destroyed. As he passed through Parma, he visited and admired the cathedral, and told the ignorant priests who threatened speedily to efface the painting, that they ought to value it as most inestimable, for, added he emphatically, "were I not Titian, I would wish to be Corregio." Corregio was the first who happily introduced in his pictures fore shortenings, an attitude which expresses boldness of conception, and is attended with striking effect.

ALLEGRI, Gregorio, an eminent composer, whose works are still used in the pope's chapel at Rome. His "miserere" is always used on Good Friday, and is much admired. Clement XIV. sent a copy of this beautiful composition to George III. in 1773. Allegri died 1672.

ALLEIN, Richard, was born at Ditchet in Somersetshire, where his father was rector for 50 years. He studied at St. Alban and New Inn Halls, in Oxford, and afterwards obtained the living of Batcomb in Dorsetshire. As he favored the puritanical doctrines of the times, he was employed as commissioner by parliament for the ejecting of scandalous ministers, and on the restoration he was expelled from his living, as he refused to subscribe to the act of conformity. His peaceful behaviour, however, entitled him to respect and popularity; he preached frequently in private houses, and though sometimes reprimanded as the holder of a conventicle, yet his learning and exemplary life shielded him against persecution and imprisonment. His writings were mostly on theological subjects. He died December 22d, 1681, in his 65th year.

ALLEIN, William, son of the above, was of Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He afterwards settled at Blandford, Dorset, from which he was ejected as a non conformist. His millennium, among other curious theological tracts, was much admired. He died 1677.

ALLEIN, Joseph, son of Tobias Allein was born at Devizes 1623. He was a member of Lincoln and Corpus Christi colleges, in Oxford, and took orders, and afterwards went to Taunton in Somersetshire, where he married, and where as minister he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to his office. His income was small, but it was increased by the industry of his wife, who kept a boarding school. At the restoration he was ejected as a non-conformist, but as he continued his ministry in private, he was committed to Ilchester gaol, and sentenced at the assizes by judge Foster to pay a fine of 100 marks, and to remain in prison till the payment. His confinement which was extended to one year, ruined his constitution, and though the liberality of his friends enabled him to visit, different places for the re-establishment of his health, all his care was ineffectual. He died in November 1668 in his 36th year, and was buried in St. Magdalen's church, Taunton. Anthony Wood has severely lashed him as a non-conformist; but his learning, his piety, his inoffensive manners, cast an amiable light on his character. His alarm to unconverted sinners has often been republished.

ALLEN, John, archbishop of Dublin, took his degree of LL. B. at Cambridge though educated at Oxford. He was nine years at Rome as commissioner from Wareham the primate, and at his return he entered into

the service of Wolsey, who made him his chaplain, and the judge of his court as legate a latere. In 1528 he was raised to the see of Dublin, and made chancellor of Ireland. He was murdered six years after by Thomas Fitzgerald, son of lord Kildare.

ALLEN, Sir Thomas, illustrious as an English admiral, made the first hostile attack on the Dutch in 1665. Though with only eight ships he attacked their Smyrna fleet, killed their commander Brackel, took four prizes, and dispersed the rest into Cadiz. The next year he was at the memorable battle of the 25th July, when De Ruyter the Dutch commander, seeing his van defeated and three of his admirals killed, exclaimed, what a wretch I am, that, among so many thousand bullets, none can come and put an end to my misery.

ALLEN, Thomas, a divine educated at Worcester school and at Brazen Nose and Merton, Oxford, and intimate with Sir Henry Saville, by whose influence he was promoted to a fellowship at Eton. He wrote learned observations on Chrysostom's book on Isaiah, and died October 10th, 1638, aged 65, and was buried in Eton college chapel.

ALLEN, Thomas, a native of Uttoxeter in Staffordshire, illustrious for his knowledge of mathematics and philosophy. He was fellow of Trinity college, Oxford, which he quitted 1590 for Gloucester hall, where he applied himself with greater assiduity to his favorite studies. His abilities not only procured him the friendship of the greatest mathematicians of the age, but gained him the esteem of the earl of Northumberland. Robert earl of Leicester was also particularly attached to him; he gave him his confidence, consulted him on affairs of state, but attempted in vain to withdraw him from his retirement by the offer of a bishopric. Allen, who was employed in collecting the most curious manuscripts on history and astronomy, did not escape the suspicions of the ignorant, who accused him of using magic and conjuration to produce a marriage between the queen and Leicester. He published in Latin the second and third books of Ptolemy concerning the judgment of the stars, besides notes on Lilly's books, and on Bale's work de Scriptoribus Britan. He died in an advanced age at Gloucester hall in 1632, universally respected for his great learning, his piety, and the affability of his manners.

ALLESTRY or ALLESTREE, Richard, a native of Uppington in Shrophsire, born in March 1619. He entered at Christ Church in Oxford, under the care of the famous Busby, and for his industry was presented with a studentship by dean Fell. During the civil war he joined the king's party under Sir John Biron, and was at the battle of Keinton-field in Warwickshire. At the conclusion of the war he took orders, and was afterwards one of those expelled when the parliament in 1648 sent visitors to Oxford to demand the submission of the university. He found an asylum in the family of lord Newport, in Shropshire, and after the battle of Worcester, he was fixed upon by the royalists as a proper person to convey dispatches, and have a conference with the king at Rouen. On his return from a second journey in 1659 he was seized at Dover by the parliament party, but he had the address to save his papers, and after six or eight weeks' confinement he was restored to liberty. Soon after the return of Charles, he was made canon of Christ Church, king's chaplain, Regius professor of divinity, and in 1665 promoted to the provostship of Eton, which he resigned 1678. He died of a dropsy in January 1680, and was buried in Eton, chapel. He published 40 sermons, besides a small tract on the privileges of the university of Oxford.

ALLESTRY, Jacob, an English poet, nephew of the preceding, and son of James Allestry a London book-seller, who was ruined by the fire of 1666. From Westminster school he passed to Christ Church, Oxford, where he distinguished himself as the author of some verses and pastorals, which were repeated before the duke of York when he visited the university. He died October 15th, 1686, and was buried in St. Thomas's church-yard.

ALLETZ, Pons Augustin, a native of Montpellier, who at first studied the law, but afterwards devoted himself to literary pursuits. He published various works of some celebrity in France, in the composition of which he showed indefatigable perseverance, and great judgment. He died at Paris seventh March 1785, aged 82.

ALLEY, William, a native of Wycomb, Bucks, who, after an Eton education, went to King's college Cambridge. He afterwards studied at Oxford, but as he was a zealous advocate for the reformation, he retired during Mary's reign into the north, where he kept a school, and practised physic. Under Elizabeth he was made lecturer of St Paul's, and in 1560 bishop of Exeter. He wrote the poor man's library, containing sermons, &c. besides a commentary on St. Peter's first epistle, and a translation of the Pentateuch, in the bishop's Bible. He died April 15th, 1570, and was buried at Exeter.

ALLEYN, Edward, founder of Dulwich college, was born at St. Botolph, London, Sept. 1st, 1566. As he possessed an elegant person, cheerful manners, and a retentive memory, he applied himself to the stage, and with so much success that he was flattered by Ben Jonson's muse and applauded by crowded audiences. He was one of the original actors in Shakspeare's plays, and his popularity procured him not only friends but opulence. He built at his own expense the Fortune playhouse near Whitecross-street, Moorfields, and still added to his income by being keeper of the king's wild beasts, with a salary of 500*l.* per annum. His erection of Dulwich college is attributed to a superstious cause. Whilst with six others he was acting the part of a demon in one of Shakspeare's plays he is said to

have been terrified by the real appearance of the devil, and the power of imagination was so great, that a solemn vow was made, and the college in 1614 was begun under the direction of Inigo Jones, and in three years finished at the expense of 10,000*l.* This noble edifice, which was to afford an asylum to indigence and infirmity, was nearly ruined by the opposition of chancellor Bacon, who refused to grant the patent; but Alleyn's solicitations prevailed, and the hospital, by the name of "the college of God's gift" was solemly appropriated on the 13th Sept. 1619, in the presence of a numerous audience, to the humane purposes of the founder, who appointed himself its first master. The original endowment was 800*l.* per annum, for the maintenance of one master, one warden, always to be unmarried and of the name of Alleyn, four fellows, three of whom are in orders, and the fourth an organist, besides six poor men, and six women, and twelve boys to be educated till the age of 14 or 16, and then to be apprenticed. Alleyn married three wives, the last of whom survived him. He died Nov. 25th, 1626, in his 61st year, and was buried in the chapel of his college.

Alliosi, N. a civil officer in the service of Stanislaus king of Poland. He wrote an account of the expenses of his master in the buildings at Nancy—and a relation of the funeral pomp of Leopold II. 1730. He died 1779.

Allix, Peter, a native of Alencon, who became minister of the protestant congregation of Rouen, and afterwards of Charenton near Paris. On the cancelling of the edict of Nantes, he left his country and came to England, where he soon acquired the knowledge of the language, and distinguished himself by his zeal and learning, in defence of the reformed church. His reflections on the holy scriptures were dedicated to king James II. and his remarks on the ecclesiastical history of the churches of Piedmont to William. He was honored with the degree of D. D. and promoted to the place of treasurer of Salisbury. He died in London Feb. 21st, 1717, in his 76th year. His works, which are numerous, and expressive of his piety and great erudition, are all on theological subjects, and consist of reflections on all the books of scripture, 1688, republished by bishop Watson in his theological tracts,—the ancient Jewish church vindicated against the Unitarians 1691, 8vo. mentioned with high commendation by Horsley in his letters to Priestley,—Remarks on the ecclesiastical history of the Piedmontese churches, 4to. &c.

Alloisi, Balthazar, and able historical and portrait painter, who studied under the Caraccis. He was born at Bologna, and died 1638, aged 60.

Allory, Alexander, a painter of Florence, famous for his skill in the representation of naked figures. As he was well acquainted with anatomy, his portraits are correct and graceful. He was nephew and disciple of Bronzin, and his pieces are preserved at Rome and Florence. He died 1607, in his 72d year.

Almagro, Diego, one of the conquerors of Peru, was of so obscure an origin that he knew not his parents. He accompanied Pizarro in 1525, and every where showed the greatest valor mingled with the basest cruelty. He penetrated in 1525 to Chili, took Cuzco, and at last assassinated his friend Pizarro. His violent conduct armed the partisans of Pizarro against him, and he was, after experiencing some success, defeated, and condemned to be strangled 1538 in his 75th year. His son rose up to vindicate his character, and to avenge his death, but he was defeated by Vacca de Castro, the viceroy of Peru, and with 40 of his adherents was beheaded 1542. Almagro's cruelty to the unfortunate Atahualpa, is deservedly censured as infamous.

Almain, James, a professor of the college of Navarre at Paris, famous as a logician and a divine. He defended Lewis XII. against pope Julius II. and wrote also against Cajetan, in support of general councils. He died 1515.

Almamon or Abdallah III. son of Aaron al Raschid, caliph of the house of the Abbassides, after his brother Alamin, 813, was famous for his protection of learning and of learned men. He conquered part of Crete. He had the last Greek writers translated into Arabic, and made a collection of the best authors. He also calculated a set of astronomical tables and founded an academy at Bagdad. He died 833.

Almansor or Almanzor, succeeded Alhaca on the throne of Cordova in Spain, 976. He took Barcelona, and rendered himself very formidable to the Christians, whom he conquered in several battles. He died 1002.

Almanzor, the Victorious, second caliph of the race of the Abbassides, rose to the sovereignty 753. He was opposed by his uncle Abdallah-ebn-Ali, whom he conquered by means of his brave general Abu Moslem, a man whose services he repaid by mean assassination. He died as he was going to Mecca on a pilgrimage, aged 63.

Almanzor, Joseph, a king of Morocco, defeated by the Spaniards 1158.

Almanzor, Jacob, son of Joseph, gained by his valor possession of Morocco, Fez, Tunis, and Tremezen, and obtained the celebrated victory of Alacros in Castille. The Christian slaves in his army were ransomed 1199, by the interference of pope Innocent III. who addressed a bull to him.

Almarus, Elmerus, or Elmarus, was abbot of St. Augustin's monastery in Canterbury, when archbishop Alphage was murdered by the Danes 1011. He escaped, and 11 years after was made bishop of Sherborne, before the see was transferred to Sarum. After an active life he became blind, and resigned his episcopal dignity to resume the habit of a monk. His memory was held in the highest veneration.

Almeida, Francis, a Portuguese, who distinguished himself in the wars of Grenada, and was sent out by Emanuel in 1505, as

first viceroy of India. After a perilous voyage he crossed the Cape of Good Hope, and proceeded along the coast of Africa, where he spread conquest, terror, and desolation. He took Quiloa and Mombassa, and made their inhabitants as well as those of Onor, Cananor, and Narsinga, submit to the yoke of Portugal. With only 700 men he stormed the fort of Panama, which was defended by a strong rampart and a garrison of 4000 men of tried and desperate valor, and instead of sharing a booty which might have rendered his soldiers inactive and checked the torrent of his ambition, he destroyed it by fire. When his son was killed in an engagement with the Arabians, the father refused to mourn with his friends, but declared that he had obtained a short but glorious life. The fame of Albuquerque, and the malice of enemies at home, however, soon stopped his career; but he refused to accept the orders of his recall, and on pretence of avenging his son's death he sailed to Dabul in quest of fresh laurels, and in an engagement with the enemy's fleet, he killed 4000 men. The animosities between the rival governors were appeased by the friendship and interferenee of Contigna; and Almeida, after resigning his power to Albuquerque, set sail for Europe. In his way he landed near the Cape of Good Hope, and in an unfortunate quarrel with the natives he was wounded in the throat with a javelin, and immediately expired. Some of the Portuguese who were his companions, and had shared his toils and his glory, attempted to recover his body, but they shared his fate.

Almeida, Lawrence, son of the preceding, accompanied his father to India, and was employed by him in many bold and hazardous enterprises. He destroyed the ships of Caulan, and in visiting Ceylon he made it tributary to Portugal, and brought away 250,000lbs. of cinnamon as the first annual payment. He was sent with eight ships to attack the Arabians, who were supported by the sultan of Egypt; but the superiority of the enemy's vessels and the dangers of the coast proved fatal to his views. His ship ran aground, and whilst the other vessels attempted in vain to relieve him from the pressure of a more powerful adversary, he fought with undaunted courage, regardless of the wounds he had received. A ball at last struck him on the breast, and put a period to his brilliant career. His sailors, now reduced to 20 in number, unwilling to submit, were boarded and overpowered, and met from their conquerors that humanity and attention which their valor and fidelity deserved.

Almeida, Apollinarius de, a Portuguese bishop of the order of the Jesuits who went as missionary to Æthiopia, but was treated with great indignities there. Though banished by the inhabitants, he had the boldness to return with two other ecclesiastics, who together with him were cruelly murdered by the barbarous natives, 1568.

Almeida, Manuel d', a Portuguese Jesuit who, after a residence of 40 years as missionary in the Indies, died at Goa 10th May 1646. He published historical observations on Æthiopia.

Almeloveen, Thomas Janssen d', a Dutch physician, author of the Hortus Malabaricus, and Flora Malabarica, descriptive of the Malabar plants, published in 13 vols. fol. 1678, & seq.

Almeloveen, Theodore Janssen d', a professor of Greek, of history, and physic at Harderwick in Holland. He wrote learned notes on ancient authors, and published the Fasti Consulares—Amœnitates—Onomasticon—Vitæ Stephanorum, &c. He died at Amsterdam 1742.

Almici, Peter Camillus, an ecclesiastic born at Brescia in Italy. He was well versed in classical literature, and published some critical reflections on Febronius, &c. He died 30th Dec. 1779 aged 65.

Alomuyadad, Ismael, an Arabian historian who gave a chronological account of the Saracen affairs in Sicily from 842 to 904. This is preserved in the Escurial with Marc. Dobelius Citero's Latin translation of it, and a further account of the Saracens to 1040. It is also inserted in Muratori's Scriptores Ital.

Aloadin, a Mahometan, prince of the Arsasides or Assassins, was called the old man of the mountain. He lived in a castle between Damascus and Antioch, and was surrounded by a number of intrepid youths, whom he intoxicated with pleasures, and rendered subservient to his views, by promising still greater voluptuousness in the next world. As these were too successfully employed to stab his enemies, he was dreaded by the neighboring princes. From the name and character of his followers the word assassin is derived.

Alonzo, John, an eminent architect of Spain. The church of the Hieronymites at Guadaloupe, in Estramadura, is a beautiful monument of his genius and abilities.

Alpago, Andrew, an Italian physician, who visited the East, and some time resided at Damascus. On his return he was made professor of medicine at Venice, and died there 1555. He translated Avicenna, Averroes, and Serapion, and enriched the work with notes, some of which now remain in manuscript.

Alpaide was the beautiful wife of Pepin Heristel, after his divorce from Plectrude his first consort. This union was censured by Lambert bishop of Liege, and Alpaide had the meanness to excite her brother Dodon to murder the bold ecclesiastic. Alpaide became mother of Charles Martel, and after her husband's death she retired to a convent near Namur, where she died.

Alp Arslan, second sultan of the race of Seljuk, after his uncle Togrul Beg 1063. He was successful against the Greek emperor Romanus Diogenes, and at last perished by the dagger of a Carizmian whom he had condemned to death 1072.

Alphanus, Benedict, archbishop of Pa-

lermo, better known as a physician and a poet. He died 1086, author of the lives of some saints in verse, &c.

Alphery, Mekepper or Nicephorus, a native of Russia, descended from the imperial family. During the civil dissensions of his country he came to England with his two brothers, and by the care of Mr. Bidell, a Russian merchant, he studied at Oxford, where his brothers fell victims to the small-pox. In 1618 he succeeded to the living of Wooley in Huntingdonshire, and though he was twice invited to return to Russia with the certainty of being placed on the throne, he preferred the character of a parish priest in England to the splendor of the purple. He was ejected from his living during the civil wars, and ill treated by the republican soldiers, though his presbyterian successor behaved towards him with humanity. He saw the restoration, and was replaced in his living, but retired to Hammersmith where his son had settled, and there died aged above 80. The last descendant of this fallen family married a Johnson a cutler at Huntingdon, by whom she had eight children. She was living in 1764.

Alphesius, a rabbi who abridged the Talmud, and died 1103.

Alphius, Avitus, a Roman poet in the third century.

Alphonso or Alphonsus, surnamed the Catholic, king of Asturias, was of a warlike character, which he displayed against the Moors, from whom he took upwards of 30 towns. He died in the 18th year of his reign, 757, aged 64.

Alphonso II. surnamed the Chaste, king of Asturias, was the friend of Charlemagne, and signalized himself against the Moors. He took Lisbon, and died 842, after reigning 50 years.

Alphonso III. or the Great, king of Asturias, succeeded his father Ordogno, 866. He waged successful wars against the Moors, but the insurrections of his subjects, headed by Froila count of Gallicia, drove him from his throne. The usurper's tyranny became soon so odious, that he was murdered by the people of Oviedo, and Alphonso was recalled. Alphonso afterwards abdicated the crown in favor of his eldest son Garcias, who had some time before ungratefully raised an insurrection against him, and then been pardoned; but when the Moors threatened the kingdom, he quitted his retirement, and, at the head of his brave countrymen, he obtained a most signal victory over the enemy. He died soon after at Zamora, 20th Dec. 912, universally respected for valor and benevolence. He wrote a chronicle of the Spanish monarchs.

Alphonso VI. king of Leon and Castille, made war against the Moors, and took Toledo. He died 1109.

Alphonso VIII. or IX. king of Leon and Castille, surnamed the good or noble, came to the throne when only four years old, 1158. When of age he waged war against the Moors, and retook the places lost during his minority. He defeated his enemies at the great battle of Muradat where the Moors lost near 200,000 men. He died 1212 aged 60, universally mourned by his affectionate subjects.

Alphonso X. king of Leon and Castille, surnamed the Wise, succeeded his father Ferdinand III. in 1252. He married Iolante daughter of the king of Arragon, whom he was going to divorce for a Danish princess, because she was barren; but the queen at last brought him nine children. He was elected emperor of Germany in 1258, but as he delayed visiting the empire, Rodolphus was chosen in his room, and all opposition proved fruitless. Though respected for his eloquence and political knowledge, he was not free from domestic dissensions. His son conspired against him and dethroned him; and though he fled among the Saracens for protection, and gained a victory over this unnatural child, yet he was not reinstated. He died of a broken heart 1284. As an astronomer and a man of letters, Alphonsus obtained greater fame than as a monarch He perceived the errors of Ptolemy's tables and under his direction at Toledo, those tables, called the Alphonsine tables, were drawn up by the skill of Hazan a Jew, and their epoch fixed on the 30th May 1332, the day on which he began his reign. It has been said of Alphonsus that, in viewing the Ptolemaic system, he declared that if God had consulted him in the formation of the universe, he could have given him directions for a more pefect whole; a bold expression which, if it does not breathe the spirit of profane scepticism, at least conveys severe censure upon the ignorance of preceding astronomers.—Alphonsus was the first Castilian king who had the public laws drawn in the vulgar tongue, and the scriptures translated into the same language.

Alphonso II. king of Leon and Castille, succeeded Ferdinand IV. in 1312. He defeated the Moors 1340, and killed not less than 200,000 of them. He died of the plague at the siege of Gibraltar 27th March 1350, aged 38.

Alphonso V. king of Arragon, surnamed the magnanimous, succeeded his father Ferdinand the Just 1416. He extended the Spanish influence over Italy, and made himself master of Naples and of Sicily, where he was acknowledged king 1442. He died 1458 aged 74, leaving the kingdom of Naples to his natural son Ferdinand, and those of Spain, Sardinia, and Sicily to Juan his brother, king of Navarre. He was not only a brave prince, but a man of learning, the patron of literature, and the father of his people. He gave a welcome asylum to the muses which persecution banished from Constantinople, and every where encouraged the cultivation of science. He walked with the greatest familiarity among his subjects, observing to his courtiers, who fancied dangers and conspiracies, that a father has nothing to fear among his children. Seeing once one of his vessels ready to perish, he

hastened in a small boat to the assistance of the crew, exclaiming, I had rather die with you than see you perish. His most remarkable sayings have been published under the name of "Genie," by Meri de la Canorgue, 1765.

ALPHONSO I. king of Portugal, son of Henry of Burgundy of France, by Theresa daughter of Alphonso king of Leon, was only three years old at his father's death. He defeated five Moorish kings at the battle of Ourique, 25th July 1139, though with a very inferior force; and thus he raised his country from a dependent state to a powerful monarchy, of which he was proclaimed the first sovereign by his victorious soldiers in the field of battle. He was afterwards defeated and taken prisoner by Ferdinand II. of Castille, who nobly set him at liberty. He died 6th December 1185, aged 76.

ALPHONSO II. king of Portugal, succeeded his father Sancho 1211. He was engaged in war with the Moors, and his reign was unfortunately disturbed by a quarrel with his brothers. He died 25th March, 1223, aged 38.

ALPHONSO III. king of Portugal, brother of Sancho II. succeeded 1248. His reign was disturbed by dissentions with his clergy and with the pope. He died 16th February 1279, aged 69.

ALPHONSO IV. king of Portugal, succeeded his father Denys, 1325. He was engaged in war with the king of Castille, but afterwards assisted him against the Moors. He was an able prince, popular and benevolent, and under him justice was administered with great impartiality. He died 28th May 1357, aged 66.

ALPHONSO V. king of Portugal, surnamed the African, succeeded his father Edward, though only six years old, 1438. He made war in Africa, and took Arzilla and Tangier from the Moors, and he was also engaged in a quarrel with Ferdinand and Isabella of Castille. He died of the plague at Sintra 24th August, 1481, aged 49. During his reign the Portuguese discovered Guinea, and began to spread Christianity in that part of Africa. Alphonso was a great patron of learning and in his character was very amiable.

ALPHONSO VI. king of Portugal, succeeded his father John IV. His intellects proved to be weak, and in his conduct he exhibited the tyrant and the madman. He abdicated the crown in favor of his brother Don Pedro, who presided over the state with the title of regent. He also married the queen, who asserted that her union with a madman was not legal. Alphonso died at Cintra 12th September 1683, aged 41.

ALPHONSO, duke of Ferrara and Modena, died 1534.

ALPHONSUS, Peter, a Jewish writer of Spain. He was converted to Christianity, and had Alphonso king of Arragon for his sponsor 1106. He wrote a vindication of the Christian religion, which was edited Cologne 1536.

ALPINI, Prospero, a native of Marostica in the Venetian territory, born 1553 November 23d. He left the profession of arms, and by the persuasion of his father applied himself to the study of botany and physic, and obtained preferment in the university of Padua. In 1580 he embarked for Egypt with his friend George Emo or Hemi, the consul of the republic, and for three years he was employed along the banks of the Nile in learned researches, and in examining the nature of plants. On his return he was appointed physician to Andrew Doria prince of Melfi, but his residence at Genoa was displeasing to his countrymen, who were unwilling to be deprived of his great services and abilities, and he was recalled in 1593, and honorably placed in the professorial chair of Padua, which he filled with dignity and credit. As his health had been injured by his travels he died at Padua, 5th of February 1617, in his 64th year, and was buried in St. Anthony's church without pomp. His works, which are in Latin, are chiefly on botanical and medicinal subjects, valuable for the curious information which they contain. They are, de medicinâ Ægyptiorum, libri 4,—de plantis Ægypti,—de balsamo,—de præsagiendâ vitâ and morte ægrotorum,—de medicinâ methodicâ,—de raphantico disputatio in gymnasio Patavino habita,—de plantis exoticis, &c.

ALREDUS, ALFREDUS, or ALUREDUS, a native of Beverley in Yorkshire, who after studying at Cambridge became a secular priest and treasurer of St. John's church in his own town. He is styled the English Florus, from the Latin history which he wrote of the Britons from king Brutus, and which he afterwards brought down to his own times. This work is highly esteemed for its elegance and perspicuity, and for the accuracy of dates and authorities. It was published by Hearne at Oxford 1716 with a preface. Alredus wrote besides an history of Beverly, not printed, but preserved in the Cotton library. He died 1126, or according to others two or three years later.

ALSAHARAVIUS, an Arabian physician, author of Altasrif, a treatise in 32 books on medical practice. He is supposed to be the same person as Abulcasem. He lived about 1085, or according to Dr. Friend, in 1404.

ALSOP, Anthony, received his education at Westminster school and at Christ Church, where dean Aldrich noticed his superior abilities. After holding the offices of the college with credit, he was recommended to Trelawney bishop of Winchester, who with a prebend promoted him to a tranquil retirement in the rectory of Brightwell in Berks. In 1717 he was sued by Mrs. Elizabeth Astrey of Oxford, for a breach of marriage, and damages for 2000*l.* were given against him; so that he retired abroad to avoid the sneers of the censorious, as well as to elude contributing with his purse to the triumph of his fair one. The time of his absence is not known. His death was occasioned by a fall into a ditch from near his garden door June 10th, 1726. He posses-

ted a poetical genius, which, however, was not frequently exerted. He published early Æsop's Greek fables, in the preface to which he attacked Bentley. Some of his poems are preserved in Dodsley's and Peach's collections, and in the Gent. magazine.

ALSOP, Vincent, a native of Northamptonshire, who, after taking his first degree at St. John's, Cambridge, and entering into orders, became assistant in Oakham grammar school. He married Mr. King's daughter, by whose persuasion he left the church for the presbyterian tenets. In his writings he attacked Dr. Sherlock with humor and spirit, and after residing at Wilby and Wellingborough, and suffering imprisonment for six months during the prevailing persecution of the times, he settled in London, where his neighborhood to the court exposed him to misrepresentation and unkindness. After the death of Charles II. he was reconciled to kingly power, when James pardoned his only son, whose life might have been forfeited for treasonable practices. His life was spent in the exercise of piety, and in the discharge of his ministry; but in his writings, which were all on theological subjects, he displayed, with a mixture of seriousness, powerful flashes of the wit with which nature had so strongly gifted him. He died in an advanced age, May 8th 1703.

ALSTEDIUS, John Henry, a protestant, public professor of divinity at Nassau, and afterwards at Alba Julia in Transylvania, where he died 1638 in his 50th year. He is best known for his Encyclopedia, which, though in many places not sufficiently accurate, yet obtained unusual popularity, and is become the foundation of all modern works of the same kind. His Thesaurus Theologicus and his treatise on arithmetic are equally esteemed, and show him to have possessed a mind well stored with all the treasures of literature. He defended the doctrine of the millennium, and fixed the beginning of Christ's reign on earth in 1694.

ALSTON, Charles, a Scotch physician, who studied at Glasgow, and after taking his degrees at Leyden, settled at Edinburgh, where he lectured on the Materia Medica and Botany. He is author of Tyrocinium Botanicum Edinburgense, in which he censured Linne's sexual system, 1753,—Lectures on the Materia Medica, 2 vols. 4to. 1770, besides some essays in the Edinburgh Medical Essays. He died 1760, aged 77.

ALTHAMNER, Andrew, a Lutheran minister of Nuremburg, author of notes on Tacitus' treatise de German. Moribus, 4to. 1529, and 8vo. 1609, besides controversial works. He died the latter part of the 16th century.

ALTHUSIUS, John, a German lawyer in the 17th century, who inveighed against kingly power, and proved the sovereignty of the people. His great opponent was Boecler.

ALTILIUS, Gabriel, a Neapolitan poet, preceptor to Ferdinand son of the king of Naples. He was a favorite of the court, and his learning recommended him to the bishopric of Policastro, in 1471. Though some imagine that he forsook the muses when raised to the episcopal throne, it is certain that he wrote after that the first of his poems, his epithalamium on the marriage of Isabella of Arragon, found in the Deliciae Italor. Poet. Altilius died in 1484, or according to Bayle not before 1501.

ALTING, Menson, a burgomaster of Groningen, author of the best description of the Low Countries now extant, in folio 1697. He died Aug. 2d, 1713, aged 76.

ALTING, Henry, was born at Embden in 1583. He was the preceptor, the friend, and the minister of the elector palatine, and sat as one of the deputies of the palatinate at the synod of Dort. He nearly escaped being killed by a soldier at the taking of Heidelberg, in 1622. He filled the theological chair of Groningen from 1627 till his death in 1644. His works, which are on religious subjects, are numerous but little read.

ALTING, James son of the preceding, was born at Heidelberg 27th Sept. 1618. He studied at Groningen and Embden, and afterwards passed into England, where he was ordained by Prideaux bishop of Worcester. His determination to reside in England was altered by the offer of the Hebrew professorship at Groningen, which he accepted. In this new office it was his misfortune to quarrel with Samuel des Marets, divinity professor, who with obstinate zeal maintained the doctrines of the schoolmen, against the simpler method of teaching which his antagonist wished to introduce. Alting who followed the scriptures, acquired popularity by his lectures; but he was soon impeached by des Marets as an innovator, and the 21 articles of his accusation, were carried before the divines of Leyden, who acquitted the accused of heresy, though not of imprudence, and passed a censure upon his accuser for want of moderation. These differences which had embittered his life, were at last, after some little difficulties and objections settled by the kind interference of their friends, on the death-bed of des Marets, and though Alting saw some illiberal passages still preserved in the new editions of the works of his antagonist he might reflect with pleasure that he had obtained his reconciliation before he died. The three last years of his life were subject to constant pain and disease, and he died at last of a fever in August 1679. His works were printed in five vols. folio, Amsterdam 1687 containing practical philosophical, and problematical tracts.

ALTON, Richard count d', an Austrian general, who had the command of the Low Countries in 1787. Though a strict disciplinarian and a man of bravery, he betrayed weakness during the insurrections in Brabant 1789, for which he was sent for to Vienna, to clear his character. He died on the journey 12th Dec. 1789. His brother distinguished himself against the Turks, and also against the French at the siege of Valenciennes. He was killed near Dunkirk 24th Aug. 1793, much regretted as a good soldier and an amiable man.

ALTOVITI, Marseille d', a Florentine

lady, who settled at Marseilles, and devoted herself to the writing of Italian poetry. Her pieces have been published. She died 1609.

ALURED, of Beverly, *vid.* ALREDUS.

ALVA, Peter d', a Spaniard who travelled through Peru, and in different countries of Europe. He died in the Low Countries in 1667, leaving a curious life of Saint Francis, the saint whose order he had assumed.

ALVA, Ferdinand Alvarez, duke of, a famous general descended from a noble and ancient family in Spain. He early followed the profession of arms, and was noticed by Charles V. for his intrepidity at the battle of Pavia and at the siege of Mentz. He was intrusted with the expedition against the holy see, and after he had obliged the pope to sue for peace, he repaired to Rome, and with superstitious mockery threw himself at the feet of the humbled pontiff, and implored his forgiveness. When the flame of liberty was kindled in the Low Countries, no general was considered as better calculated to repress the insurrection than Alva, and he was accordingly sent with full powers by Philip II. 1567. His measures were at first crowned with success, the undisciplined forces of his opponents sunk before his veterans, but the minds of the people, which mildness and humanity might have soothed and reconciled to a foreign yoke, were alienated by the carnage and devastation that spread over their fields, under the direction of the governor and of his council, deservedly denominated the bloody tribunal. Alva hated for his cruelties soon felt the tide of fortune, and of unpopularity, set against him, and after rendering his memory execrable in the Low Countries for his inhumanity he solicited and obtained his recall 1573. His abilities were afterwards employed against Portugal, and he had the good fortune to drive Don Antonio from the throne 1581, and thus to add fresh laurels to his military fame. He died 1582 aged 74, respected for his valor and presence of mind as a general, but despised and detested for his atrocities as a civil governor.

ALVARES, Francis, a Portuguese priest at the court of Emanuel. He was sent as ambassador to David king of Abyssinia, and, after a residence of six years in that distant country, he returned to Europe, and published an account of his adventures, and of the country which he had visited. This history was translated into French, and abridged also by Ramusius. Alvares died in 1540.

ALVARES DE LUNA, or Alvaro, natural son of Don Alvaro de Luna by a common prostitute, was born in 1388. He was in his 20th year introduced at the court of John II. king of Castille, and so great was the power which he gained over the mind of the monarch, that the whole empire was at his disposal. The nobles rose indignant against the favorite, and he was banished one year and a half, but such was the king's partiality that he was recalled and loaded with greater honors. For 30 years out of the 45 which he spent at court, he possessed such an ascendancy that the king could not change a minister, or even alter his diet or his clothes, without the approbation of the favorite. Acts of tyranny and extortion, however, hastened his ruin, he was artfully seized by his enemies, and though he tried by letter to soften the king to mercy, he was tried and sentenced to lose his head. His punishment was attended with every possible ignominy. On the scaffold observing a hook on a pole he asked the executioner what it meant, and being informed it was to suspend his head upon it, you may, says he, do what you please with my body after I am dead, death can bring no disgrace to a man of courage, nor is it untimely to a man who has enjoyed so many honors. He bent his neck to the axe with the coolest intrepidity 4th of June or 5th of July 1453, exhibiting in his life and death the danger and the uncertainty of royal favor improperly bestowed, and unworthily enjoyed.

ALVAREZ, Emanuel, a Portuguese Jesuit, born at Madeira 4th of June 1526. He distinguished himself as a grammarian and philologist at the head of the colleges of Coimbra, Evora, and Lisbon. He died at Evora 30th Dec. 1582. His grammar is highly esteemed.

ALVAREZ DE PAZ, James, a Jesuit born at Toledo, author of some divinity tracts. He died Jan 17th 1620.

ALVAREZ, Diego, a Spanish Dominican, who engaged in the controvery of the Thomists against the Molinists. He was archbishop of Trani in Italy and died 1635. His writings are all on polemical divinity.

ALVAROTTO, James, a learned law professor at Padua, whose authority is frequently quoted by Italian lawyers. He died 1452 aged 68. His commentaria in libros feudorum, appeared, Frankfort 1587, folio.

ALVIANO, Bartholomew, an illustrious general in the service of Venice, who obtained some signal advantages over the arms of the emperor Maximilian. He died 1515 in his 60th year at Brescia, and so poor that his son was maintained and his daughters married, at the public expense.

ALYATTES, a king of Lydia, who died in the 57th year of his reign B. C. 562.

ALYPIUS, a Platonic philosopher of the fifth century, small in stature but gigantic in mind.

ALYPIUS, a geographer, employed in Britain and at Jerusalem, by the emperor Julian. His description of the world was published 1628 at Geneva 4to.

AMADEDDULAT, the son of a fisherman, rose by his abilities to the command of the armies of Makan, Sultan of Decan, and at last obtained possession of Persia, Irack and Caramania, which he divided with his two brothers. He fixed his residence at Shiraz 933; and was the first of the dynasty of the Buides. He died 949 much regretted by his soldiers and his subjects.

AMADEUS V. count of Savoy, surnamed the great, bravely defended Rhodes against the Turks, and for this celebrated exploit added to his arms the cross of Malta with

these letters F. E. R. T. fortitudo ejus Rhodum tenuit. It is said that he besieged 32 towns and took them all. He died at Avignon 1323.

Amadeus VI. count of Savoy 1343, assisted the French king John against the arms of Edward III. of England, and afterwards distinguished himself in Greece, by supporting John Palæologus, against the king of Bulgaria. He presented the Patriarch of Constantinople, to the pope Urban V. at Viterbo, and for his services was properly regarded as the arbiter of the affairs of Italy. He died of the plague 1383.

Amadeus VIII. count of Savoy, surnamed the pacificator, succeeded Amadeus VII. in 1391. After he had erected Savoy into a dutchy 1416, he retired from his family to a hermitage called Ripaille, where he instituted 1434, the order of the secular knights of the annunciation. In this retreat, in the midst of every luxury, with no appearance of seclusion from the world, except in name, he passed his time till 1439, when the council of Basil elected him pope, in opposition to Eugenius IV. He quitted his hermitage for this elevation, and cut off the venerable beard, which he had affectedly permitted to grow to a great length, and assumed the name of Felix V. but as he found his enemies determined to support his rival, he abdicated the tiara in favor of Nicholas V. the successor of Eugenius, and remained satisfied with a cardinal's hat, and the office of dean of the sacred college. He died 1451 aged 69, at Geneva.

Amadeus IX. duke of Savoy succeeded Lewis 1465, and was a brave as well as a popular and charitable prince. His subjects, who knew the goodness of his heart, gave him the surname of the blessed. He had married Yolande of France, and he died 1472, universally lamented.

Amadeus, a Franciscan monk, in Portugal. He drew the public attention upon him by his publication of some mystical revelations at Rome, and died 1482.

Amadeus, bishop of Lausanne, died 1158. He is author of a panegyric on the blessed virgin, edited 1537 Basil.

Amaja, Francis, a Spanish professor of civil law at Ossuna and Salamanca. He died at Valladolid about 1640. His commentary on the eight last books of the Code, printed Lyons 1639 folio, and his other treatises, were highly valued.

Amak, a Persian poet of the fifth century, at the court of the sultan Khedar Khan, who made him president of the academy of poets, which he had established. His poem on the loves of Joseph and Zoleiskah was much admired. He lived to a great age.

Amalaric or Amaury, king of the Visigoths, son of Alaric II. succeeded his grandfather Theodoric in 526. He married Clotilda the daughter of Clovis king of France, whom he attempted to convert to Arianism, at first by caresses, afterwards by threats and violence, but in vain. The injured queen at last conveyed, as a token of her misery, a handkerchief covered with her blood to her brothers, in consequence of which Childebert king of Paris marched against her oppressor, and defeated him near Narbonne. Amalaric was put to death either as he fled from the battle, or afterwards, by the hand of one of his soldiers, 531.

Amalarius, Fortunatus, archbishop of Treves, was ambassador of Charlemagne to Constantinople. He died 814, and left a treatise on baptism.

Amalarius, Symphosius, an ecclesiastic of Mentz, author of a valuable book on the offices and antiquities of the church. He died about 837.

Amalasontha, daughter of Theodoric king of the Ostrogoths, was mother of Athalaric, by Eutharic. She inherited her father's possessions as the guardian of her son, but while, with the most enlightened views, she wished to educate him in the manners and learning of her polished neighbors of Rome, she offended her nobles, who conspired against her, and obtained the government of the young prince. Athalaric was now no longer instructed in the arts and habits of polished life, but inured to debauchery, and he sunk under the fatal power of licentiousnes in his 17th year 534. The afflicted mother knew not how to support herself against her rebellious subjects, but by taking as her husband and her partner on the throne, her relation Theodatus, but such is the force of ingratitude, that this favored villain dispatched his unsuspecting queen, by causing her to be strangled in a bath 534. She was universally regretted, as for learning and humanity she had few equals.

Amalek, son of Eliphaz, the son of Esau, was the founder of a nation which settled in Idumea, and made war against the Israelites, under Saul and David.

Amalric, Augeri, author of a history of the popes, dedicated to Urban V. florished in the 14th century.

Amalric, Arnold, archbishop of Narbonne, animated the princes of Spain against the Moors, and obtained a victory over them, 1212, of which, as an ocular witness, he has given an history. He died 1225.

Amalthæa, the name of the Sibyl of Cumæ, who sold her books to Tarquin.

Amaltheus, Jerome, John Baptiste, and Cornelius, three brothers born at Oderzo, in Italy, equally celebrated for their poetry. The first studied philosophy and medicine, the second was secretary at the council of Trent, and the last applied himself to literature, and translated the catechism of the council into Latin. Among their poems printed at Amsterdam 1685, and in 1728, in 8vo. is the following delicate epigram on two beautiful children who had lost each an eye.

Lumine Acon dextro, capta est Leonilla sinistro;
Et poterat formâ vincere uterque Deos.
Parve puer, lumen quod habes, concede sorori,
Sic tu cæcus Amor, sic erit illa Venus.

They are said by L'advocat to have died all

three in 1574. There was an archbishop of Athens of the same name, Attilius, who died about 1600, illustrious for his learning and disinterested spirit. He went as nuncio from Paul V. to Cologne.

AMAMA, Sixtinus, a Hebrew professor at Franeker, who refused the liberal offers of the university of Leyden, which wished him to succeed to the vacant chair of Erpenius. He was long employed in the great design of refuting and censuring the vulgate translation which had received the sanction of the council of Trent. This learned work called "Antibarbarus Biblicus" was to consist of two parts, but only one was published before Amama died, and so powerful were his arguments, that some synods refused to admit candidates to holy orders except they perfectly understood Hebrew and Greek originals. His precepts and example were successfully employed in checking the dissolute and intemperate manners which prevailed in the university of Franeker, and after his death in 1629, the gratitude of the people of Friesland for his memory was shown in their generous conduct towards his children, as his son Nicholas acknowledges in a dedication to his Dissertat. marinarum decas. He was in 1613 at Oxford, and taught for some time Hebrew in Exeter College.

AMAND, Mark Anthony Gerard, Sieur de St. born at Rouen in Normandy 1594, distinguished himself as a poet on comic, burlesque and amorous subjects. His father had the command of a squadron of ships under Elizabeth of England for 22 years, and he himself employed the greatest part of his life in travelling. He was one of the first members of the French academy, and instead of speaking a public oration, he undertook to make a collection of burlesque terms and expressions for the dictionary which that learned body intended to publish. His "Moise Sauvé" and his "Solitude" were much admired, but have since been neglected or forgotten. In a poem on the moon it is said that he praised the skill of Lewis XIV. in swimming, a compliment which the monarch disdained, and which so affected the poet that he did not long survive the indifference with which his muse was treated. He died 1661 in his 67th year.

AMAND, St. a bishop of Bourdeaux 404.—Another, bishop of Maestricht who converted the Low Countries to Christianity. He died 679.

AMARAL, Andrew d', a Portuguese of the order of Malta who betrayed Rhodes to Solyman. He was put death 1522.

AMASEUS, Romulus, a learned professor of Bologna, author of some orations, and of a translation of Pausanias. He died 1558. His son Pompilius published a translation of part of Polybius, and was professor of Greek at Bologna.

AMASIS, a king of Egypt who died about 525 B. C.

AMATUS de Portugal, a physician about 1550, whose real name was John Rod de Castelbranco. He travelled through Europe, and wrote commentaries on Dioscorides, Avicenna, &c.

AMAURI, de Chartres, a professor of philosophy born at Bonne near Chartres in the 13th century. He formed a new system of religion on the metaphysics of Aristotle, and acknowledged three persons in the Godhead, which he considered as the primary cause of matter from which all beings are created. He supposed that there would be three epochs in the government of the world as there were three persons in the trinity. The reign of God he limited to the extinction of the law of Moses, that of the Son was to last as long as the Christian religion, after which would succeed the empire of the Holy Ghost when men would offer only a spiritual worship to the Supreme Being. These opinions were violently resisted, and Amauri having appealed to the Pope was condemned by him, and for fear of punishment retracted his pernicious doctrines, and soon after died at St. Martin des Champs of disappointment. His most zealous disciple was Dizant.

AMAURI, king of Jerusalem after Baldwin in 1162, was unsuccessful in an expedition against Egypt, and died 11th July, 1173, in his 38th year. In his character he was brave and warlike, but avaricious and cruel.

AMAURI II. was king of Cyprus and of Jerusalem, after his brother Guy de Lusignan 1164, and he married Isabella the second daughter of the preceding, who had laid claims to his crown. He was unsuccessful in his wars against the Saracens, and died 1205, before succours arrived from the Christian princes of Europe to support him against the infidels.

AMAZIAH, succeeded his father Joash, as king of Judah, in his 25th year. He made war against the Edomites, and with the assistance of Israel, conquered them in the Valley of Salt, but grown proud of his victory, he threatened his allies and attacked them. The invasion proved fatal to himself. He was taken prisoner, and at last put to death by his subjects, 810 B. C.

AMBOISE, Francois d', son of a surgeon of Charles IX. of France, rose to the rank of counsellor of state by his learning and industry. He published the works of Abelard, and wrote several pieces for the theatre, which he refused to print. One of these, however, the Neapolitans, was published by the interference of his friends, and was most universally applauded. He died in the beginning of the 17th century.—His brother Adrian, author of the tragedy of Holofernes, was bishop of Tregulier, and died 1616.—James, another brother, studied medicine, and was rector of the university of Paris. Some of his orations are preserved. He died of the plague 1606.

AMBOISE, George d', of the house of Amboise in France, was born in 1460 and educated for the church, and at the age of 14 elected bishop of Montauban. After the death of Lewis XI. he favored the party of the duke of Orleans, and for a while shared his disgrace, but his abilities were, however,

rewarded by the archbishopric of Narbonne, which he exchanged for Rouen. As deputy of Orleans he restored tranquillity and confidence in the province of Rouen, and for his great services was promoted to the dangerous office of prime minister, when his patron, after the death of Charles the VIII. ascended the throne, under the name of Lewis XII. In this high situation he deservedly acquired popularity. Instead of rasing the taxes, he diminished the burdens of the people, and, by mixing economy with prudence, he maintained the honor and glory of the French name. The Milanese was conquered, and added to the kingdom. Abuses were corrected, and the administration of justice was rendered more quick and impartial, so that no longer power or opulence, but equity, guided the decision of the judge. Amboise, who had obtained a cardinal's hat, aspired to the papal chair, but the intrigues of the Italian bishops were too powerful for his integrity, and he was disappointed. He died of the gout in his stomach at Lyons, in his 50th year, 1510. He left behind him a popular character, and though his genius was not gigantic, nor his counsels guided by ambition, yet he possessed firmness and energy, and he exhibited disinterestedness which awed cabal and intrigue into admiration. His nephew George succeeded him in his archbishopric, and was raised also to the dignity of cardinal. He died 1550.

Amboise. Michael d', of Chevillan, author of several epistles, complaints, ballads, epitaphs, &c. florished in the 16th century.

Amboise, Aimery d', brother to the cardinal, was famous for the naval victory which he obtained over the Sultan of Egypt 1510. He died in his 78th year, 8th November, 1512.

Amboise, Frances d', a lady celebrated for the improvement which she introduced in the manners and the sentiments of the Bretons. She was wife of Peter II. duke of Britanny, whose great inhumanity towards her she bore with Christian resignation. After his death, 1437, she refused to marry the duke of Savoy, and retired to the tranquillity of a convent, where she died 1485.

Ambrogi, Antony Marie, professor of eloquence at Rome, was eminent for his learning, his taste, and his eloquence. He published various works, and died at Rome 1758, aged 75.

Ambrose, Saint, archbishop of Milan, died 4th April 397, aged 57. He is famous for his zeal in the cause of Christianity, for his learning, and for the noble severity with which he censured and corrected the emperor Theodosius, who had barbarously ordered several innocent persons to be put to death at Thessalonica. He is said to have composed that pious hymn "Te deum."

Ambrose, deacon of Alexandria, was of an opulent family. He was the patron of Origen by whose eloquence he had been converted to Christianity. He died 250 at Alexandria. His letters mentioned by Saint Jerome, are lost.

Ambrose, of the order of Camaldoli, was born at Portico in Romania, and distinguished himself by his fluency in the Greek tongue at the councils of Basil, Ferrara, and Florence. He translated several Greek authors, and died 21st October, 1439.

Ambrose, de Lombez, Pere, a capuchin, author of a tract on inward Peace, and of letters spirituelles esteemed for their good sense, moderation and piety. He is extolled as a man of uncommon meekness and humanity. He died 25th October 1778, at St. Saviour near Bareges, aged 70.

Ambrose, Isaac, descended of the Ambroses of Ambrose-hall in Lancashire, was of Brazen Nose college, Oxford, 1621, and took orders, which however he renounced, to adopt the principles of the presbyterians in the civil wars. As he was in indigent circumstances he was often, says Ward, relieved by William earl of Bedford, and he became a preacher at Garstang and Preston, and distinguished himself by his vehement zeal in ejecting the ministers of the established church. He published a few tracts, one of which "looking unto Jesus" was in high repute among Calvinists, and died of an apoplexy.

Ambrosini, Bartholomew, was professor of medicine and botany in his native city of Bologna, and published several learned books on the studies which he so much loved and adorned. The best known of his works are Panacæa ex herbis quæ a sanctis denominantur, 8vo. 1630—Historia capsicorum cum iconibus, 12mo.—The odorica medicina 1632, 4to—He died 1657.

Ambrosini, Hyacinth, brother and successor of the preceding, in the care of the botanical garden of Bologna, wrote some treatises on the names and synonimes of plants discovered in the 17th century.

Ambrosius, Aurelianus, a prince of Armorica who came, 457, to assist the Britons in the expulsion of the Saxons, whom Vortigern had invited into the kingdom. After the death of Vortigern, he was placed on the throne of Britain, as the reward of his meritorious services, and he reigned with great popularity. He died at Winchester 508. Arthur is said to have been his eleve.

Ambrosius, Catharinus Politus, a learned Dominican, afterwards archbishop of Compsa, in the kingdom of Naples. In his works, which are scriptural, some of his tenets are erroneous, and he is, therefore, according to Bellarmine, to be read with caution. He died at Naples 1552.

Amedeus, *vid.* Amadeus.

Amelius, Gentilianus, a Platonic philosopher in the third century, disciple to Plotinus.

Amelot de la Houssaye, Abraham Nicolas, a native of Orleans 1634, sent as secretary to the French ambassador at Venice. His writings were numerous, but some of them gave such offence that he was confined in the Bastile. His most popular works were his translation of father Paul's history of the council of Trent, and his

"Courtier," translated from Baltasar's Gratian's oraculo manual. He also translated Machiavel's Prince, and the six first books of Tacitus's annals, and wrote a preliminary discourse for the treaties of peace between the French kings and the princes of Europe, &c. He died at Paris 1706, aged nearly 73.

Amelot, Denis, a French writer born at Saintonge 1606. In his life of Charles de Gondren, one of the superiors of the Oratory founded by Philip of Neri, he spoke with severity of the abbé St. Cyran, and drew upon himself the hatred of the gentlemen of Port Royal. He however disregarded the sarcasms of their attack, and had influence enough in the Sorbonne, and with chancellor Seguier to prevent their obtaining the royal license to print the translation of the New-Testament, which they had just completed. Further, to thwart their views, he published a translation himself in 4 vols. 8vo. which though not free from error had yet its admirers. In his old age, Amelot solicited his friends in power for a bishopric, but though he had supported their cause against the society of Port Royal he was refused in his application. He became member of the Oratory 1650, and died there 1678. He published besides, a harmony of the gospels, 12mo.—an abridgment of theology, 4to.

Amerbach, John, a native of Swabia, distinguished for his learning, and more as being one of the first printers, who, instead of the Gothic and Italian, recommended the round and perfect Roman letter. He settled with success at Basil with Froben, and died in 1515. His son John was professor of law at Basil, and Syndic, and the friend of Erasmus. He died 1562, aged 67.

Amerbach, Vitus, a native of Bavaria, professor of philosophy at Ingoldstadt, where he died 1550, aged 70. He translated into Latin, the orations of Demosthenes, and Isocrates, and wrote besides Commentaries on Cicero, the Tristia of Ovid, Horace's Art of Poetry, &c.

Americus, Vesputius, a native of Florence, whose mind was early bent to mathematics and navagation. The fame of Columbus attracted his notice, and determined to rival his glory, he obtained from Ferdinand king of Spain a squadron of 4 ships, with which he sailed from Cadiz 1497. During this voyage, which lasted 18 months, he visited the coast of Paria and Terra Firma along the Mexican gulf, and in a subsequent enterprise the following year with six ships, he extended his discoveries to the Antilles and the shores of Guiana and Vennezuela. On his return in 1500, he was received by the Spanish court with a coolness which his services ill deserved; but his discontent was forgotten under the patronage of Emanuel of Portugal, who furnished him with three ships in May, 1501. In this third voyage, Americus discovered the Brazils from La Plata to the coast of Patagonia, and he returned to Lisbon September 1502. A fourth voyage was undertaken with six ships, with the intention of proceeding to the Molucca islands in a southern direction along the American coast, but he was detained by contrary winds for five months near the river Curahado, and the want of provisions obliged him to return to Europe. Americus died in the island of Tercera in 1514, aged 63. He published an entertaining account of his voyages, but he is become illustrious as he obtained the singular honor of giving his name to the new world, and thus monopolized the glory which was due to the genius, and the enterprises of the great Columbus. He has been accused by the Spanish writers of giving false dates to his writings, that he might establish a priority of discovery before his rival. The remains of his ship, the Victory, were preserved by the king of Portugal in the cathedral of Lisbon.

Ames, William, a native of Norfolk, who, after being educated at Christ's college Cambridge, left his country, where his Calvinistical tenets were becoming unpopular, and settled as professor in the university of Francker in Holland. Here he enjoyed fame and independence, but as the air of the place was too sharp for his asthmatic constitution, he removed to Rotterdam with the intention of passing into New England. He, however, died at Rotterdam Nov. 1633, aged 57. He was a learned divine, and his writings were voluminous, and all on controversial subjects, the principal of which is Medulla Theologica. His son William was ejected for nonconformity, from the living of Wrentham in Suffolk in 1662, and died 1689, aged 66. He published a sermon, "the saint's security against the seducing spirits," &c.

Ames, Joseph, a ship-chandler of Wapping, who, in an advanced period of life, studied antiquities, and rose by his genius and application to consequence, and to the secretaryship of the society of Antiquaries. He published an account of the earliest printers, with a register of the books which they printed, in 4to. 1749, besides the list of English heads engraved and mezzotinto, &c. in 8vo. He also compiled the "parentalia", from Wren's papers. He died Oct. 7, 1759, and the following year his curious collection of fossils, shells, medals, &c. was sold by public auction. His daughter married Captain Dampier in the East India sea service.

Amherst, Jeffery lord, an English general of considerable celebrity, descended from an ancient family seated at Sevenoaks in Kent. He was born 1727, and at the age of 14 embraced the military profession. In 1741 he was aid-de-camp to general Ligonier at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Rocoux, and in 1756 he obtained the colonelcy of the 15th regiment of foot. His abilities and experience were now called into action; he was employed 1758 at the siege of Louisbourg, and was made governor of Virginia, and commander in chief of the forces in America, and, in this part of the world, the fall of Niagara, Ticonderago, Quebec, and Montreal, with the submission of all Canada, marked the progress of his judicious and successful measures. His great services

were honorably rewarded by the court; he was made a knight of the bath, in 1771 appointed governor of Guernsey, the next year lieutenant general of the ordnance, and in 1776 created baron Amherst of Holmsdale. In 1778 he was made commander in chief, and in 1782 appointed goldstick, and, though upon the change of ministry, these offices were withdrawn, he was again reinstated in 1793, when two years after, he resigned the command of the forces to the duke of York, and was raised to the rank of field marshal. He died 1798, and was buried at Sevenoaks. Though twice married, he had no issue, and his titles therefore have devolved to his nephew.

Amhurst, Nicholas, a native of Marden in Kent, educated at Merchant Taylors' school, and St. John's Oxford, from which last he was expelled on a charge of irregularity. This disgrace, which he attributed to the liberality and freedom of his opinions, and to his attachment to the Hanover succession, he severely resented, and all his powers of satire and abuse were exerted against the university and its members, in his "Oculus Britanniæ," and "Terræ filius," published in two vols. 12mo. 1726. After his expulsion he settled in London as a professional writer, but his most successful undertaking was the conducting of the "Craftsman," a paper of which 10 or 12 thousand copies were daily dispersed, and which for a series of years guided the public taste in politics, and awed the administration into measures of popularity. In this he was occasionally assisted by lord Bolingbroke, and Mr. Pulteney, and others; but his own productions were little inferior to the papers of these celebrated leaders of opposition. When the act for licensing plays was passed, a letter in the name of Colley Cibber appeared in the Craftsman, July 2d, 1737, to ridicule the check which the law had placed upon the effusions of poetry, and this so offended the ministry that the printer was siezed, but Amhurst surrendered himself, and after being imprisoned, and refusing to give bail for his good behaviour, he obtained his release by bringing his habeas corpus, and the prosecution was dropped. On the reconciliation of the opposition to the court, his services, which for 20 years had been exerted in the cause of his parliamentary friends, were forgotten, and the neglect with which he was treated depressed his spirits, and probably hastened his dissolution. He died of a fever at Twickenham April 27th 1742, and was buried at the expense of Richard Franklin, his printer. Though his morals were impeachable, and his integrity of a doubtful appearance, yet the ingratitude which marked the evening of his days, reflects dishonor on the name of Bolingbroke and Pulteney, and proye that virtue and honesty are seldom found with the great, unmixed with interested and ambitious views.

Amiconi, Giacomo, a Venetian who came to England in 1729, and was employed with success as a portrait and history painter. He adorned the staircase of Powis house, Ormond street, with the story of Judith and Holofernes, and the hall of More-park house in Herts with the fable of Jupiter and Io. In 1736 Amiconi went to Paris, and marrying an Italian singer, he returned three years after to his own country. He afterwards visited Spain, and was made painter to the king, and died at Madrid, Sep. 1752.

Amicus, Antony, an ecclesiastic of Palermo, historiographer royal to Philip IV. of Spain, and author of a chronological history of the bishops of Syracuse, of Siciliæ regum annales ab anno 1060, usque ad præsens seculum. He died at Palermo 1641.

Amin-Ben-Haroun, the sixth calif of the house of the Abbassides, was son of Aaron Raschid, to whom he succeeded. He was wantonly cruel, and imprudent in his general conduct, and was at last conquered and put to death by Thaher, his brother Almamoun's general 822, after a short reign of five years.

Amiral, Henry, a native of Auzolet in Auvergne, known during the French revolution for his attempt to assassinate Collot d' Herbois and Robespierre, and thus to rid France of her tyrants. He was seized in the fact and condemned to die. He suffered with great intrepidity 1792.

Amman, Paul, of Breslau, was professor of medicine at Leipsic. He wrote some botanical tracts, and died 1600.

Amman, John Conrad, a Swiss physician successfully employed in teaching the deaf to speak in France and Holland. He published a curious account of the method he pursued in two tracts called Surdus loquens, and died at Amsterdam about 1730.

Ammanati, Bartholomew, a native of Florence, eminent as a sculptor and architect. Many of the Italian cities, especially Rome, contained specimens of his labors and genius. He wrote a work called Cita, with designs for all the public and ornamental buildings necessary in a capital. He died 1586 in his 75th year, or according to some in 1592.

Ammanati, Laura Battiferri, wife to the preceding, was daughter of John Antony Battiferri, and born at Urbino. She became celebrated for her genius and learning. Her poems, which abound with excellent morality, are esteemed high among the productions of the Italian muse. She was one of the members of the Intronati academy at Sienna, and died at Florence, November 1589, aged 76.

Ammianus, Marcellinus, a Latin historian. He wrote in 31 books the Roman history from Nerva to the death of Valens, and died about 390.

Ammirato, Scipio, a native of Lucca in the kingdom of Naples. He was intended for the law, but he took orders, and, after a wandering and unsettled life through Italy, he fixed his residence at Florence under the patronage of the grand duke who gave him a canonry in the cathedral. He wrote the history of Florence in 2 vols. folio, besides numerous other tracts of Italian both in prose

and verse, and died there, the 30th January 1600, in his 69th year.

Ammon, the progenitor of the Ammonites, the turbulent enemies of Israel, was son of Lot and lived about 1900 B. C.

Ammonius, a Peripatetic philosopher, preceptor to Plutarch.—Another philosopher in the 6th century, son of Hermias of Alexandria, disciple of Proclus, and author of commentaries on Aristotle and Porphyry, and also of a Lexicon of Greek synonymes, printed Venice 1497.

Ammonius, Saccus, a philosopher in the 3d century, founder of the Eclectic sect. He is said to have rejected the Christian religion in which he was educated, and to have established a school at Alexandria, in which he attempted to reconcile the tenets of Aristotle and Plato. Longinus was in the number of his pupils. He died A. D. 243.

Ammonius, Livinus, a Carthusian monk of Flanders esteemed by Erasmus for his learning, piety, and other excellent qualities. He died at Ghent 1556.

Ammonius, a surgeon of Alexandria surnamed Lithotomist because he first adopted the present mode of extracting the stone from the bladder.

Ammonius, Andrew, a native of Lucca who settled in England and lived for a while under the patronage and in the house of Sir Thomas More. He was intimate with Erasmus and corresponded with him. He was made secretary to Henry VIII. and employed in a public character by pope Leo X. He died of that dreadful disease the sweating sickness, in 1517 in his 40th year, and was greatly lamented by Erasmus. He wrote some poetical trifles in Latin of considerable merit.

Amontons, William, an eminent mechanic, born in Normandy 31st August 1663. When at school at Paris he was siezed with such deafness that he gave up all pursuits of a public nature, and devoted himself to the study of geometry, and of the invariable laws, which regulate the motion of the planets. He suggested some improvements in the structure of barometers and thermometers, on which he published a treatise, and he invented a method for the rapid communication of intelligence from one place to the other, which has lately been adopted under the appellation of telegraph. Much of his time was employed in constructing a new hour-glass for the use of the navy, which might not be subject to the irregularities of sudden and violent motion, and in his new theory of friction which he read to the royal academy in 1699, he evinced the penetration of his genius, the delicacy of his judgment, and the exactness of his experiments. He died of an inflammation in his bowels, 11th October 1705, aged 42.

Amort, Eusebius, a learned ecclesiastic of Bavaria. His works are in Latin, and chiefly on theological subjects. He died 25th November 1775, aged 82.

Amory, Thomas, D. D. in the university of Edinburgh, was son of a grocer at Taunton in Somersetshire, and distinguished himself as a preacher among the dissenters. After passing the greatest part of his life near the place of his nativity, as public teacher, and as instructor of youth, he removed to London where he formed an intimate acquaintance with the most respectable members of his persuasion. He was a bold assertor of toleration, and therefore, warmly espoused the cause of those who solicited the repeal of the test act. In his general conduct Dr. Amory was exemplary, his discourses from the pulpit were excellent, but perhaps too serious and philosophical for the vulgar apprehension. His writings, which were mostly on theological subjects, have been enumerated by Dr. Kippis, Biogr. Brit. t. p. 178. He died on the 24th of June 1774 in his 74th year, and was buried in Bunhill fields burial grounds.

Amory, Thomas, Esq. an eccentric character, son of counsellor Amory who went with king William to Ireland, and acquired considerable property in the county of Clare. Young Amory was not born in Ireland though he resided there, and frequently accompanied dean Swift in his walks and excursions round Dublin, without being known. He afterwards lived in Orchard-street, Westminster, about 1757, with his wife and a son who acquired reputation as a physician during a residence of 27 years at Wakefield. The most remarkable of his publications are his "memoirs on the lives of several ladies," 8vo. 1755, and in 12mo. 2 vols. and his life of John Buncle, Esq. 4 vols. 12mo. In this last he is supposed to give a description of himself. He is said by a person who knew him to have had a peculiar look, though not without the deportment of the gentleman. His application to his studies was intense, and his walks through the most crowded streets exhibited him wrapped in the deepest meditation and inattentive to what surrounded him. He died at the advanced age of 97, in May 1789.

Amos, the third of the 12 minor prophets, was a shepherd at Tekoa. He prophesied in the reigns of Jehoram king of Israel and Uzziah, king of Judah, and his prophecies contained in 9 chapters are written in a very plain unadorned style. He died about 785 B. C. The father of the prophet Isaiah is also called Amos.

Amour, William de St. a doctor of the Sorbonne, and canon of Bouvais, was born at St. Amour in Franche Comté. His book on the perils of latter times was, condemned by pope Alexander IV. and he himself was banished to his native town. He was author of several other works, and died September 13, 1272.

Amour, Louis Gorin de St. a doctor of the Sorbonne, author of a journal of what passed at Rome during his attendance there before the pope in favor of some French bishops of the persuasion of the Jansenists. He was expelled from the Sorbonne for not signing Arnaud's condemnation, and died 1687.

Amoureux, N. F, an eminent sculptor whose works are preserved in his native city of Lyons. He was unfortunately drowned in the Soane in the beginning of the 19th century.

Amphibilus, a native of Briton, said to have been born at Exeter, and to have been bishop of Anglesea. He studied at Rome, and is said to have exerted his eloquence in the cause of Christianity, and in making converts in England and in Scotland. According to some, he suffered martyrdom about 291.

Amphilochus, bishop of Iconium, was the friend of Gregory Nazianzen and Basil, and the opposer of the Arians. He offended Theodosius by pretending not to pay sufficient respect to his son Arcadius, upon which he observed that if he thus vindicated his son's character, surely God would vindicate that of his son and punish his blasphemers. This reproof was felt by Theodosius who favored the Arians, and laws were soon enacted to prevent their assemblies. Amphilochus died 394.

Amphinomus and Anapius, two brothers of Catana, whose names are immortalized for saving on their shoulders their aged parents, during an eruption of Ætna.

Ampsingius, John Assuer, a professor of physic at Rostock, in the beginning of the 17th century, author of several medical treatises, printed 1619.

Amru Ebn-al-as, a celebrated mussulman, at first the enemy and afterwards the friend of Mahomet. He extended his conquests in Egypt, and Syria, and Africa, and died governor of Egypt 663.

Amsdorf, Nicholas, a spirited follower of Luther and bishop of Nuremburg. He died at Magdeburg 1541, and the sect who adhered to his tenets, and supported in opposition to Malanethon, that good works are not necessary to salvation, were called Amsdorfians.

Amurath I. an Ottoman emperor, who succeeded his father Orchan, and was known for his cruelties towards his son, and those who espoused his cause. He was a great warrior, and obtained 37 victories, in the last of which he perished, 1389, aged 71, by the hand of a soldier. He was the first who established the formidable force of the Janissaries.

Amurath II. was son and successor of Mahomet, as Ottoman emperor, and his armies were directed against the falling empire of the east. He was the first Turk who used cannon in the field of battle. He resigned the crown in favor of his son Mahomet 1443, and retired to the seclusion of the dervises; but the invasion of the Hungarians, roused him from his solitude to conquer at the dreadful battle of Varna. He afterwards reduced the rebellious Jannissaries to obedience, and defeated the famous Scanderbeg, and finding his son incapable to hold the reigns of a turbulent empire, he abandoned his retirement again for the throne and again routed the Hungarians. He died 1451, aged 75.

Amurath III. succeeded his father Selim II. 1575, and to secure himself in the possession of the throne, he caused his five brothers to be assassinated. This act of cruelty so affected his mother that she destroyed herself. Amurath like the race of Mahomet was valiant, and he added several of the Persian provinces to his dominions. He died 18th Jan. 1595, aged 50.

Amurath I. succeeded his uncle Mustapha in 1622, and was like his predecessors given to cruelty, and engaged in war. He took Bagdad, 30,000 of whose inhabitants he put to the sword, though he had promised them protection. He died in 1640, aged 31, of excessive intoxication.

Amy, N. advocate of the parliament of Aix, was author of some very useful works in natural science, particularly observations on the waters of the Seine, &c. 12mo.—new filtrating fountains, 12mo.—reflections on lead, copper, and tin utensils, 12mo. &c. He died 1760.

Amyot, James, was born at Milan 1513, of an obscure family, but though of a dull understanding, he improved himself by indefatigable application, and after studying at Paris, he acquired independence and reputation, as tutor to the children of persons of respectability. His merit recommended him to Margaret of Berry, sister to Francis I. and he was promoted to a public professorship in the university of Bourges. His time was here usefully devoted to literature, and he published translations of the loves of Theagenes and Charielea, besides Plutarch's lives and morals. He visited Venice and Rome, and in his return to France, he was at the recommendation of cardinal de Tournon intrusted with the care of the king's two younger sons, and for his meritorious services he was raised by Charles to the bishopric of Auxerre, the abbey of Cornelius de Compiegne, the high office of great almoner and curator of the university of Paris, and commander of the order of the Holy Ghost. He died sixth February 1593, in his 79th year. He also translated the seven first books of Diodorus Siculus, some tragedies from the Greek, the pastorals of Daphnis, &c.

Amyrault, Moses, a French protestant divine born at Bourgueil in Tourraine 1596. He studied the law, but afterwards entered the church, and was divinity professor at Saumur, and distinguished himself by his zeal and activity so much, that he was deputed by the national council of Charenton, to present an address to the French king, concerning the inspection of edicts in favor of the protestants, without however paying homage upon his knees. Richelieu, who was present at this interview, saw and admired the bold character of Amyrault, and he wished to use his abilities to procure a reconciliation between the Romish church and the protestants, but in vain. His life was passed in the midst of theological disputes, in which he displayed much firmness and composure, and as he enforced by his wri-

rings as well as his discourses the obedience due to a lawful sovereign, and the impropriety of resisting the constituted authorities in matters not of conscience, he was esteemed by persons of different persuasions, and by the ministers of the king themselves. This humane, virtuous, and charitable man died the 8th Feb. 1664, leaving one son, who distinguished himself as an advocate at Paris, but retired to the Hague, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes. His works, which are very numerous, are chiefly theological. The following quaint lines were written by M. du Bosc under his portrait:

A Mose ad Mosem par Mosi non fuit ullus.
More, ore, et calamo, mirus uterque fuit.

AMYRUTZES, a philosopher of Trebizond, who was carried to Constantinople with David emperor of Trebizond, when that city was reduced 1461. He renounced the Christian faith for Mahometanism, and assumed the name of Mahomet Beg. He translated several books into Arabic at the desire of Mahomet II. whose favor he enjoyed.

ANACHARSIS, a Scythian philosopher, who visited Athens in the age of Solon. On his return to Scythia he wished to introduce the laws and customs of the more polished Greeks into his country, but was thwarted in his views by the king, and at last perished by the hand of this cruel sovereign.

ANACLETUS, a bishop of Rome after Linus 79. He suffered martyrdom 13 years after.

ANACLETUS, an antipope, supported in his election by Roger king of Sicily, against Innocent II. the favorite of the emperor Lotharius II. The influence of Innocent at last prevailed, and his rival died in obscurity 1138.

ANACOANA, queen of Xiragua, in the island of St. Domingo, was cruelly put to death by Ovando, who owed her, agreeable to the promises of Bartholomew Columbus, both friendship and protection.

ANACREON, a lyric poet of Teos, who florished about 532 years B. C. His morals were licentious, and his odes, therefore, exhibit the character of a man basely devoted to every intemperate indulgence, and who considers life as best spent in riot and debauchery.

ANAGNOSTA, John, one of the Bizantine historians, whose work, de rebus Constantinopolitanorum Macedonicis, was edited in Greek and Latin at Cologne 1653.

ANASTASIUS I. the Silentiary, emperor of the east, was born of obscure parents at Duras in Illyricum, but his engagements about the imperial family rendered him known, and by marrying Ariadne, the widow of the emperor Zeno, he was enabled to ascend the throne 491. He possessed merit and valor, and his reign might have been prosperous if he had not embraced the tenets of the Eutychians, and thus offended his subjects. He at last perceived his error, and withdrew his protection from these heretics. He died 518, aged 88.

ANASTASIUS II. was raised to the throne from a private station by the acclamations of the people 713. Three years after, however, he wished to abdicate the sovereign power for a religious habit, but with equal levity he sighed again for the imperial purple; and, assisted by the Bulgarians, he besieged Constantinople, where his rival Leo the Isaurian was seated on the throne. His hopes of success soon vanished, he was betrayed by the Bulgarians into the hands of Leo, and cruelly put to death 719.

ANASTASIUS I. pope, succeeded Siricius in the papal chair 398. He excommunicated the Origenists, and brought on a reconciliation between the eastern and western churches. He died 402, much respected for his sanctity and virtues.

ANASTASIUS II. pope, after Gelasius 496, died after a short reign of two years.

ANASTASIUS III. pope, after Sergius III. 911, was eminent for wisdom and moderation. He sat in the papal chair only two years.

ANASTASIUS IV. pope, after Eugenius III. 1153, died the following year Dec. 2. He showed himself very charitable and humane during a famine.

ANASTASIUS, an antipope, against Benedict III. 855. Though for a while supported by the Imperialists, he at last gave way to his more fortunate rival, and died in obscurity.

ANASTASIUS, Bibliothecarius, a learned Greek of the 9th century, librarian of the church of Rome, and abbot of St. Mary beyond the Tiber. He wrote, Liber Pontificalis, four vols. fol. 718, containing the lives of some of the popes; and assisted at the eighth general council of Constantinople, whose canons he translated from Greek into Latin. Bishop Pearson places him in the sixth century.

ANASTASIUS, Sinaite, a monk of mount Sinai, in the seventh century, author of some theological tracts, published at Ingoldstadt, 4to. 1606.

ANASTASIUS, Theopolitanus, bishop of Antioch, was banished from his see 570, for supporting, against the sentiments of Justinian the opinion of the incorruptibles, which asserted that the body of our Saviour was incapable of corruption, even before his resurrection. He was restored 593, and died six years after. His successor was of the same name, and was author of some religious discourses.

ANATOLIUS, patriarch of Constantinople, yielded, after some dispute, with respect to the equality of the two metropolitan churches, superiority in ecclesiastical affairs, to Leo pope of Rome, and died 458.

ANATOLIUS a bishop of Laodicea about 269, eminent for his knowledge of arithmetic, geometry, and literature. His tract on the time of celebrating Easter, is in the Doctrina Temporum, printed, Antwerp, 1634.

ANAXAGORAS, a celebrated philosopher of Clazomenæ, who had Euripides and Pericles among his pupils. He was accused of impiety at Athens and banished. He died at Lampsacus 428 B. C. aged 72.

ANAXANDRIDES, a king of Sparta about 550, B. C. father of Cleomenes and Leonidas.

ANAXANDRIDES, a comic poet of Rhodes about 350, B. C. starved to death for censuring the Athenian government.

ANAXARCHUS, a philosopher of Abdera said to have been pounded to death by Nicocreon king of Cyprus.

ANAXILAUS, a Pythagorean philosopher, banished from Italy in the age of Augustus.

ANAXIMANDER, a philosopher of Miletus, successor to Thales. He was tolerably well acquainted with geography and astronomy for the times. He died 547 B. C. aged 64. There was also an historian of the same name.

ANAXIMENES, the pupil and successor of Anaximander, florished 550 B. C.

ANAXIMENES, an historian of Lampsacus who accompanied Alexander the great in his expedition. He wrote the history of Greece, besides the lives of Philip and of his son Alexander.

ANCHARANO, Peter, a native of Bologna, chosen in 1409 by the council of Pisa, to defend the rights of that assembly during the schisms of the popes. He wrote several books on civil and canon law, and on the decretals, and died 1417.

ANCHARANO, James, or Paladino, author of two curious books, on the temptations of the virgin Mary, and of Christ, by the devil.

ANCILLON, David, a protestant divine born at Metz, who in his youth refused to sacrifice his religion to the solicitations of the Jesuits. He studied divinity and philosophy at Geneva under Du Pin, Spanheim, the Deodati, &c. and deserved to be recommended by the synod of Charenton to the church of Meaux. After the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Frankfort, and settled at Hanau, where his discourses were heard and admired by the most crowded audiences. His colleagues in the ministry, however, were jealous of his popularity, and their little intrigues forced him to abandon the place He came to settle at Berlin, where he was received with kindness by the court, and had the satisfaction to see his family promoted to places of honor and trust. He died in his 75th year, 3d Sept. 1692. As his learning was very extensive, he published several useful works, and from the affluence of his circumstances, he made so judicious a collection of books, that it was frequently visited as a curiosity by foreigners who travelled through Metz. The best known of his works are a relation of the controversy concerning traditions, 4to. 1657,—an apology for Luther, Zuinglius, and Beza, 1666,—the life of William Farel,—Conversations, two vols. 12mo. published by his son.

ANCILLON, Charles, eldest son of the foregoing, was born at Metz, July 29th, 1659, and was made inspector of the French courts of justice in Berlin, and historiographer to the king. He wrote on the edict of Nantes, and the persecution of the protestants, &c. and died at Berlin July 5th, 1751.

ANCKWITZ, a Pole of considerable abilities. After being employed by his country as ambassador at the court of Denmark, and negotiating a treaty with the Rusians, he was, at the insurrection of Warsaw in 1794, seized and imprisoned. His enemies accused him of attempts to betray his country to the Russians, and they endeavored to prove the assertion by the papers which they found in his possession. He was in consequence condemned and hanged at Warsaw with the greatest ignomy.

ANCOURT, Florent carton d,' a French actor and dramatic writer, born at Fontainbleau, October 1661. The Jesuits tried in vain to gain him into their society, but he preferred the study of philosophy and law to divinity, and at last turned his thoughts to the stage by marrying in his 19th year an actress. Not satisfied with the unbounded applause given to his popular exertions, he commenced writer for the stage, and obtained by his pieces credit to himself and wealth to the actor. His conversation was so agreeable that he was universally courted, and Lewis XIV. bestowed many marks of his favor upon him, as also the duke of Bavaria, whose arrival at Paris was celebrated by the poet, by a particular entertainment written on the occasion. Ancourt, after being the hero of the stage, retired in 1713 to his estate at Courcelles le Roy, in Berry, that he might devote himself to religion. He there translated the psalms into verse, and wrote a sacred tragedy never printed. He died 6th December 1726, in his 65th year. His plays were 52 in number. His works appeared in 9 vols. 12mo. 1729.

ANCUS MARTIUS, fourth king of Rome, gained victories over the neighboring states, and extended the confines of his kingdom to the sea shore, and built Ostia. He died after a reign of 24 years, B. C. 646.

ANDERSON, Alexander, professor of mathematics at Paris, and author in the 16th century of a book called Supplementum Apollonii Redivivi, dedicated to cardinal Perron, 1592.

ANDERSON, Andrew, a Glasgow printer, who obtained by clandestine means a patent from Charles II. to print every thing in Scotland for 41 years. After his death, his patent was disputed, and though restricted to the printing of bibles and acts of Parliament, it sunk into contempt.

ANDERSON, Adam, a Scotchman, for 40 years employed as clerk to the South-sea house, and also trustee for the colonization in America, &c. He is known as the author of an historical and chronological deduction of trade and commerce, a most valuable book published in 1762, and since re-published, four vols. 4to. He was married three times, and died at his house, Red Lion-street, Clerkenwell, Jan. 10th, 1775.

ANDERSON, James D. D. brother to Adam, was minister of the Scots presbyterian church in Swallow-street, London, and editor of the Diplomata Scotiæ, and Royal genealogies. He was a thoughtless imprudent man.

ANDERSON, James, esq. an advocate at the Scotch bar, and clerk of the Scotch par-

liament 1700. He was author of a masterly vindication of the independence of the Scotch parliament, for which he was publicly thanked by that body, and rewarded with a pension of 400 pounds per annum. He made a collection of records from king Duncan to Robert Bruce, which were beautifully engraved and published in one vol. fol. by Ruddiman. He died at Edinburgh 1712, aged 42.

ANDERSON, John, A. M. was born near Glasgow, and was educated at St. Andrews. He was a popular preacher, and a nervous and spirited writer in favor of the presbyterians, against the episcopalians. He was much abused by his antagonists especially Calder. He was minister of Dumbarton 1704, and in 1710 removed to Glasgow. He died aged 42, 1720.

ANDERSON, Edmund, a native of Lincolnshire, descended from a Scotch family. He studied at Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards at the Inner Temple, and was promoted to the dignity of judge under Elizabeth, 1578. He was advanced to the office of chief justice of the common pleas in 1582, and knighted, and four years after he sat in judgment upon the unfortunate Mary of Scotland, whose life was sacrificed to the jealousy and ambition of her rival. He afterwards presided at the trial of Davison, who had issued the warrant for the execution of that wretched queen. During the time that he served his country in the capacity of judge, he was esteemed for his firmness and impartiality. He maintained the dignity of the throne, and the rights of the people; but he never sacrificed his private feelings to influence and cabal, and he resisted Elizabeth herself, when she was advised to act contrary to the laws of the land. He was continued in his office under James, and died first of August 1605. His works, which are all on law, and which fully evince the integrity of his heart, and the depth of his judgment, were published by I. Goldesborough, esq. 1653, in 4to.

ANDERSON, John, author of the natural history of Iceland, Greenland, Davis's straits, &c. was syndic of his native city, Hamburgh, and acted as its commercial agent and negotiator in various courts of Europe. He died 1743.

ANDERSON, George, a native of Weston, Buckinghamshire, who, though for some time engaged in the humble occupations of a day laborer, distinguished himself by the powers of his genius, and his self-taught knowledge of mathematics. A neighboring clergyman saw and noticed the powers of his mind, and with friendly humanity enabled him to receive instructions at a grammar-school, and to enter at New College, Oxford, where he took his master's degree and took deacon's orders. From Oxford he came to London, and obtained the appointment of clerk in the board of control, under the present Lord Melville; but so indefatigable was his application, that he brought on a disorder which proved fatal, 30th April 1796, in his 36th year. His widow received a pension, as the reward due to the merits of her husband. He was author of a general view of the variations in the affairs of the East India Company, since the conclusion of the war of 1784, and he also translated Archimedes' treatise on measuring the sand.

ANDERSON, Larz, a minister of Gustavus Vasa, whose abilities and intrigues raised him from obscurity to the dignity of chancellor of Sweden. He was the means of the introduction of Lutheranism into Sweden.

ANDERSON, James, L. L. D. a native of Scotland, and formerly of Monk's Hill, Aberdeenshire. Distinguished by superior talents for experimental husbandry, he was employed by government to examine into the state of the western coasts and islands of Scotland, and confirmed by his relations the accounts which had been given of the melancholy poverty and depression of the inhabitants. Dr. A. was the author of numerous works on agriculture and political economy; and was conductor of the Bee, a periodical publication, consisting of essays, philosophical, philological, and miscellaneous, published some years ago at Edinburgh, and discontinued upon the completion of eighteen small octavo volumes. He was also the author of several articles for the Encyclop. Brit. 1st. vol. Edin. which are, under the heads dictionary, winds and monsoons, language, sound. He contributed numerous essays, under a variety of signatures, in the early part of the Edinburgh Weekly Magazine, the principal of which were, Agricola, Timoleon, Germanicus, Cimon, Scoto Britannus, E. Aberdeen, Henry Plain, Impartial, a Scot. He reviewed the subject of agriculture for the Monthly Review for several years. He was born about the year 1739, at Hermiton, a village about six miles from Edinburgh, and died at West Ham near London in 1808.

ANDIER DES ROCHERS, John, a French engraver born at Lyons, known for his engravings after Corregio, and particularly for his portraits in busts of persons distinguished by birth or talents, amounting to upwards of 700, with descriptive verses at the bottom by Gaçon. He was rewarded with a fine gold medal by the emperor Charles VI. for a portrait of his majesty. He died 1741, very advanced in years.

ANDOCIDES, an Athenian orator, four of whose orations are extant. He florished B. C. 460.

ANDRADA, Diego de Payva d', a Portuguese, born at Conimbria. He was sent by king Sebastian to the council of Trent, 1562, and there in defending the canons against Chemnitius, he distinguished himself by his eloquence as a preacher, and his vivacity in reasoning as an author. Though a warm catholic he is universally quoted by the protestants, and deservedly admired for his great erudition, deep penetration, and uncorrupted judgment.

ANDRADA, Francis d', brother to the above, and historiographer to Philip III. of Spain, was author of an history of John III. of Portugal, printed 1533 in 4to.

ANDRADA, Thomas d', reformer of the barefoot Augustines, was called Thomas of Jesus. He was with Sebastian in Africa, and being taken by the infidels, was confined in a cave, where he wrote his "Sufferings of Jesus," translated into English by Welton. He refused to purchase his liberty according to the offers of his sister, but preferred consoling the captivity of his fellow slaves. He died 1682.

ANDRADA, Anthony d', a Jesuit of Portugal, who when missionary discovered Thibet and Cathay, of which he has written an account. He died 1634.

ANDRE, Nathaniel St. a surgeon intimate with Pope. He was poisoned by drinking a glass with an unknown patient, 1725, but unexpectedly recovered. He died advanced in life 1776 at Southampton. He was imposed upon in the affair of Mary Tofts, but he afterwards discovered it, and publicly acknowledged his error.

ANDRE, John, a British officer, who from the compting house, entered the army, and embarked for the new continent under general Clinton, during the American troubles. He rose by his merits to the rank of major, and when general Arnold made an offer of surrendering a strong position to the British forces, André was intrusted with the delicate negotiation. When challenged by the American out-posts, he had the imprudence to betray his commission by offering the sentinal his watch and money if permitted to return. The offer was indignantly rejected, and André examined before the American officers, and discovered by the papers which he had in his pocket, was regarded as a spy, and tried by a court-martial, by order of general Washington. He was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. Though he requested to die like a soldier, the ignominious sentence was executed upon him 2d October 1780, and he fell with great intrepidity at the age of 29 The American general was censured for the severity of his conduct, and not only Englishmen, but the Americans themselves, murmured at the cruel conduct of the new government, and pitied the fate of a deserving officer. A monument was erected to his memory by the king, in Westminster Abbey, with every mark of respect which could honor his virtues and commiserate his misfortunes.

ANDREAS, James, an eminent Lutheran, born 1528, at Warbling in the dutchy of Wirtemberg. His parents, who were poor, had bound him to a carpenter, but he was relieved from this humble situation by some persons of distinction, who had observed his promising genius, and in two years of close application he made himself master of Latin, Greck, and logic. He took his degrees at Tubingen, and was in 1540 made minister of Stutgard, which soon after he resigned. In those turbulent times of theological contention he took a bold and active part, and was employed either as a writer or as a deputed divine, at the public conferences held at Worms, Ratisbon, Augsburg, &c. In 1561 he was made chancellor and rector of the university of Tubingen, and from his learning and eloquence he acquired the friendship of the dukes of Wirtemberg and Brunswick, and of the emperor Maximilian II. His works are numerous, and all on polemical divinity, the most famous of which is that on Concord. He died 7th January, 1590, 61 years and 9 months old. On his death-bed he made a solemn profession of his faith in protestantism, though the catholics have asserted falsely, that he expressed wishes of being reconciled to the Roman church.

ANDREAS, John, a native of Mugello near Florence, who studied the canon law at Bologna, and by his application obtained there a professor's chair. He gained great popularity by his learning, as well as by the austerity of his life, as much of his time was devoted to prayer and fasting, and he lay upon the ground for 20 years, covered only with a bear skin. Poggius, however detracts from his merits, by mentioning a story highly subversive of his great continence. His daughter, called Novella, was carefully instructed in the learning of the times, and when her father was employed, she was introduced in his room to read lectures to his scholars; but that her great beauty might not draw off the attention of her audience, a curtain was placed before her. Novella married John Calderinus, a learned canonist. The works of Andreas were numerous and all on law. He died of the plague at Bologna in 1348, after enjoying his professorship 45 years. In his epitaph he was styled "Rabbi doctorum, lux, censor, normaque morum;" and pope Boniface called him "lumen mundi."

ANDREAS, John Valentine, a German protestant divine, author of some mystical books in Latin. Some call him falsely the founder of the sect of the Rosicrusians. He died 1654.

ANDREAS, John, a Mahometan of Xativa in Valencia, converted to Christianity on hearing a sermon in the great church of Valencia. He was instantly baptized and called John Andreas, from the calling of St. John and St. Andrew. He was afterwards admitted into holy orders, and exerted his abilities and his zeal in the conversion of the Moors, with wonderful success. He translated from the Arabic into Spanish the laws of the Moors, but his most valuable work was the "Confusion of the sect of Mahommed" in 12 chapters, in which he throws into view all the stories, fables, absurdities, and contradictions which the impostor has used as weapons to propagate his religion among the credulous Arabians. This work has been translated into several languages, and is frequently quoted by Christian writers.

ANDREÆ, John Gerhard Reinhard, a native of Hanover, son of an apothecary. He was brought up to his father's profession and followed the bent of his inclination in travelling over different countries to ascertain their natural history and their pro-

ductions, thus to enlarge his knowledge of chemistry and botany. He died 1793, aged 69. He wrote various works on his favorite studies, the best known of which are his Tour in Switzerland, 4to. 1776—a treatise on the several kinds of earth found in Hanover, 1769, &c.

ANDREINI, Isabella, a famous actress born at Padua 1562. She distinguished herself not only on the stage but also as a poetess, and the eulogiums passed upon her as well as her writings shew that she possessed, with great personal beauty, wit and genius in a superior degree. She visited France, where she was received by the court with particular attention. She died of a miscarriage at Lyons, 10th of June 1604, in her 42d year, and her husband Francis Andreini praised her virtues in the following epitaph: "Isab. Andr. Patavina mulier magnâ virtute prædita, honestatis ornamentum, maritalisque pudicitiæ decus, ore facunda, mente fœcunda, religiosa, pia, musis amica, et artis scenicæ caput, hic resurrectionem expectat." Her compositions were, sonnets, songs, madrigals, eclogues, &c. printed at Milan 1605. Her husband, who quitted the stage on her death, wrote some dialogues which possessed merit.

ANDRELINUS, Publ. Faustus, a native of Forli in Italy, professor of philosophy at Paris, and poet laureat to Lewis XII. and to his queen. He was dissolute in his manners, but neither his life nor his satires against the clergy, as Erasmus observes, brought him into trouble. His epistles were learned, witty, and useful, and his verses elegant, especially those on Livia his mistress, which procured him the prize of Latin poetry from the Roman academy. He died 1518. His works consist of four books of love-letters, miscellaneous elegies, about 200 distichs, and the 12 eclogues published by Oporinus in his collection of 38 Bucolic poets.

ANDREW, St. a fisherman of Bethsaida in Galilee. After being for some time a disciple of John the Baptist, he was called with his brother Peter to witness the holy life and to learn the doctrines of our blessed Saviour. It is supposed that he preached the gospel in Scythia, and that there he was put to death on a cross of the figure of the letter X.

ANDREW, a native of Damascus, bishop of Aleria in Crete, and thence called of Crete, and of Jerusalem, because he retired there and died 720, or 723. He wrote commentaries on some books of scriptures, besides sermons, published at Paris 1644, folio.

ANDREW, a native of Pisa, known as a sculptor, architect, painter, and musician He was highly honored by the Florentines, many of whose edifices were built on his plans, as also the arsenal of Venice. He died at Florence 1330, aged 60.

ANDREW, bishop of Samosata, ably defended Theodoret against Cyril, in the 5th century. Some of his letters are still extant

ANDREW, John, secretary of the Vatican and bishop of Aleria in Corsica, published editions of Livy, Aulus Gellius, Herodotus, Strabo, &c. and died 1493.

ANDREW, of Ratisbon, was author of a chronicle of the dukes of Bavaria, and of an history of Bohemia, in the 15th century.

ANDREW, Tobias, author of Methodi Cartesianæ assertio printed 1653, was a bold defender of the Cartesian philosophy. He was professor of Greek and of history at Groningen, and died 1676.

ANDREW DEL SARTO, a painter born at Florence 1483, son of a taylor. He was a great favorite of Francis I. of France, who wished to retain him, but in vain, as his wife insisted upon his residence in Italy. He is particularly commended for the coloring of his pictures, and the correctness and elegance of his figures. though there is a coldness and uniformity in all. He possessed the happy talent of copying pictures to such perfection, that Julio Romano, who had finished the draperies of Raphael's Leo Xth. took a copy of that celebrated piece by Del Sarto for the original. He died 1530.

ANDREW, Valerius, a native of Brabant, born 1588, professor of civil law at Louvain, and author of Bibliotheca Belgica, or account of Belgic worthies, valuable for the information it contains, though occasionally inaccurate, published 1643. He was still living in 1652.

ANDREW, Ives Mary, a native of Chateaulin in Cornouailles, professor of mathematics at Caen for 33 years. He was a man of great learning and genuine vivacity. His poetry is admired, but his chief work is his essay sur le beau, as also his traité sur l'homme. He retired from his laborious office 1759, and died 1764, February 26th, in his 89th year. His works were published together 1766, five vols. 12mo.

ANDREW I. king of Hungary, eldest son of Ladislaus the bald, left his native country with Bela his brother in 1044, when Peter was raised to the throne. He was afterwards invited back by the people, who wished to restore the Pagan religion, but when invested with the royal power he violated his promise, and obliged his barbarous subjects to embrace Christianity. He was attacked by his brother and slain in battle, 1059.

ANDREW II. king of Hungary, succeeded his nephew Ladislaus 1204. He was in the crusades, and behaved with such valor that he obtained the surname of Jerosolymitan. He was successful in the wars in which he was engaged, and he endeavored to meliorate the situation of the middle ranks of his kingdom. He died 1235.

ANDREW III. king of Hungary, grandson of the preceding, succeeded on the death of Ladislaus, 1299. His elevation was opposed by Charles of Sicily, son of Ladislaus' sister, and a civil war and all its terrors were the consequence. The troubles continued till the death of both the rivals, who died the same year 1305.

ANDREW, son of king Charobert of Hungary, king of Naples, was called by the Nea-

politans Andreasso. He married Joan II. queen of Naples his cousin, but such was the dislike which was kindled between these youthful sovereigns, that the queen was at last persuaded by her favorites to consent to the assassination of her husband in his 19th year, 1345.

Andrews or Andrewe, Eusebius, a barrister of good family in Middlesex, secretary to lord Capel, and on the breaking out of the civil wars, a colonel in Charles' service. After the loss of Worcester, he attempted the recovery of the island of Ely, and being taken prisoner by the republican army he was prosecuted before Bradshaw and the high court of justice. He was condemned to be hanged and quartered, but on his petition the sentence was changed to beheading, which he suffered with great fortitude on Tower Hill, 22d August 1650.

Andrews, Lancelot, an English divine, born in London 1565. After being educated at Merchant Taylors', he entered on one of Dr. Watts' scholarships at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself as a public lecturer in divinity. His abilities were made known to Walsingham, secretary to Elizabeth, who procured for him, on the death of Fulke, St. Giles Cripplegate in London, and a prebend and residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He was afterwards chosen master of his college, and on the decease of Elizabeth he gained the favor of James so much by his pulpit eloquence, that the monarch employed him to defend his knightly right against the attack of cardinal Bellarmine, under the name of Matthew Tortus. Andrews supported his cause with firmness and spirit in his Tortura torti, and the king rewarded his zeal with the rank of privy counsellor, and the place of almoner, the deanery of the royal chapel, and the bishopric of Chichester 1605. He was afterwards advanced to Ely, and then to Winchester; but though he enjoyed in the highest degree the favors of the monarch, he did not forget the dignity of his character, or his independence as an Englishman; and when James wished to know the sentiments of his courtiers with respect to raising money without parliamentary authority, he found Andrews decidedly severe against the unconstitutional measure. He died at Winchester-house in Southwark, September 27, 1626, and was buried in St. Saviour's church, where a neat monument is erected. Milton has written an elegant elegy on him. Besides the Tortura torti, he wrote a manual of devotions in Greek, translated by Stanhope into English, a volume of sermons printed after his decease by Laud and Buckeridge, and he had a share in translating the Pentateuch and the books from Joshua to 1st Chronicles.

Andriscus, an impostor who pretended to be the son of Perses the last king of Macedonia. After reigning some time over the country, he was defeated by the Romans, and put to death by order of the senate, B. C. 147.

Andromachus, a Cretan, physician to the emperor Nero.

Andronicus I. son of Isaac Commenus, was imprisoned for his rebellious conduct against the emperor Manuel, but after 12 years confinement, he escaped into Russia, and on the elevation of young Alexis II. he had the art to cause himself to be received as a protector, and as partner of the throne. Thus armed with power he strangled the unsuspecting youth, and seated himself sole emperor on the throne of Constantinople 1183, in his 71st year. His cruelties however rendered him odious, and he was two years after seized in an insurrection, and put to death in the most ignominious manner, and Isaac Angelus placed in his room.

Andronicus Palæologus II. succeeded his father Michael VIII. 1282. His feeble rule was unable to withstand the attacks of barbarians from without, and the dissentions of contending chiefs from within; and he was banished from the throne by his grandson of the same name, and finished his days in a monastery 1332, aged 74.

Andronicus Palæologus III. grandson of the preceding, was warlike, bold, and enterprising. He died of a fever occasioned by intemperance, universally regretted by his subjects, June 1341, in his 45th year.

Andronicus IV. was associated to his father John V. on the Constantinopolitan throne, 1355. His perfidy irritated his father, who put out one of his eyes, and raised his brother Manuel in his place. He died in exile.

Andronicus, founder of a sect of the same name, adopted the errors of the Severians, and supported that the upper part of a woman was the work of God, but the lower the work of the devil.

Andronicus, a learned man of Thessalonica, who took refuge in Italy, after the fall of Constantinople, and taught Greek at Rome, Florence, and Paris. He died at Paris 1478.

Andronicus, Livius, the oldest of the Roman dramatists. His first piece was presented before the Roman people about 240 B. C.

Andronicus, Cyrestes, an Athenian, said to be the inventor of weather-cocks, and the architect of the famous octagon temple built at Athens in honor of the winds.

Andronicus, a Rhodian philosopher, who published the collected works of Aristotle. He florished in the age of Sylla, about 63 B. C.

Androuet du Cerceau, James, an architect at the end of the 16th century, who furnished the designs for the grand gallery of the Louvre, the Pontneuf, &c. He published some works on his profession, and died abroad, whither he had retired as a zealous disciple of Calvin.

Andry, Nicholas, a professor of philosophy, and dean of the faculty of medicine at Paris, was a native of Lyons, and author of several treatises now little known, except those on medicine, which preserve his fame, especially a treatise on the generation of worms in the human body—on phlebotomy—on orthopædia, or the method of correcting

deformities in children. He died 1742, aged 84.

Aneau, Bartholomew, a native of Bourges, principal of the college of Lyons. In 1565, during a procession, a stone was thrown from the college upon the priest who carried the consecrated bread, and immediately the place was stormed, and Aneau, whose Calvinistical opinions were unpopular, being found alone and suspected, was dragged, and inhumanly murdered by the populace. He was author of some satires and other pieces in French and in Latin.

Anello, Thomas, called commonly Massaniello, a fisherman of Naples, born 1623. He felt for the wrongs of his country, when the Austrian government, to which Naples was subject, laid a fresh tax upon fruits which the already oppressed people were unable to bear. A number of boys, to the amount of 2000, between the age of 16 and 17, were armed with canes by the demagogue, the viceroy was attacked, and the government was suspended. Anello possessed firmness and popularity, and he was invested with the supreme power, and saw himself suddenly at the head of 150,000 people, who with the most implicit obedience bowed to his very nod. In his elevation he did not forget the right of the nation, he signed a solemn convention with the terrified government, and after he had secured the freedom of the subject, he nobly determined to lay aside his power, and to retire to a private station. The thought was heroic, but the solicitations of his wife and kindred, or the more powerful calls of ambition, forbad it; and he still continued his authority, lost in debauchery and intemperance, till the dagger of four assassins rid the world of a man whom the intoxication of splendor began to render cruel and vindictive, 1647.

Aneurin, a British poet, celebrated as the king of bards, and also as the heroic leader of the Olidinian Britons at the battle of Cattraeth. The valor displayed on this bloody day was celebrated by the warlike bard in a poem which is still preserved among the records of Welch literature, as also his odes of the months. He died about 570. Some suppose that this famed poet was the same as the venerable historian Gildas.

Ange de St. Joseph, le Pere, a Carmelite of Toulouse, whose real name was la Brosse. He travelled into Persia as missionary, and translated the Persian pharmacopœia into Latin, printed 1631, 8vo. Paris, besides a treatise on the language of the country, a useful and very valuable performance, edited Amsterdam, 1684, folio. He died at Perpignan, 1697.

Ange de Ste. Rosalie, a learned Augustine born at Blois. He died at Paris 1726, aged 71, before he had completed the new edition of the history of the royal family of France, &c. by Anselm. This valuable work was afterwards edited by Simplicien his associate, in 9 vols. folio. Ange had written before l'Etat de la France, 5 vols. 12mo.

Angeli, Bonaventure, a native of Ferrara, and professor of the law, author of the history of Parma, printed 1591. He died 1576, at Parma, where he had settled.

Angeli, Baldus, an Italian physician of reputation, author of a Latin treatise on vipers 1589, 4to. He lived at the latter end of the 16th century.

Angeli, Peter, a Latin poet of Barga in Tuscany. After teaching the learned languages at Reggio in Lombardy, he came to Pisa, where Cosmo I. patronised him, and seated him on a professorial chair. When the town was suddenly besieged by Strozzi in 1554, Angeli animated the students by his example, and withstood the enemy till succours came from Florence. He wrote two poems, Cynegeticon or of the Chase, in six books, printed in 8vo. 1568, which cost him 20 years labor, and Syrius or the expedition of Godfrey de Bouillon, in 12 books, 1591, 4to. He died 1596, aged 79.

Angelic, John, a Dominican of Fiezola, known as the painter of pope Nicholas V's chapel, for which he refused the archbishopric of Florence. He is said to have left designedly some inaccuracies in his great works, that he might not draw too much the admiration of mankind. He died 1455, aged 63.

Angelis, Dominico de, a native of Lecce in Otranto, whose learning procured him admission into the most celebrated academies, when he travelled through France and Spain. When Philip V. of Spain was master of Naples, he was appointed historiographer, and afterwards was made secretary to the duke of Gravina. He deserved every distinction, as his services in literature show. His compositions are 14 in number, mostly upon historical, biographical, or critical subjects, in Italian. He died at Lecce, 9th August 1719, in his 44th year.

Angelo Buonaroti, Michael, a great painter, sculptor, and architect. He was born 1474, at the castle of Chiusi in Tuscany, and was nursed by a woman of Settinianno, whose husband was eminent as a sculptor, so that he was said to have sucked sculptor with his very milk. His genius was early displayed, and it raised such jealousy among his youthful rivals, that one of them, Torrigianno, struck him with such violence on the nose, that he carried the mark to his grave. The protection of Lorenzo de Medicis raised him to consequence. An academy was erected, but the painter fled with his patron during the troubles of Florence, and retired to Bologna. It is said that, about this time, he made and buried an image of Cupid at Rome, which was soon after dug up, and considered by cardinal Gregory as a most valuable antique, till Michael Angelo proved it to be his own, by fitting to it the broken arm which it had lost, and which he had kept on purpose. The most celebrated of his pieces is his last judgment, painted for Paul III. though it is perhaps to be lamented, that the artist's revenge had been cruelly immortalized, by his representation of a

cardinal, who was his enemy, in the number of the damned. His architectural abilities are best displayed in the public buildings of Florence, and particularly of Rome, where he completed the building of St. Peter's church, in the execution of which he spent 17 laborious years without salary. He was also an elegant poet, as his sonnets, canzonets, &c. published by his grand-nephew at Florence 1627, fully show. He died 1564, aged 90.

ANGELO, Thomas de, an ecclesiastic, author of an history of Sicily for the first five centuries, and of other works. He died in an advanced age at Messina, 1720.

ANGELONI, Francis, born at Terni in Spolatto, was author of an history of his native town, and of a valuable Augustan history by medals, from J. Cæsar to Constantine the great, the best edition of which is Rome 1685, fol. He wrote also the history of Terni, and died 1652.

ANGELUS, Christopher, a learned Greek, driven from Peloponnesus by the Turks. He came to England, and studied at Cambridge under the patronage of the bishop of Norwich. He afterwards went to Baliol college, Oxford, where he proved very useful in instructing the students in Greek. He died 1638. He was author of several works, the most valuable of which is his account of his sufferings, printed 1617, in Greek and English.

ANGIER, Samuel, a native of Dedham, in Essex, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. He was ejected for nonconformity from his living at Denton, Lancashire, in 1662, and died 1677, aged 72. He was author of a theological treatise called a help to better hearts for better times.

ANGILBERT, St. descended from a noble family of Neustria, studied under Alcuinus with Charlemagne, and not only became his minister and favorite, but married his daughter Bertha. He was made governor of the coast from the Scheld to the Seine, but he resigned his honors and the company of his wife for the monastery of Centula or St. Requier of which he became the abbot. He was often drawn from his religious retirement to affairs of state; he went three times to Rome, and saw Charlemagne crowned emperor of the West. Of his works few remain. He was so elegant a poet that Charlemagne called him his Homer. He died the 18th of February 814.

ANGIOLELLO, born at Vicenza, wrote in the Italian and Turkish tongue an history of Mahomet I. which he inscribed to him. He had been slave to Mustapha in an expedition to Persia 1473, and therefore his history is that of an eye witness. He wrote also the history of Usson Casson.

ANGLICUS, Gilbertus, physician to Herbert, archbishop of Canterbury, was author of a compendium of physic, the earliest extant, of which Dr. Freind has spoken at length. He lived according to some at the latter end of the 13th century.

ANGLICUS, Ricardus, an English medical writer, who studied at Oxford, and afterwards at Paris. He was a very early author on medicine, and eminent in his profession. A list of his works is preserved in Aikin's Biog. Mem. of medicine. He lived about 1230.

ANGLUS, Thomas, an English priest, the friend of Sir Kenelm Digby, known by the several names of Albius Candidus, Bianchi, Richworth, White, and Vitus, which he assumed in the different countries of Europe, where he spent the greatest part of his life. He distinguished himself by his learning and genius, but his fondness for the Peripatetic philosophy, and his attempts to apply the principles of Aristole to explain the mysteries of religion, created him many enemies, who procured the condemnation of his writings, both at Douay and at Rome. He died after the restoration of Charles II. but the year is unknown.

ANGUIER, Francis and Michael, two brothers, natives of Eu, in Normandy, who adorned Paris by their beautiful sculptures. The former died 1699, aged 95, and the other 1686, aged 74. The tomb of James Souvré at St. John de Lateran, the ornaments of St. Denis, &c. are among the most admired pieces of Michael; and of those of Francis, the large crucifix over the high altar of the church of the Sorbonne, the mausoleum of the duke of Montmorency, at Moulines, of De Thou.

ANGUILLARI, John Andre del', an esteemed Italian poet, who wrote a tragedy on Œdipus, notes on the Orlando of Ariosto, and a valuable translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, printed Venice 1554 in 4to. He lived in the 16th century.

ANGUSCIOLA, Sophonisba, a native of Almona in Italy, eminent for her historical and portrait paintings. She bestowed such attention to her profession that she became blind. She died 1626, aged 93. Her sister Lucia and Europa, also excelled in the execution of the pencil.

ANICETUS, pope of Rome, after Pius, 157, suffered martyrdom under M. Aurelius, 168.

ANICH, Peter, son of a turner, was born at Oberpersuf near Inspruck 1723, and after being employed as a laborer and a shepherd, his genius for mechanics burst forth, and was improved and corrected by the friendly assistance of father Hill a Jesuit. He was admired for his knowledge of astronomy, for the elegance and accuracy of the maps and charts which he drew; and the pair of globes which he made for the university of Inspruck were justly considered as of superior beauty and value. He died early in life 1766, seriously lamented, and the empress queen honored his memory by bestowing a pension of 50 florins on his sister.

ANICHINI, Lewis, a Venetian engraver, much celebrated for the delicacy and precision with which he engraved even the minutest objects. It was at the sight of his pieces that Michael Angelo exclaimed, that the art of engraving under his hand had reached the summit of perfection. His best pieces was a medal of Alexander the great, prostrating himself before the high-priest at Jerusalem, the head of pope Paul III. and Henry III. of France on the reverse.

ANIELLO, Thomas, *vid.* ANELLO.

ANKERSTAOOM, John James, a Swedish officer who, in the war carried on by Sweden against Russia, suffered himself to be gained over against the interests of his country. He was discovered and sentenced to death, but the pardon of his king, instead of producing gratitude and loyality, rendered his hatred more inveterate. He conspired against Gustavus, and as the unsuspecting monarch entered a room where a masked ball was assembled, the assassin discharged at him a pistol containing two balls and some nails. The wound was mortal and the king expired, 29th. March 1792. The 27th of April following the bloody murderer was led to execution, but instead of contrition he gloried in his deed. His right hand and his head were cut off.

ANNA COMMENA, daughter of Alexis Commenus emperor of Constantinople, and celebrated for the Greek history which she has written, in which, with great elegance and spirit, though often with partiality, she records the events which distinguished her father's reign.

ANNA IVANOVNA, daughter of Ivan Alexiovitch, emperor of Russia, married in 1710 Frederic William duke of Courland, and succeeded Peter II. on the throne 1730. At the death of her husband, 1719, she took for her favorite Biren, a person of low birth, but great duplicity; and when raised to the throne her subjects were ruled by this capricious and cruel minion, who it is said banished no less than 20,000 persons to Siberia through pique, malice and revenge. Anna died 1740, aged 47. She was succeeded by her grandnephew Ivan, whose minority was intrusted to the care of the guilty Biren, now raised to the dignity of duke of Courland.

ANNAND, William, A. M. a native of Edinburgh, who was chosen one of the ministers and became a popular preacher there. He behaved with great kindness towards the persecuted presbyterians, and opposed James when he wished to dispense with the penal laws. At the revolution he was made dean of Raphoe in Ireland, where he died 1710, aged 64. He wrote a volume of valuable sermons, little known.

ANNAT, Francis, a native of Rouergue, of the order of the Jesuits, teacher of philosophy at Toulouse, and afterwards employed at Rome and in France, in the service of the pope. He was made confessor to the French king 1654, which office he held 16 years, and then solicited his dismission from increasing infirmities. He is known for his great zeal in opposing the Jansenists, and for his uncommon modesty and disinterestedness which never employed the influence he possessed at court to promote his family. His writings, which are controversial, are admired for great judgment, learning, and moderation. He died at Paris 1670, aged 80.

ANNE, of Austria, daughter of Philip II. of Spain married Lewis XIII. 1615, and was mother of Lewis XIV. of France. The intrigues of Richelieu rendered her marriage state unhappy, but during the minority of her son, she was permitted to govern the kingdom by means of Mazarine; but though she offended the nation by means of this favorite, her power was rendered popular by the victories of the great Condé. When Lewis XIV. succeeded to the government in 1660, she retired to a convent, and died 1666, aged 64.

ANNE, of Beaujeu, daughter of Lewis XII. of France, married the duke of Bourbon, and was regent during the minority of her brother Charles VIII. Her government was marked by prudence, firmness, and wisdom, though in her private character she was vindictive and violent. She died at Chantelle 1522, aged 60.

ANNE, of Britany, was daughter and heiress of the last duke of that dutchy. She was wife of Maximilian of Austria, and next married Charles VIII. of France, and, after his death Lewis XII. She was celebrated for her beauty, her modesty, and her patronage of the learned and the indigent. She died 1514 in her 38th year.

ANNE, of Cleves, a daughter of John III. duke of Cleves. Her picture by Holbein was shewn by lord Cromwell to the licentious Henry VIII. and he demanded her for his queen. The painter had flattered the princess, and Henry, soon disgusted with the Flander's mare, as he called this ill treated woman, obtained a divorce from his obsequious parliament. Anne, without struggle, and indeed with unconcern, left England, and retired to Cleves, where she died 1557.

ANNE, daughter of James II. succeeded William III. as queen of England. Her reign forms a brilliant epoch in the English history from the victories of Marlborough; but she possessed not the firmness required to distinguish the merits and virtues of her subjects; and while she suffered herself to be ruled by a cabal, she lost the power of destroying the dissensions which agitated her courtiers. Under her administration, Scotland was united to England. The queen possessed the peculiar felicity of having for her ministers the ablest statesman that ever lived, and among her subjects the most learned, sublime, and eloquent writers in the walks of poetry, science, and general literature; and therefore with truth her reign has been denominated the Augustan age of England. In 1683 she married prince George of Denmark, by whom she had several children who all died young. She died August 1714 aged 50.

ANNE, dutchess of the Viennois, after the death of her brother John I. defended her rights with great courage and equal success against the claims of Robert duke of Burgundy. She died 1296.

ANNE, of Ferrara, daughter of Hercules II. duke of Ferrara, married 1549 Francis duke of Guise, and behaved with great spirit and courage during the unfortunate quarrels of the league. She was afterwards for some time imprisoned at Blois.

ANNE, of Russia, daughter of Jaraslaus, married Henry I. king of France 1044, after his death she married Raoul, who was allied to her first husband; in consequence of which

she was excommunicated, and at last repudiated, and obliged to return to Russia.

ANNE, of Cyprus, married in 1431 Lewis duke of Savoy, and showed herself able, active, and discriminating at the head of public affairs. She died 11th Nov. 1462.

ANNE, of Hungary, daughter of Ladislaus VI. married Ferdinand of Austria, and placed him upon the throne of Bohemia. She died 27th Jan. 1547.

ANNE DE GONZAGUE, wife of Edward count Palatine, died at Paris 6th July 1684 aged 68, and was honored with an eulogium by the celebrated Bossuet.

ANNEBAUT, Claude d', of an ancient family in Normandy, was taken prisoner with Francis I. at the battle of Pavia. He was afterwards marshall and admiral of France, and distinguished himself by his bravery and wisdom. He died 2d Nov. 1552.

ANNEIX DE SOUVENEL, Alexis Francis, a learned advocate of the parliament of Britany, known by an elegant epistle in verse to the shades of Boileau. He died at Rennes 1758 aged 69.

ANNESLEY, Samuel, LL. D. a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards chaplain of a man of war, and then minister of Blisse in Kent, where his services as a pastor were of the most benevolent nature. He afterwards, in consequence of his violent sermons against the monarchy, obtained St. Giles Cripplegate, London, from which he was ejected by the act of uniformnity 1662. He died 1696, Dec. 31, aged 77, author of several sermons. It is said John Wesley was his grandson by the mother's side.

ANNESLEY, Arthur, earl of Anglesey, a native of Dublin 1614, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, which he left to study the law at Lincoln's Inn. In the beginning of the civil wars he favored the royal, cause and sat in the parliament held at Oxford in 1648; but he afterwards espoused the republican side, and was employed with success as a commissioner in quelling the disturbances of Ulster, and in withdrawing the command of Dublin from the hands of the duke of Ormond. The violence of his party, however, displeased him, and, after the death of Cromwell, he began to favor the re-establishment of regal authority, and on Charles's return he was made a peer for his signal services, as his patent mentions, in effecting the restoration. He was made treasurer of the navy 1667, and 1672 commissioner to examine the affairs of Ireland, and the next year privy seal; but his political quarrel with Lord Castlehaven and the duke of Ormond, with respect to the insurrections in Ireland, rendered him unpopular with the king, to whom, in 1682, he ventured to present a petition against the succession of the duke of York, and he resigned, and retired to his seat at Bleachingdon, Oxfordshire. He was marked out by James II. for the office of chancellor, but his death prevented his elevation to this dignity, April 6th, 1686, in his 73d year. He was a man of abilities, and great sagacity and learning. He wrote, besides political pamphlets, a valuable history of the troubles of Ireland, from 1641 to 1660, said to have been destroyed. He was the first of those spirited nobles, who considered a choice library as an ornament to their splendid equipage, and he made a valuable but expensive collection. On the sale of his books, a memorandum was found on a leaf, to mention that the Εικων Βασιλικη was not the work of the unfortunate Charles, but of Dr. Gauden, which circumstance produced a war of controversy. His interesting memoirs were published 1603, 8vo.

ANNIUS, de Viterbo, a Dominican, whose real name was John Nanni, master of the sacred palace of Alexander VI. He wrote commentaries, &c. besides 17 books of antiquities, a foolish and injudicious collection of the spurious works attributed to Xenophon, Archilochus, Philo, Fabius Pictor, Berosus, &c. a mean artifice, which for some time succeeded upon the unsuspecting judgment of the learned. He died 1502 at Rome, aged 70.

ANSCHARIUS, a Frenchman, bishop of Hamburgh and Bremen, celebrated for the success of his preaching in the conversion of the Danes to Christianity. He died 865, aged 64.

ANSEGISUS, abbot of Lobbes in the diocese of Cambray, made a collection of the capitularies of the emperor Charlemagne, and Lewis his son, in 2 vols. folio. He was a man of great learning and application, and died 833.

ANSEGISUS, a learned priest of Rheims, often confounded with the preceding. He was made archbishop of Sens, and died 883.

ANSELM, a native of Aost in Savoy, who, after travelling through France, where he was prior of Bec, and abbot of Caen in Normandy, came over to England in 1092, and was with difficulty prevailed upon by king Rufus to fill the vacant see of Canterbury. Though gratitude might have influenced the conduct of a subject, Anselm looked with indifference upon the monarch, and refused to receive the metropolitan pall from his hands. A quarrel thus begun, was more strongly fomented, while the one wished to abridge, and the other wished to enlarge, the powers of the church, and therefore, Anselm had no sooner left the kingdom to repair to Rome, than the king seized the revenues and privileges of the archbishop. The prelate complained to Urban II. who, while he wished to defend the rights of his office, did not fail to listen to the more powerful arguments of his rival, accompanied by presents and promises, and the dispute remained undecided till the death of the monarch, and the pope. On the accession of Henry I. Anselm, who had resided at Lyons, received an invitation to return, and his arrival was marked with the most extraordinary respect, both from the king and the people; but when re-investiture was demanded, and the homage generally paid to a new monarch, the haughty prelate refused, and found his conduct applauded at Rome. The

king was firm in his determination, and Anselm was bound to obey the commands of the pope, who regarded the claims of the king as intrusive. The bishops, who had before espoused the cause of the king, now changed their sentiments, and Anselm, who had retired into Normandy, at last had the gratification to see the king come to solicit a reconciliation, which was effected in the abbey of Bec. Anselm returned to England before the final settlement of this dispute, and died 21st of April 1109 in his 76th year. He was author of several theological treatises. He was the first prelate who insisted upon the celibacy of his clergy, in the synod of Westminster 1102. In his time, it is remarkable, that the archbishop of York attempted to throw off the dependency on the see of Canterbury, in which, however, he failed. Anselm was canonized under Henry VII. at the instance of his successor cardinal Morton. His works were published at Cologne 1612, and at Lyons 1630.

Amselm, an Augustine monk, author of a chronological history of France, &c. 1694, continued afterwards and swelled, by Ange and Simplicien, to nine vols. folio 1726. He died at Paris 1694, aged 69.

Anselm, Anthony, son of a surgeon of Armagnac, distinguished himself as a preacher and poet. His panegyrics and funeral orations were much admired. He died 1737, aged 86.

Anser, a Latin poet, the friend of Antony, in the age of Horace and Virgil.

Anson, George lord, was son of William Anson, esquire, of Huckborough, the descendant of an ancient family in Staffordshire. His fondness for naval history and bold adventures was perceived and encouraged by his father, and after receiving a becoming education he distinguished himself in the navy so much that he was sent with a squadron of five ships to annoy the Spaniards in the southern ocean, and he sailed from Portsmouth 18th Sept. 1740. He was 40 days in crossing Cape Horn, March 1741, in the most tempestuous season, but undismayed he proceeded and reached Juan Fernandez with only two ships and two smaller attendant vessels and 335 men. From thence he set sail to attack Paita, and after he had destroyed his ships as unserviceable, except the Centurion of 64 guns, he crossed the Pacific ocean, and after refreshing for some time in China, he returned towards the east, and took the famous Acapulco galleon, off the Philippine islands. He touched at Canton, where he supported the dignity of the British flag, and returning by the Cape of Good Hope, he passed during a fog through a French fleet, and arrived at Spithead the 15th June 1744, after a voyage of three years and nine months. His riches were conveyed to London in 32 waggons, with music playing, and amidst the shouts of the rejoicing populace, and the booty was divided among those brave men who had shared his glory and his toils. Some years after, his good fortune next led him among a French fleet of six men of war and four East India ships which he took. It was on this occasion that the French admiral said to him, in presenting his sword and pointing to two of his ships "monsieur, vous avez vaincu l'invincible, et la gloire vous suit." His great services were rewarded by George II. with a peerage, and he was placed at the head of the admiralty, nominated vice admiral of England on the death of sir John Norris, and became the naval oracle of his country. He afterwards protected with a squadron the descent made in 1758 at Cherbourg and St. Maloes, but his exertions were too great for the languid state of his health, and the last office he performed was the conveying of Charlotte, the consort of George III. to England. He died June 6th, 1762, at his seat Moor park Herts, lamented by the whole nation. He had no issue by his lady, who was daughter of Earl Hardwicke, and who died before him. Lord Anson was a great and popular character, he possessed such inoffensive artless manners, that it was jocosely said of him by a person who observed how he was imposed upon by characters of whose company he was too fond, that he had been round the world but never in it. His voyage round the world was a well executed performance, compiled by Benjamin Robins; and so popular that four large impressions were sold in 12 months, and it was translated into several languages.

Anstis, John, a native of St. Neots in Cornwall, born 28th Sept. 1669, and educated at Exeter college Oxford, and at the Middle Temple. He was in 1702 member for St. Germain's, and opposed the bill for occasional conformity, for which he was ridiculed among the Tackers. He was commissioner of prizes under queen Anne, and was garter king at arms from 1714 to his death, which happened March 4th, 1744. He was buried at Dulo in Cornwall. He was distinguished by his great knowledge of heraldry, a science which he enriched by many learned publications, as well as other genealogical treatises, &c. some of which were left in manuscript and purchased by All Souls college. The best known of his publications were a letter on the honor of the earl marshal, 8vo. 1706—the form of the garter installation, 8vo. 1720—the register of the noble order of the garter, 2 vols. folio, 1724 observation introductory and an historical essay on the knighthood of the bath, 4to. 1725. His eldest son John was also acquainted with heraldry. He was of Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he took his degree of L. L. D. He was associated with his father as garter king 1725, and made genealogist and register of the bath. He died a bachelor Dec. 5th, 1754.

Antagoras, a Rodian poet, in the service of Antigonus of Macedon.

Antelmi, Joseph, a canon of Frejus in Provence, author of some theological tracts, among which is a dissertation on the church of Frejus, and an inquiry concerning the author of St. Athanasius's creed. He died 1697 aged 49.

Antesignan, Peter, a native of Rabas-

teins in the 16th century, author of a Greek and an universal grammar, and editor of Terence.

ANTHEMIUS, Procopius, of the family of the tyrant Procopius, married Flavia Euphemia, daughter of Marcian. His alliance as well as his valor procured him the title of Augustus 467. He gave his daughter in marriage to Ricimer, a general, who soon after attacked Rome and imbrued his hands in the blood of his father-in-law 472.

ANTHEMIUS, an architect of Lydia, in the 6th century, who was also an able mathematician, and good experimental philosopher, and invented several machines to imitate thunder, earthquakes, &c. He was employed by Justinian in the erection of St. Sophia's church, Constantinople, and other edifices.

ANTHONY, Saint, the founder of monastic life, was born at Coma in Egypt, 251. He sold his possessions, which he distributed to the poor, and retired into the desert, where, for 20 years, say the catholics, his virtue was exposed to the greatest temptations from the wiles of Satan, till he prevailed, and saw himself at last surrounded by a crowd of followers, zealous to merit his blessings and to imitate his piety. He twice visited Alexandria to give assistance to the suffering Christians under the persecution of Arius. He died 356, in the 105th year of his age. St. Athanasius, to whom he gave his tunic, has written his life. Two orders of chivalry have been instituted under his name.

ANTHONY, Francis, was born in London April 16th 1550, and studied at Cambridge, were he laid the foundation of that chemical knowledge which enabled him to impose upon the credulous and the unwary, by selling his panacea of potable gold, on which a treatise was printed at Hamburgh 1598. His success as an empiric was great, but he was violently opposed by Drs. Gwinne and Cotta, and it was confidently asserted that his nostrum was poisonous, and many on their death bed attributed their death to it. The inoffensiveness of his manners, his learning and his private virtues, however, stemmed the torrent of unpopularity, and though he was fined and imprisoned for practising without a license, his reputation and his fortune increased. He died in Bartholomew Close, May 26th, 1623, aged 74, and was buried in the church there, leaving two sons both physicians, one of whom, John, succeeded his father as the proprietor of his medicine, and the other practised at Bedford with deserved applause.

ANTHONY, John, son of the above and vender of his Aurum Potabile, was author of "Lucas redivivus," or gospel physician, &c. printed 4to. 1656. He died April 28th 1655, aged 70. A monument is placed over him and his father in St. Bartholomew the great in London.

ANTHONY, king of Navarre, was son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, and married Joan d' Albret 1548, who brought him the principality of Bearne and the kingdom of Navarre. He was a weak and irresolute prince. He abandoned the protestant tenets for the catholic faith, and then formed, with the duke of Guise and the constable Montmorency, the famous league called the triumvirate. During the civil wars, in 1562, he took the command of the army, and Blois, Tours and Rouen surrendered to his arms. He was wounded on the shoulder at the siege of this last place, and died 35 days after at Andeli, 17th Nov. 1562. His son was afterwards the celebrated Henry IV. of France.

ANTHONY, titular king of Portugal, was son of Lewis the second son of king Emanuel. His pretensions to the throne were opposed by Philip II of Spain, who sent the duke of Alva against him 1580, and obliged him to fly from his dominions. Anthony was a wretched fugitive in Holland, France and England, and died at Paris, 2d May 1595, aged 64.

ANTHONY, illegitimate son of Philip duke of Burgundy, deserved by his valor the name of the Great. He was engaged in Africa against the Moors, and in Switzerland, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Nanci. Lewis XI. of France and Charles VIII. honorably rewarded his services. He died 1504 aged 83.

ANTHONY, a native of Andalusia. *Vid.* ANTONIUS called NEBRISSENSIS.

ANTHONY, Paul Gabriel, a learned Jesuit, born at Luneville. He was professor of philosophy and theology, and died at Pont-a-Mousson 1743. He wrote theologia universa dogmatica, 7 vols. 12mo. and theologia moralis, four vols. 12mo.

ANTHONY, a Sicilian, who when taken prisoner by Mahomet II. at the Negropont 1473, set fire to the arsenal of Gallipoli, for which he was ordered to be sawed in two by the vindictive Turk.

ANTHONY, N. an architect who settled at Paris, from Switzerland, during the revolution, and adorned the capital with several beautiful edfices. He died of an apoplexy 1801.

ANTHONY, of Padua, a Franciscan monk, born at Lisbon. He taught in the Italian universities and died at Padua 1231 aged 36. His works appeared at the Hague 1641.

ANTHONY, of Pratovecchio, a lawyer of Tuscany, professor at Bologna. He published his course of feudal law 1428, besides other admired works on the same subjects. He died about 1464.

ANTHONY, St. a native of Lisbon 1195, professor of divinity at Toulouse, Montpellier, and Padua, where he died 1231, aged 36. His memory is still so much venerated in Portugal, that he is looked upon as the general of the armies of the kingdom. Some of his works, especially his sermons, are extant.

ANTHONY, a native of Palermo, sent by Alphonso V. king of Naples to purchase the bone of the arm of the historian Livy, which the people of Venice pretended they possessed. He was known as a poet and writer. He died 6th Jan. 1471 at Naples, aged 78.

ANTHONY, of Messina, called also Antonello, was the first Italian who painted in oil, about 1430. He had received the secret from Van-'eyck, and he was basely murdered by Andrew del Castagno, who wished to possess alone the valuable information.

ANTIGENIDES, a Theban musician who instructed Alcibiades and others in playing on the flute.

ANTIGONUS I. a Macedonian general, who after Alexander's death obtained for his share Pamphylia, Lydia, Phrygia major, &c. He was slain at the battle of Ipsus 301 B. C.

ANTIGONUS, Gonatas, grandson of the above, was remarkable for his affection to his father Demetrius Poliorcetes. He fought against the Gauls and Pyrrhus, and died B. C. 243.

ANTIGONUS, Doson, king of Macedonia after Demetrius II. took Sparta and defeated the Illyrians. He died B. C. 221.

ANTIGONUS, Carystius, a Greek philosopher about 300 B. C. author of a collection of wonderful stories.

ANTIGONUS, Sochæus, founder of the sect of the Sadducees about 300 B. C. in opposition to the Pharisees.

ANTIGONUS, son of Aristobulus II. king of Judæa, was led in the procession when Pompey triumphed over Jerusalem. He attempted in vain to recover the kingdom by soliciting the favors of Cæsar, and then had recourse to Pacorus king of Parthia, who placed him on the throne of Jerusalem. He was afterwards driven from his power by the generals of M. Antony, and ignominiously put to death 37 B. C.

ANTIMACHO, Mark Anthony, a native of Mantua, author of some Latin poems, and of some Italian translations from the Greek. He died 1552 at Ferrara, where he was much respected as a Greek professor.

ANTIMACHUS, a Greek poet, author of the Thebaid, or the War of Thebes, B. C. 408.

ANTINE, Maur Francois d', a Benedictine who was born at Gouvieux in Liege, and died 1746, aged 58. He was highly admired for his piety, and the mildness of his manners. He published the first 5 vols. of Du Cange besides other valuable historical works, especially the art of verifying dates, 1750 in 4to. re-printed folio 1770.

ANTIOCHUS I. succeeded his father Seleucus on the throne of Antioch, and died B. C. 261.

ANTIOCHUS II. surnamed Theos, lost a great part of his dominions by the revolt of the Parthians and other nations, and was poisoned by his wife Laodice, B. C. 246.

ANTIOCHUS III. or Great, son of Seleucus, succeeded his brother Seleucus Ceraunus. He recovered some of the provinces which had been taken from him by the king of Egypt, but his war with the Romans proved disastrous, and he was conquered by the Scipios, and died soon after, about B. C. 187.

ANTIOCHUS IV. son of the Great, succeeded B. C. 176, after his brother Philopater. He was successful against Egypt, and afterwards invaded Judæa, where he behaved with unparalleled cruelty to the inhabitants. He died B. C. 165.

ANTIOCHUS V. was slain by Demetrius in the 2d year of his reign aged 11.

ANTIOCHUS, Sidetes, obtained the crown of Syria by putting to death Tryphon. He was slain in a battle against the Parthians B. C. 130.

ANTIOCHUS, Grypus, son of Sidetes, caused his mother Cleopatra to drink a cup of poison which she had prepared for him. He fell by the hand of one of his subjects B. C. 97.

ANTIOCHUS, a Stoic philosopher of Ascalon B. C. 100.

ANTIOCHUS, author of homilies on the scriptures printed in the Bibl. Patrum, was a monk of Seba in Palestine in the 7th century.

ANTIPATER, one of Alexander's generals, who obtained for his share, at the division of the empire, the European provinces. He died B. C. 318, aged 80.

ANTIPATER, Lælius Cæl. a Latin historian, who wrote an account of the Punic wars, now lost.

ANTIPATER, a Stoic philosopher of Sidon.

ANTIPATER, a Jew, minister to Hyrcanus, the brother of Aristobulus the high-priest. By the friendship of the Romans he obtained the sovereign power over his country, but his conduct rendered him unpopular, and he died by poison B. C.

ANTIPATER, a bishop of Bostra in Arabia, who wrote against Eusebius' defence of Origen in the 5th century.

ANTIPHILUS, a painter of such eminence that he was the rival of the great Apelles.

ANTIPHON, the Rhamnusian, an orator of Athens, put to death B. C. 411, for his assisting in the establishment of the 400 tyrants

ANTISTHENES, a philosopher of Athens, founder of the sect of the Cynics.

ANTOINETTE, queen of France, *vid.* MARIE.

ANTONI DE SCEAUX, a famous rope dancer on the French stage, who died 1752.

ANTONIA, daughter of Mark Antony and Octavia, married Drusus, by whom she had three children, and proved a virtuous wife in the midst of a dissipated city. She died in the reign of her grandson Caligula.

ANTONIANO, Silvio, a man of extensive learning, born of obscure parents at Rome 1540. When he was but ten years old, he could compose verses with uncommon facility, and as a proof of this, he was produced at the table of the cardinal of Pisa, where Alexander Farnese gave him a nosegay, and desired him to give it with an appropriate address to the man whom he considered as likely to be pope, which he immediately did to the cardinal of Medicis, afterwards Pius IV. with a delicate poetical eulogium. These uncommon talents were improved by the patronage of the duke of Ferrara; and when Pius IV. was seated in St. Peter's chair, he remembered the youthful poet, and gave him an honorable situation in his palace. Antoniano was professor of belles lettres at Rome, and saw not less than 25 cardinals among his auditors; and afterwards as rector, and under Pius V. secretary to the sacred college for 25 years, he preserved the same dignity of character and the same

popularity. He was as last made cardinal by Clement VIII. but he refused the honors of a bishopric, satisfied with literary ease and retirement. He died through excessive application 1605, in his 63d year, leaving several admired pieces both in prose and verse.

ANTONIDES, VANDER GOES, John, a poet born at Goes in Zealand, April 3d, 1547. The early part of his life was past at Amsterdam, and he was bred up as an apothecary; but the fondness which he had for the classics proved more powerful than the pestle and mortar, and though he pursued his medical studies, and took a degree at Leyden, under the patronage of Buofero, he applied himself to cultivate poetry. His first attempt was a tragedy called Trazil or the invasion of China. His modesty would not permit him to make it public; but Vondel, who was engaged on a similar play, read it with raptures, and as it was to be de oted to the flames, obtained the permission to adopt as his own some of the most striking and beautiful passages. On the conclusion of the war with England, in 1697, the poet wrote his Bellona chained, and afterwards his beautiful poem called the river Y, in four books. In this he has displayed his genius as a poet. The river on which Amsterdam is built, is a fertile subject for superior talents, and as such it has been treated. The 1st books give a description of every thing worthy of admiration on the banks of the Y, on which the city stands. In the 2d, he contemplates the navies which repose on its bosom, and spread commerce and knowledge through the world. In the 3rd, in a masterly episode, he transports himself to the bottom of the river, and sees the divinities of the ocean going to celebrate the anniversary of Thetis's marriage with Peleus; and in the last, he paints the wonders of the other side of the river; and concludes with a delicate compliment to the magistrates of the city. After Vondel, Antonides holds the palm of poetical excellence, and for his sweetness of expression and elegance of style he is deservedly admired, though correctness and majesty are often sought for in vain. He married, 1678, Susanna Bermans, who was also fond of poetry, and died of a consumption 18th Sept. 1684. His works were edited at Amsterdam 1714 in 4to.

ANTONINUS PIUS, a celebrated Roman emperor, who succeeded Adrian 138, and died universally lamented 161.

ANTONINUS, Marcus Aurelius, surnamed the Philosopher, succeeded the preceding, and married his daughter Faustina, His conduct on the throne was so universally popular that the gratitude of Rome placed him at his death among the number of the gods, 180. He was succeeded by his worthless son Commodus.

ANTONINUS, a geographer, whose age is unknown. His Itinerarium was edited by Gale, London, 4to. 1709.

ANTONIO, Nicolas, a native of Seville, who, after studying at Salamanca, retired to his native town, where he composed his useful Bibliotheca Hispanica, in four vols. folio 1672, containing an account of all the Spanish writers. As he was an ecclesiastic, he was happily patronised both in Spain and at Rome, and the whole of his income was spent either in acts of charity, or in the purchase of books, which at last swelled his collection to 30,000 volumes. Besides his Bibliotheque he projected other works, and wrote a treatise on exile, &c. He died 1684 aged 67, leaving nothing behind him besides his valuable collection of books.

ANTONIUS, Marcus, a Roman orator of great celebrity, and much commended by Cicero. He was killed in the civil wars of Marius and Cinna, B. C. 67.

ANTONIUS, Marcus, a celebrated Roman, grandson of the orator. He distinguished himself in war, and, as the friend of Julius Cæsar, he obtained consequence at Rome and in the armies. On the death of Cæsar he conducted himself with great art, and by his dissimulation obtained a share of the Roman empire, in the triumvirate which he formed with Augustus and Lepidus. He had married Octavia the sister of Augustus, but his partiality for Cleopatra, the beautiful queen of Egypt, occasioned a civil war, and Antony, crushed at the battle of Actium, fled to Egypt, there to perish by his own hands B. C. 30.

ANTONIUS, Marcus Junius, son of the triumvir, debauched Julia the daughter of Augustus, and destroyed himself when his disgrace was made public.

ANTONIUS, Liberalis, a Greek author, of whom nothing is known. He wrote in Greek, metamorphoses, inserted in the Mythologi Græci, and printed, London 1676, and Amsterdam 1688.

ANTONIUS, Honoratus, bishop of Constantine in Africa, author of a letter to Arcadius 435.

ANTONIUS, called Nebrissensis, or Laxibra, his native village in Andalusia. He studied at Bologna, and was afterwards for five years professor at Salamanca, which he left to teach in cardinal Ximenes' university of Alcala. He was concerned in the cardinal's polyglot and in some commentaries, &c. and historical works. He died July 11th, 1522.

ANTONY, *vid.* ANTHONY.

ANVARI, called king of Khorassan, from the superiority of his poetical talents, was the favorite of the sultan Sangiar, and the rival of the poet Raschidi, who had espoused the cause of Alsitz. Whilst the two princes were engaged in war, the two poets assailed one another by rhymes sent on the point of arrows; but this amusement was of short duration. Anvari was accused for his predictions as an astrologer and fled to Balke, where he died 1200. He possessed genius, and to his correct judgment the Persians owed the repression of licentiousness among their poets.

ANVILLE, John Baptiste Bourguignon d', a celebrated geographer, whose early genius tended to that superiority which he has so justly acquired. While at school he drew charts and globes for his amusement; he tra-

ced with indefatigable zeal the march of generals, and in his riper age he applied himself daily for 15 hours during 50 years to give correctness, accuracy, and perfection to his labors. His maps are highly and deservedly esteemed, as modern discoveries are carefully marked out. He is author of several very valuable works on geography and history, besides learned papers in the academy of inscriptions. The best known of his works are—a dissertation on the extent of ancient Jerusalem—some particulars of ancient Gaul from the remains of the Romans—an abridgment of ancient geography, 3 vols.—on ancient and modern Egypt, with a description of the Arabian gulf—the governments established in Europe after the fall of the Roman empire in the west—a treatise on itinerary measures ancient and modern—geographical analysis of Italy, &c.—He died at Paris 28th Jan. 1782, aged 80.

ANYTA, a Greek poetess.

ANYTUS, a rhetorician of Athens, who caused the condemnation and death of Socrates. He was afterwards stoned to death at Heraclea.

APELLES, the prince of painters, was born at Cos. He was patronised by Alexander the Great, and the genius of the painter was equal to the greatness of the hero.

APELLES, a heretic of Syria in the 2d century, who, upon being disgraced for incontinence, became the tool of Philumena, a woman who pretended to be inspired. He wrote the revelations which she dictated as oracles and by which she presumed to deny the resurrection of the body, to reject the law of Moses, and to disbelieve the authority of the prophets. He lived to a great age, and exercised much authority over his followers, who were called Apellites, or Apelleians.

APELLICON, a peripatetic philosopher, who, by purchasing the works of Aristotle, was the means of their preservation, about 90 B. C.

APER, Marcus, a Roman orator, said to be author of the dialogues of orators, printed generally with Tacitus and Quintilian. He died A. D. 85.

APHTHONIUS, a rhetorician of Antioch in the third century, author of some treatises, a system of rhetoric Upsal 1670, 8vo.—fables printed with those of Esop, Frankfort 1610, 8vo.

APICIUS, the name of three Romans, infamous for their gluttony, the first of whom lived in Sylla's age, the second under Augustus, and the last under Trajan, of these the 2d is best known.

APIEN, Peter, a mathematicen of Ingolstadt, born at Misnia. He was author of a cosmography, published 1539, and other works, for which he was ennobled by Charles V. He died 1552.

APIEN, Philip, son of the preceding, was born at Ingolstadt, and died at Tubingen 1589, aged 58. He wrote a treatise on sun-dials, and other works, and applied himself to the study of medicine, which he practised with success. He was a great favorite of Charles V.

APION, an ancient grammarian of Oasis in Egypt, who proved a great enemy to Josephus, and also to the Jewish nation.

APOCAUCHUS, a Greek of mean origin, who became the favorite and the master of the emperor Andronicus. He built prisons to confine his enemies, and he was at last cut off by some of those whom his cruelty had incensed, 1345. His son, who was governor of Thessalonica, perished in a sedition. There was a man of the same name of some consequence in letters in the 13th century, to whom Actuarius dedicated his works on medicine.

APOLLINARIS, C. Sulpit, a native of Carthage, professor of grammar at Rome in the second century.

APOLLINARIUS, a presbyter of Alexandria in the 4th century. His son, bishop of Laodicea, wrote a book against paganism, which he sent to Julian. Julian sent it back with "I have read, understood, and condemned;" to which the bishop answered "You have read but not understood, or you would not have condemned." His assertion that Christ did not assume human flesh, but passed through the body of the virgin as through a canal or pipe, was condemned by two councils. He wrote some learned works in poetry as well as prose, and died about 380.

APOLLODORUS, a grammarian of Athens B. C. 104.

APOLLODORUS, an architect of Damascus under Trajan. He built the bridge over the Danube, and was put to death by Adrian.

APOLLODORUS, a painter of Athens, the rival of Zeuxis, B. C. 408.

APOLLONIA, St. a martyr of Alexandria, who in her old age was threatened with death if she did not renounce the Christian religion. She threw herself upon the funeral pile, which was prepared to destroy her 248.

APOLLONIUS, a Greek poet of Rhodes, author of the poem on the argonautic expedition under the Ptolemies.

APOLLONIUS, a geometrician of Perga in Pamphylia, B. C. 240.

APOLLONIUS, a grammarian of Alexandria, in the 2d century, author of a work on Syntax.

APOLLONIUS, a Roman senator who suffered martyrdom for the Christian religion in the 2d century.

APOLLONIUS, a Stoic philosopher of Chalcis, who was preceptor to the emperor Marcus Aurelius.

APOLLONIUS, a grammarian, author of a lexicon on Homer in the age of Augustus.

APOLLONIUS, a Pythagorean philosopher of Tyana, in the first century, whose life was written by Philostratus.

APOLLONIUS COLLATIUS, Peter, a priest of Navarre in the 15th century, who wrote an indifferent poem in four books on Vespasian's siege of Jerusalem, besides David's battle with Goliath, &c.

APOLLOS, a Jew of Alexandria, who became a convert to Christianity, and employed his eloquence with such effect, especially at Corinth, that his powers of preaching

were more regarded and admired than those of Paul. Though a schism was almost formed by the adherents of these two holy men, they were themselves united by the firmest bonds of charity and friendship.

APONO, Peter d', was born near Padua, and studied at Paris, where he took his degrees in medicine and philosophy. As his abilities were great, his advice was eagerly solicited; but he was high in his demands for attendance, and he refused to go to pope Honorious IV. without receiving 400 ducats for each day's visit. His learning and success in his profession procured him enemies, he was suspected of magic, and was said to possess the power of calling back to his pocket the money which he had spent, and to have enclosed in a crystal bottle the spirits of seven familiar demons, who were devoted to his wishes. These were serious crimes in a barbarous age, and before a sanguinary inquisition; but he died before the prosecution was completed, in his 80th year, 1316. His body was, however, ordered to be burnt, in Padua, but as it was removed by his friends, only his effigy was thrown into the fire His remains were at last suffered to repose in the church of St. Austin without a memento. He published some works on medicine and necromancy, &c. particularly Heptameron, printed with the first volume of Agrippa's works—Elucidarium necromanticum,—liber experimentorum mirabilium de annulis secundum 28 mansiones lunæ—de medicina omnimoda, &c. His statue was afterwards honorably placed by the duke of Urbino between those of Livy, Albert, and Julius Paulus.

APOSTOLIUS, Michael, a learned Greek, author of a collection of apophthegms of wise men, and of proverbs, in the 15th century. Only extracts from these have been published; the first 1619, and the last 1538.

APPIAN, a native of Alexandria, author of a history of Rome, in Greek.

APPIAN, Peter, a mathematician, *vid.* APIEN.

APRIES, a king of Egypt, after Psammis 594 B. C. He is supposed by some to be the Pharaoh Hophra of the scriptures.

APROSIO, Angelico, an Augustine, born at Ventimigila in the Genoese, 1607, a place which he greatly adorned by a beautiful and valuable collection of books, of which he published an account. He had disguised himself under various appellations in that book, from an excessive delicacy for his character as an ecclesiastic. After travelling through Italy, he settled at Venice, and was honored with a place in several academies, in reward for his learning and his services to literature. He has been greatly praised by authors, and his life is written in the Bibliotheca Aprosiana, which he printed 1673. He died about 1682.

APULEIUS, Lucius, a Platonic philosopher of the 2d century, who settled at Rome, and was author, among other things, of the "Golden Ass."

AQUAVIVA, Octavio, cardinal, legate, and archbishop of Naples, was descended from an illustrious family. He is eminent as the friend and patron of science and learned men, and he was particularly attached to the famous Peiresc. He obtained from Clement VIII. the legation of Avignon, where his government was guided by justice, wisdom and moderation. He died 5th December, 1612, aged 52.

AQUAVIVA, Andrew Matth. d', duke of Atri, and prince of Teramo, a Neapolitan nobleman, who patronised literature. He was also fond of military glory, and served under Ferdinand of Arragon with great credit. He wrote an imperfect encyclopedia, besides commentaries on Plutarch's Morals, and died 1528, in his 72d year.

AQUAVIVA, Claude, son of Andrew, was governor of the Jesuits, and was eminent for his moderation and meekness. He wrote several letters and lectures on his religion, and also a tract on the cure of mental diseases. He died 1615, aged 72 years.

AQUILA, a mathematician of Pontus, employed by Adrian to rebuild Jerusalem. He embraced Christianity, and afterwards became a Jew, and was circumcised. He was engaged in translating the bible from Hebrew into Greek; and though he was in some instances very incorrect and partial, the work was generally approved by the Jews. Only a few fragments of it remain.

AQUILANO, Serasino, a native of Aquila, known by his sonnets, eclogues, and other poetical trifles, published at Rome 1503. He was the rival of Tebaldeo de Ferrara. He died at Rome, 1500, in his 35th year.

AQUILANUS, Sebastian, an Italian physician, whose real name is unknown. He was born at Aquila of Abruzzo, and was professor at Padua. He was a follower of Galen, and obtained reputation and success in his profession. Among his treatises is one de Galieo morbo. He died 1543 at Padua.

AQUINAS, St. Thomas, called the angelical doctor, was of the noble family of Aquine, descended from the kings of Arragon and Sicily. He was educated by the monks of Mount Cassino, and removed to Naples; but the inclination which he had to embrace an ecclesiastical life was opposed by his mother, who, after great difficulties, obtained him from the power of the monks, and confined him in her castle for two years. He however escaped, and fled to Naples, and afterwards to Rome; and when improved by study, and the famous lectures of Albertus Magnus at Cologne, he appeared at Paris, and read public lectures to an applauding audience. On his return to Italy, he became divinity professor to several universities, and at last settled at Naples, where he led an exemplary life of chastity and devotion, and refused the archbishoprie of the city, in the most disinterested manner, when offered by Clement IV. Gregory X. invited him to the council of Lyons, to read the book which he had written against the Greeks; and he died on his way to join the pontiff at the monaste-

ry of Fossanova, near Terracina, 7th March 1274, in his 50th year. He was canonized 1323. His writings, which are numerous, and mostly upon theological subjects, prove him to have been a man of great learning, and extensive knowledge. They have often been published, in 17 vols. folio. His authority in religion became decisive in the catholic schools, and he approached so near to the erudition of St. Augustine, that he was said, in the true spirit of the metempsychosis, to possess the transmigrated soul of that celebrated saint. It was in defence of Thomas Aquinas that Henry VIII. composed the book which procured him from the pope the title of Defender of the Faith.

AQUINO, Philip, a Jew of Carpentras, converted to Christianity, and professor of Hebrew at Paris. He wrote a Hebrew talmudical, &c. dictionary, and corrected Le Jay's polyglot Bible. He died 1650. His son, Lewis d' Aquino, was author of several valuable books in Oriental literature. Antoine, son of Lewis, was physician to Lewis XIV. and died 1696.

ARABSCHAH, author of a history of Tamerlane, and of a treatise on the unity of God, was a Mahometan historian of Damascus, who died there 1450.

ARAGON, Jane d', wife of Ascanius Colonna, was illustrious for her virtues and her fortitude during the quarrels which her husband's family had with Paul IV. She died 1577, in an advanced age. Her memory was honored by the poets of the times, and the verses were published in one volume.

ARAM, Eugene, a native of Ramsgill, Yorkshire, son of a gardener. His genius displayed itself whilst he followed the humble occupation of his father; mathematical calculations and geometrical knowledge were quicly acquired, and, with the most indefatigable zeal, Lilly's grammar, though in unintelligible language, was learnt by heart, and afterwards Camden's Greek, till this self-taught classic unfolded the meaning of a few Latin lines, and then with rapid steps advanced to the comprehension of more difficult authors, till the whole stores of Latin and Greek literature were familiarized to his understanding. He also studied and made himself perfect in Hebrew, and with these great acquirements he gained his livelihood, by engaging in several schools in the south of England. In 1757 he came to the free school at Lynn, a perfect master of the most abstruse studies, and acquainted with heraldry and botany. He had begun to make collections for radical comparisons between the modern languages and ancient tongues, and already more than 3000 words were selected to establish this surprising affinity in a comparative lexicon, when his labors were arrested by the hands of justice. He was taken up at Lynn, 1758, for the murder of Daniel Clarke, a shoemaker of Knaresborough, who had been murdered thirteen years before; and, after a trial, in which he defended himself with coolness and ability, he was found guilty of the crime, and after attempting to commit suicide, he suffered death at York, August, 1759. He acknowledged the justice of his sentence, and attributed the crime to a suspicion of adultery between his wife and Clarke.

ARANTIUS, Julius, an Italian physician and anatomist of eminence, the pupil of Vesalius and Bart. Magus, known by a learned treatise on the human fœtus, printed Venice 1595. He was born at Bologna, and died there 1581, aged 61.

ARATUS, a Greek poet, author of phenomena, still extant, about 300 B. C.

ARATUS, a native of Sicyon, illustrious as the deliverer of his country, and as the heroic promoter of the Achæan league. He died about 216 B. C. and it is said that he was poisoned.

ARBOGASTES, a Roman general, who murdered Valentinian, and placed Eugenius on the throne. He was attacked and defeated by Theodosius, and destroyed himself A. D. 394.

ARBRISSEL, Robert d', a native of Britany, who founded the monastery of Fontevrault, and separated his male and female disciples. He has been accused of incontinency, but ably defended by his followers. He died 1117.

ARBUCKLE, James, M. A. a native of Glasgow, master of a school in the north of Ireland. He possessed genius, and his merit was acknowledged in his poems. He proposed a translation of Virgil, but did not finish it. He died 1734, aged 34. His poems were published in 1 vol. 12mo.

ARBUTHNOT, Alexander, son of lord Arbuthnot, was eminent for his learning as a scholar, and his piety as a divine. He was a zealous defender of the reformation, and published Buchanan's history of Scotland, besides some poetical trifles, and orations on the origin of law, printed 1572. He died at Aberdeen, 1538.

ARBUTHNOT, John, M. D. son of an episcopal clergyman, was descended from the noble family of the same name, and born at Arbuthnot, near Montrose. After finishing his education at Aberdeen, he came to London, where he acquired reputation by attacking "Woodward's essay towards a natural history of the earth;" and he soon rose in the medical profession, when he had successfully attended prince George of Denmark, who was taken suddenly ill at Epsom. He was made physician to queen Anne, 1709; and, soon after, his acquaintance was formed with the most celebrated wits of the age, with two of whom, Swift and Pope, he engaged, in 1714, to compose, in the true Cervantic style, a satire on degenerated taste and the abuse of learning. Of this plan only the first book was published, under the name of "memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus." The queen's death in some degree overturned the hopes and fortunes of Arbuthnot. He felt the blow, and passed some time with his brother, the banker, at Paris. In 1727, he published in 4to. his tables of ancient coins, &c. and afterwards employed his pen in med-

ical tracts, one of which, "effects of air on human bodies," was unhappily suggested by the asthmatic complaint under which he laboured. He died under this dreadful disorder, at his house, Cork-street, February 1735. His son George enjoyed a place in the Exchequer, and was one of Pope's executors; and his daughter Anne was a legatee in the poet's will. In praise of Arbuthnot, too much cannot be said. His benevolence was equal to his wit, and it is admitted that he was inferior to none in learning, vivacity, and genuine humor. The letter which he wrote to Pope on his death bed is a strong instance of the goodness of his heart, the purity of his principles, and the constancy of his religious faith. His miscellaneous works have been frequently edited, but not in a correct form.

ARC, Joan of. *Vid.* JOAN.

ARCADIUS, succeeded his father, the great Theodosius, as emperor of the east, 395, whilst his brother Honorius became emperor of the West. He died 408.

ARCADIUS, an African bishop, put to death by order of Genseric, the Vandal king, 437, because he opposed with great violence the Arians.

ARCERE, Anthony, a native of Marseilles, who was a priest of the oratory. As he was skilled in the Oriental languages, he travelled into the east, where he made a valuable collection of manuscripts. He began a French and Turkish dictionary, the compilation of which was unfortunately prevented by a fever, which proved fatal, 1699, in his 35th year.

ARCERE, Lewis Etienne, a priest of the oratory of Marseilles, known as a poet, but more as the historian of Rochelle and of Amiens, in a work published, 2 vols. 4to. in 1756. He died 1781, in extreme old age.

ARCESILAUS, a Greek philosopher, who succeeded Crates in his school. He was born about 316 B. C.

ARCHELAUS, son of Herod the great, king of Judæa, disputed with his brother Antipas for the sovereignty, on his father's death. Augustus, as umpire, divided the dominions between the two brothers; but Archelaus showed himself so oppressive, that the emperor banished him to Gaul, A. D. 6, where he died.

ARCHELAUS, king of Macedonia after Perdiccas II. was an able prince, and a great encourager of learning. He died about 398 B. C.

ARCHELAUS, a philosopher, successor to Anaxagoras at Lampsacus. He afterwards settled at Athens.

ARCHELAUS, a bishop of Mesopotamia, 278, known for opposition against the Manichæans. A Latin translation of his work is extant.

ARCHELAUS, a geographer in the age of Alexander.

ARCHIAS, a native of Antioch, known for the oration which his friend Cicero spoke in his defence.

ARCHIDAMUS, king of Sparta after Agesilaus, his father, B. C. 561.

ARCHIGENES, a Greek physician in the age of Trajan.

ARCHILOCHUS, a Greek satirist of Paros, the inventor of iambics, B. C. 640.

ARCHIMEDES, a celebrated mathematician of Syracuse. He defended his country against the besieging Romans, and at last perished by the hand of a soldier, who would not respect his literary retirement and peaceful occupation, B. C. 208.

ARCHINTO, Octavius, descended of a noble family in the Milanese, is known for his "antiquities," in 1 vol. folio. He lived in the 16th century.

ARCHON, Lewis, a chaplain of Lewis XIV. born at Riom in Auvergne. He was patronised by the cardinal of Bouillon, and made himself known by his entertaining history of the French king's chapel, in 2 vols. 4to. 1711. He died at the abbey of St. Gilbert-neuf-fontaines, of which he was the head, 1717, in his 72d year.

ARCHYTAS, a Pythagorean philosopher, and mathematician of Tarentum, known also as the general of his country, about 400 B. C.

ARCONS, Cæsar de' a Gascon, advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux. He died 1681, author of some treatises on the flux and reflux of the sea, and longitude, dissertations on the scriptures, &c.

ARCQ, Philip Auguste de St. Foi d', an ingenious Parisian, said to have been the natural son of count Toulouse. He is known for his history of commerce and navigation—his temple of silence—letters of Osman, 3 vols. 12mo. —his general history of war, 2 vols. 4to—his Loisirs, &c. The last years of his life were spent at Gentilly in great devotion. He died 1774.

ARCUDI, Alexander Thomas, a Dominican of Venice, author of Galatino literata; —the history of Athanasius—and other historical and biographical works. He died about 1720.

ARCUDIUS, Peter, a Greek ecclesiastic of Corfu, employed in Russia by Clement VIII. He was patronised by the pope's nephew, cardinal Borghese; and he distinguished himself as a writer on controversial works against the Greek and Protestant churches. He died of an accident at Rome, 1635.

ARCULPHUS, a French divine, who in the 7th century, travelled to the holy land, of which he wrote an interesting account, published in 4to. at Ingoldstadt, 1619.

ARCY, Patrick d', an Englishman. *Vid.* DARCY.

ARDEN, Edward, a native of Warwickshire, of a respectable family, who married Mary, daughter of Sir George Throgmorton, and lived a retired life on his estate, both from inclination and from his attachment to the catholic religion. He had frequent quarrels with his neighbor, the great earl of Leicester, whose pride looked down with contempt on the independence of a country gentleman, and his ruin was determined. Somerville, a rash, thoughtless young man, who had married one of his daughters, was drawn into a supposed conspiracy against

the queen's life; and though no evidence appeared against him, except the report of a letter which had been thrown into the fire by his father-in-law, not only he, but Arden, his wife, his daughter, wife of Somerville, and Somerville's sister, were conveyed to the Tower, and after torture had been barbarously used to draw confessions from Arden and from Hale a priest, who was supposed to have been concerned, this unhappy family were condemned to suffer death. Somerville was found strangled the night before his execution, as was supposed, that he might not accuse his persecutors, and Arden expired by the hand of the executioner in Smithfield, December 20, 1583, in his 52d year, amidst the tears of pitying thousands. The rest were pardoned, but the mangled heads of the father and of the son in-law were exposed on London bridge. The dignity of this respectable family was restored by the prudence and good fortune of the two next heirs, and became nearly allied to the Fieldings, earls of Denbigh.

ARDERN, John, an early medical writer, settled at Newark from 1348 to 1370, after which he came to London. He was eminent in his profession, and thence his cures were attributed to magic and superstition. He wrote a treatise on the fistula in ano, published by Read, 1588, and left a MS. in the Sloane Library, de re herbaria, physica et chirurgica.

AREAGATHUS, a Greek physician, at Rome, B. C. 269.

ARENA, Anthony de, a native of Soliers near Toulon, author of some inferior treatises on jurisprudence. He alsowrote macaronic verses, a farago of barbarous language, partly French, and partly Latin, and partly provincial, first brought into fashion by Merlin Coccaio. His chief work is his war of Charles V. in Provence, reprinted in 1747. He was judge of St. Remi, near Arles, and died 1544. His other peices appeared 1670, 12mo.

ARESI, Paul, a native of Cremona, bishop of Tortona, and author of some theological works, in Latin and in Italian. He encouraged learning, and distinguished himself in the order of Theatins. He died at Tortona, 1645, aged 71.

ARETÆUS, a Greek physician, in the age of Vespasian, whose works were edited by Wigan, Oxford, 1723.

ARETAPHILA, a woman of Cyrene, who avenged the death of her husband, Phædimus, on his murderer, Nicocrates.

ARETE, daughter of Aristippus, of Cyrene, acquired reputation as a teacher of philosophy.

ARETHAS, a bishop of Cappadocia, in the 10th century, author of a commentary on the Revelations, still extant.

ARETIN, Guy, a Benedictine monk, known for his discovery of a new method to learn music, which he published under the name of "Micrologus." He is the inventor of six notes in music, "ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la," borrowed, it is said, from the hymn to St. John, by taking the first and sixth syllables:

UT queant laxis RESonare fibris
MIra gestorum FAmuli tuorum
SOLVe polutis LAbiis reatum.

Some attribute the word gammut to him, which he borrowed from the 3d letter of the Greek, in the marking of his notes, and with the idea that music originated in Greece. One of his letters was printed by Baronius in the annals under 1022.

ARETIN, Leonard, a native of Arezzo, from whence his name, better known than his family appellation of Bruni. He was one of the most learned men of the 15th century, and he may be considered as the restorer of the Greek language to Italy. He was employed as secretary of the briefs under five popes, after which he became secretary to the republic of Florence. He translated some of Plutarch's Lives, and wrote some historical pieces, admired for their elegance and accuracy. His history of the Goths acquired him also fame and patronage; but his reputation suffered, when Christopher Perrona discovered it to be nothing but a compilation or translation of Procopius. He died at Florence, 1443, in his 74th year. Poggius, who had cultivated his friendship for 40 years, spoke his funeral oration.

ARETIN, Francis, a man eminent for his learning, and his knowledge in Greek. He studied at Vienna, and afterwards taught there with such success that he was called prince of subtletics, and his wit became proverbial. In law, his opinion was considered of such weight, that whatever cause he previously condemned was generally lost. He read lectures also at Pisa and Ferrara; but he was disappointed in his expectations at Rome, though Sextus IV. declared he would have honored him with a cardinal's hat, which was due to his merits, where he not afraid that by so doing he should rob the public of a most incomparable professor. Aretin, whose temper was choleric, never kept his servants more than one or two months, as he expected better attendance from new ones. He was parsimonious, and as he lived in celibacy, his fortune became immense and was divided among his relations. He died about 1470.

ARETIN, Peter, natural son of Lewis Bocci of Arezzo, became so celebrated for his satire, that he was called the scourge of princes. His friendship was courted by Charles V. and Francis I. who no doubt dreaded the venom of his pen more than they esteemed his merits; and he grew so arrogant, that he represented himself on a medal as a god, and on the reverse received the presents of obsequious monarchs. His lampoons, as it was observed, subdued more princes than the most powerful conqueror ever had done. It is to be lamented, that a genius, which so strongly possessed the powers of satire and genuine humor, was not fully employed in lashing the vices of men. The name of Aretin will be execrated by the modest and the virtuous, for the obscenities, the profane, and immoral writings with which he has insulted the world. His comedies were highly ap-

plauded, his letters are valuable, and his works of devotion may be read with satisfaction and surprise. Some have said, but falsely, that he abandoned his lascivious principles. He ridiculed Peter Strozzi, who threatened revenge, not that of the pen, but that of superior manual strength, which so terrified the poet, that he confined himself whilst his antagonist remained at Venice. Aretin is said to have died, by falling from a chair, and injuring his head, upon laughing immoderately at some indelicate conversation at which he was present. He died 1556, aged 65.

ARETIN, John, an able writer of Berne, in the 15th century. He is author of examen theologicum—a catalogue of comets—sermons, &c.

ARETIN, Angelo, a learned professor of law at Bologna and Ferrara. He wrote four treatises on his profession, and died 1480.

ARGALL, John, an eminent scholar, educated at Christ-church, and rector of Halesworth, Suffolk. He died suddenly at a feast at Cheston, one mile from his parsonage, October 1606. He published two tracts in Latin.

ARGELLATA, Peter, a physician of Bologna, who died 1423. His treatises on surgery was printed, folio, 1480, at Venice.

ARGELLATI, Philip, an indefatigable writer, born at Bologna, and died at Milan, 25th January 1755, aged 70. He wrote a catalogue of Milanese writers, 2 vols. fol. and of Italian translators, 5 vols. 4to. besides editions of various Italian authors, &c.

ARGENS, Jean Baptiste de Boyer, Marquis d', a native of Aix in Provence. He followed for some time the military profession, and afterwards distinguished himself as a writer, and as the friend of the king of Prussia, with whom he lived 25 years as chamberlain. He returned to his native country, and died there, at the end of 1770, aged 66. He was a man of strong sense, and great learning, as his lettres Juives, Chinoises, Cabalistiques, and his philosophy of good sense, &c. sufficiently prove, though it is to be lamented that he occasionally disgraced his pages by expressions of licentiousness and infidelity.

ARGENSOLA, Leonard and Bartholomew, two Spanish poets of merit. The conquest of the Moluccas was the admired work of Bartholomew.

ARGENSON, Mark Rene le Voyer, Marquis d', celebrated as the first who introduced lettres de cachet, during his adminstration of the police at Paris, 1697, was born at Venice, where his father was ambassador from the French court. He was highly respected for his abilities, and the firmness of his character. He succeeded d' Aguesseau in the office of chancellor, 1719, but was disgraced the following year, and died of a broken heart in 1721, aged 69.

ARGENTAL, Charles Augustus count d', a foreign minister at the French court, known as the friend of Lekain, Voltaire, and other learned men, and as the author of some elegant verses. He died 6th January 1788, aged 88.

ARGENTIER, John, born at Castlenovo in Piedmont, died at Turin, 1572, aged 58. He studied medicine, and acquired high reputation in the theory, but not in the practice, of his profession. He was called Censor Medicorum, because he censured Galen. His works appeared in 12 vols folio, Venice, 1592.

ARGENTINA, Thomas d', a learned head of the Augustines in 1345, author of commentaries on the master of the sentences, printed, folio, Strasburg, 1490.

ARGENTRE, Bertrand d', a native of Vitre, eminent for his knowledge of jurisprudence and history. He died 1590, in his 71st year, of a broken heart, on account of the disasters brought upon his country by the plague. He wrote an account of Britany, &c.

ARGENTRE, Charles Duplessis d', a native of Britany, doctor of the Sorbonne, alomoner to the king, and bishop of Tulles, and known for his valuable and interesting collectio judiciorum de novis erroribus, &c. 3 vols. folio, a work much resembling Bossuet's histoire des variations. He died in 1740, aged 67.

ARGENVILLE, Anthon. Joseph Dezellier d', a French writer, son of a bookseller at Paris. He wrote several useful works, especially his lives of painters, in 3 vols 4to. 1755, of which Horace Walpole does not speak with sufficient encomium—a valuable treatise on gardening, 4to. 1747—a catalogue of French fossils—and other curious and valuable works. He was also one of the compilers of the encyclopedia. He died November 30, 1765.

ARGOLI, Andrew, a native of Tagliacozzo in Italy, patronised by the senate of Venice, and made professor of mathematics at Padua, with the title of chevalier He died 1657, author of a book, de diebus criticis, 4to. 1652—ephemerides from 1640, after his death continued to 1700, 4 vols. 4to.—problemata astronomica.

ARGOLI, John, son of the preceding, published an idyllium on the silk worm, at the age of 15. With the desire of attaining further applause, he shut himself up, and at the expiration of seven months, at the age of 17, he produced his Endymion, in 12 cantoes, a poem so elegant that it was attributed to the abilities of the father, and not of the son. He wrote other pieces, equally admired and followed the profession of jurisprudence at Bologna for five years, with great credit. He died about 1660.

ARGONNE, Don Bonaventure d', a native of Paris, author of some useful works, especially miscellanies of history and literature, replete with entertaining anecdotes, and valuable reflections, published under the name of Vigneul de Marville, reprinted, 3 vols. 12mo. 1725. He died a Carthusian monk at Gaillon, near Rouen, 1704, aged 64 He wrote also a method of reading the church fathers, 12mo. 1697.

ARGOU, Gabriel, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, born at Vivarez. He died at the beginning of the 18th century, author of an excellent work, l'institution au droit Francois, 2 vols. 12mo.

Argues, Gerard des, a geometrician, intimate with Descartes. He was born at Lyons, 1597, and died there 1661. He wrote treatises on conic sections, on perspective, on stone-cutting, on the practice of drawing, &c.

Argyre, Isaac, an eminent mathematician of the 14th century, author of some works on geography and chronology.

Argyropylus, Joannes, a learned man who fled from Constantinople when taken by Mahomet II. and contributed to the revival of Greek literature in Europe. He was received with kindness by Cosmo de Medicis, duke of Tuscany, placed in the professor's chair at Florence, and made tutor in the prince's family. He retired from thence, during the plague, to Rome, where he lectured on Aristotle. He died of a fever occasioned by eating melons, in his 70th year, about 1478. He translated several of Aristotle's works, in a manner which proved him to be an able Grecian, and a scholar of the most comprehensive erudition. He was said to be an intemperate epicure, so that the whole of his fortune was squandered in supplying the delicacies of his table. He treated the character of Cicero with contempt, because he had said of his favorite Greek, that it is a language verborum inops. He left some sons, equally learned. His commentary on Aristotle's ethics was printed 1541, folio.

Ariadne, daughter of Leo I. married to Zeno, who succeeded as emperor, 474. She was so disgusted with the intemperance of her husband, and so eager to enjoy the company of her favorite Anastasius, that she forgot her dignity and character in barbarity. Zeno, when intoxicated, was shut up in a sepulchre, where he was suffered to die; and Anastasius, though of obscure origin, was placed on the throne. She died 515.

Ariarathes I. a king of Cappadocia, engaged on an expedition against Egypt with Darius Ochus.

Ariarathes II. nephew of the preceding, was defeated by the Macedonians, and put to death 321 B. C.

Ariarathes III. son of the IId. recovered his kingdom by the conquest of the Macedonians.

Ariarathes IV. son of Ariamnes, married the daughter of Antiochus, and died B. C. 220.

Ariarathes V. king of Cappadocia, died B. C. 166, after a reign of 62 years. He was learned and humane.

Ariarathes VI. son of the preceding, perished in battle, B. C. 130.

Ariarathes VII. son of the VIth. was murdered by his brother-in-law, Mithridates.

Ariarathes VIII. son of the VIIth. was also murdered by Mithridates, who placed on the vacant throne his own son, whom he called the IXth Ariarathes.

Arias Montanus, Benedict, a native of Seville, eminent for his knowledge of modern and ancient literature. He was engaged by Philip II. of Spain, to publish an edition of the polyglot Bible, which he completed, and published at Antwerp, 1569–72, in 8 vols. folio. The monarch liberally offered the author a bishopric, but it was modestly refused, and only a pension of 2000 ducats accepted, and the honor of being chaplain to the king. Arias wrote some biblical and historical treatises, besides translating the Psalter into Latin verse. He died 1598, in his 71st year.

Arias, Francis, a learned Jesuit, author several of theological treatises. He died 1605, aged 72.

Aribert, son of Clotaire II. king of France, obtained part of Aquitaine as his patrimony from his elder brother, Dagobert I. He caused himself to be crowned king at Toulouse, and died two years after, 630.

Arieh, Jacob Juda, a learned rabbi of Amsterdam, in the 17th century, author of a description of the tabernacle, which has been translated from the Hebrew into Flemish, Spanish, and Latin.

Ariobarzanes I. king of Cappadocia, B. C. 91, was replaced on his throne by the Romans, after his expulsion by Tigranes.

Ariobarzanes II. king of Cappadocia, was put to death by Cassius, as being the friend of the murdered Cæsar.

Ariobarzanes III. brother of the preceding, was put to death by Antony, and his dominions seized by the Romans.

Ariosti, Attilio, a musician, born at Bologna. He was at first of the order of the Dominicans, but quitted the society with the permission of the pope, and distinguished himself as a composer at Bologna, and Venice, and in Germany. He afterwards came to England, where his abilities, especially his masterly execution on the viol d'amore, a new instrument, gained him applause and opulence. He published by subscription, a book of cantatas, 1725; but how soon after he died is not ascertained.

Ariosto, Lodovico, or Lewis, an illustrious poet, born at Reggio, 1474, of a family allied to the dukes of Ferrara. His early genius displayed itself in the composition of the play of Pyramus and Thisbe, which he acted with his brothers and sisters; but his father, like the father of Ovid, viewed his studies with a jealous eye, and bade him forsake the muses for the bar. After his father's decease, he returned to his favorite pursuits, and, under the friendly patronage of Hippolito, cardinal d'Este, he began the plan of a poem, which was to immortalize the Italian muse. He was invited to write in Latin by cardinal Bembo; but with the ardor of a poet he replied, that he aspired to the first rank of Italian composition, and knew he must be placed only second as the votary of the Latin muse. He read with attention the works of Homer and Virgil, and, with a mind stored with all the learning of ancient times, he borrowed a subject from Bojardo's Orlando Inamorato, and produced his incomparable poem of Orlando Furioso.

Though peculiarly devoted to poetry, Ariosto however, was employed in negotiations; and when, on the death of Hippolito, Alphonso, duke of Ferrara succeeded as patron of the poet, he showed his regard for him by appointing him governor of Graffignana, a post which he discharged with honor and fidelity. For his retirement, he built a house at Ferrara; and when questioned why he, who shone in the description of magnificent halls, and splendid palaces, had made it so small, he replied, that words were cheaper placed together than stones. He read his poems with so sweet a voice, that his friends were enraptured to hear him; and he possessed so delicate an ear, with so choleric a temper, that he once entered into a potter's shop, who had been repeating some of his verses, with an improper accent, and broke a great number of the pots exposed to sale. The man expostulated in vain at the violence of the stranger. I have not sufficiently revenged myself on thee, exclaimed Ariosto; I have broke only a few pots, and you have spoiled the most beautiful of compositions to my face. Ariosto was of a sickly constitution, and was frequently attended by physicians. He died at Ferrara, 8th July, 1533, in his 59th year. A bust was erected to his memory, with an epitaph written by himself. He had two sons by a favorite, called Alexandra, whom he would have married, had he not been apprehensive of losing his benefices. The Orlando Furioso has been deservedly extolled, and it ranks high after Homer. Ariosto possesses all the fire of poetry; he passes with incredible rapidity and ease from the terrible to the tender, from the soft to the sublime; every character is interesting; his heroes are valiant without rashness; and his heroines are feminine without vulgarity; and nature appears in all her native majesty, adorned by all the graces of art, and recommended by the most enchanting language of poetry. Besides the Orlando, Ariosto wrote seven satires, five comedies, sonnets, ballads, &c. His life has been written by Sir John Harrington, prefixed to a translation of the Orlando Furioso, in 1634; and in 1783, Hoole gave a spirited and elegant version of this admired poem.

Ariosto, Gabriel, brother to the poet, was himself eminent as a Latin poet, in the style of Statius. His poems were published at Ferrara, 1582. He died 1552. His son Horace was born at Ferrara, and died there 1593, aged 38. He was author of a sprited defence of his uncle's poem against Pelegrino; and he himself composed besides comedies, a poem called Alphens.

Ariovistus, king of Germany, assisted the Gauls against the Romans, and was defeated by J. Cæsar.

Aripert, king of Lombardy, succeeded his father, Ragimbert, 702. He was cruel and vindictive in his conduct, and was drowned as he attempted to swim across a river, to escape from the pursuit of his enemies, 736.

Arisi, Francis, an able writer of Cremona, who died 25th January 1743, aged 86. Among his valuable works is Cremona literata, 3 vols. fol.

Aristænætes, author of elegant love epistles in Greek, died at Nicomedia, 358.

Aristander, a soothsayer in the army of Alexander the Great.

Aristarchus, a philosopher of Samos, said first to have supported the diurnal revolution of the earth.

Aristarchus, a grammarian of Samothrace, patronised by Ptolemy, B. C. 160.

Aristarchus, a Jew of Thessalonica, the companion of St. Paul.

Aristeas, a Greek historian, 550 B. C.

Aristeas, one of the 70 translators of the Septuagint at the court of Philadelphus.

Aristeus, a Greek mathematician, 350 B. C.

Aristides, a celebrated Athenian, the friend of Themistocles. His virtues and services where such, that he received the honorable appellation of just. He died in great poverty, about 467 B. C.

Aristides, a philosopher of Athens, who was converted to Christianity, and wrote an apology for the Christians, A. D. 125.

Aristides, a sophist of Mysia, who obtained from the emperor the rebuilding of Smyrna, which had been destroyed by an earthquake, 178.

Aristides, a painter of Thebes, B. C. 340, one of whose best pieces represented the taking of a town by storm.

Aristides, an historian of Miletus, who wrote an account of Italy, &c.

Aristippus, a philosopher of Cyrene, disciple to Socrates, died about 400 B. C. he placed pleasure as the chief good of man.

Aristo, a Stoic philosopher of Cos, B. C. 260. He maintained that virtue is the supreme good.

Aristo, a Peripatetic philosopher, B. C. 230.

Aristo, Titus, a Roman lawyer of eminence, in the age of Trajan.

Aristobulus I. high-priest and king of the Jews, after his father Hyrcanus. He died B. C. 104.

Aristobulus II. son of Alexander Jannæus, was deposed by Pompey, and carried prisoner to Rome, where he was poisoned, B. C. 45.

Aristobulus, an Alexandrian Jew, who united the Peripatetic philosophy with the laws of Moses.

Aristobulus, grandson of the preceding, was made, high-priest, but was afterwards put to death by Herod, who was jealous of his popularity, B. C. 36.

Aristogiton, an Athenian, celebrated for his union with Harmodius, by which the tyranny of the Pisistratidæ, was abolished at Athens, B. C. 516.

Aristomenes, a Messenian, whose courage caused his countrymen to oppose and avenge the oppression of the Spartans, B. C. 685. He was successful in various battles.

Aristophanes, a celebrated comic writer of Athens, in the age of Socrates. He

united the greatest wit with the most biting satire, and, in those days when living characters could be attacked on the stage with impunity, his influence was very great. Socrates, among others, felt the bitterness of his sarcasms. Only eleven of his pieces are preserved.

ARISTOTLE, a celebrated philosopher of Stagira. He was employed as the tutor of Alexander the Great; but his fame is built on the works which he composed on ethics, poetry, politics, physic, logic, &c. He died about 323 B. C. and it is said that he threw himself into the Euripus, because he could not explain satisfactorily the causes of the flux and reflux.

ARISTOXENUS, a Grecian philosopher of Tarentum, the disciple of Aristotle, about 324 B. C.

ARIUS, founder of the sect of the Arians, was an African by birth. Disappointment made him a sectary. He propagated the opinion, that the word was not a divine person; and the heresy, though condemned by various councils, gained followers, and excited schisms in the Roman empire. The Nicene creed was drawn up to combat his errors. He was the violent enemy of Athanasius. He died at Alexandria 386.

ARKEL, Cornel. Van, a Dutch divine of Amsterdam, educated under Limborch and Le Clerc. He was eminent among the Armenian preachers, and died 1724, aged 54. He is author of Hadriani Junii, Romani medici, animadversis, and de coma commentarius, &c.

ARKENHOLZ, John, a native of Helsingfors in Sweden. He studied at Upsal, and obtained the place of registrar, which he lost for writing against cardinal Fleury, in his considerations sur la France par raport a la Suede, written at Paris. In 1743, he obtained the office of secretary of public accounts, and was appointed, in 1746, keeper of the cabinet curiosities of Cassel. He died 1777, author of some treatises on political subjects, memoirs of queen Christina, &c. He also published Grotius' letters to that queen, and began an history of Frederic, never completed.

ARKWRIGHT, Sir Richard, a man who rose to opulence and reputation from the humble station of penny barber, in Bolton, Lancashire. He was the inventor of the spinning jenny, a system of machinery which, by his genius and perseverance, and by the assistance of Cay, a watch maker of Warrington, and Atherton of Liverpool, was made to shorten and facilitate the labor of spinning cotton, and which has introduced plenty and independence among the lower orders of the community, by giving employment to the industry of many thousand families. This enterprising man, after trying his fortune at Preston with Smalley, and at Nottingham, raised extensive works at Cromford-bridge, Derbyshire, where he built a beautiful mansion, and a church, in which his remains were deposited When sheriff for the county, he was knighted, and at his death, 3d August 1792, he left property to the amount of nearly half a million.

ARLAUD, James Antony, a native of Geneva, eminent as a painter. He came to Paris, where he was patronised by the duke of Orleans, regent of the kingdom, and afterwards passed to London. His most celebrated piece was a copy of Leda, which at last, in a moment of superstitious devotion, he him himself destroyed, by cutting it in an anatomical style, and dividing the limbs among his friends. A copy of this celebrated picture was sold in London for 600*l*. He died at Geneva, May 25, 1743, aged 75.

ARLOTTA, a beautiful woman of Falaise, daughter of a tanner. She was seen gazing at her door by Robert duke of Normandy, as he passed through the street; and he made her his mistress. She had by him the conqueror, William; and after Robert's death, she married Herluin, a Norman gentleman, by whom she had three children, for whom William honorably provided.

ARLOTTO, a native of Magello, in Tuscany, 1385, whose right name was Mainardi, though he is better known as Arlotto. He was early brought up in the trade of the woollen manufacture, which formed the employment and the consequence of the Florentines; but he left it for the church; and he had the good fortune to obtain the rural deanery of St. Cresci in the diocese of Fiesole. The income of this was sufficiently large to maintain him in ease and independence; and as residence was not required, he indulged his partiality for foreign countries by travelling. He visited London where he was noticed by Edward IV. and after a serious of strange adventures, he returned to his native country. As he posesssed an inexhaustible fund of genuine humour, he was the companion of the gay and the dissipated, and he frequently forgot the dignity of his ecclesiastical character, by descending during the most solemn services, to the low buffoonery of a mimic, or the broad jest of a debauchee. On his return to his deanery, he swore that he would clear his church of mice; and accordingly the animals were caught and confined in great numbers in a glass cage for a month. Only one survived this dreadful punishment, it was restored to liberty, with a little bell about its neck, which served to scare away the whole race, and it was alive three years afterwards. Among the patrons and friends of Arlotto were Lorenzo Medici, and his brother Guliano, who loved him for his levity and the witticisms of his conversation. He died at Florence, 1483, in his 98th year, and was buried in a tomb, which ten years before he had perpared in St. James's church there.

ARMAGNAC, John d', of an ancient family in France, was raised to the highest dignities in the national church. He died about 1408.

ARMAGNAC, Bernard count d', brother of the preceding, was placed at the head of the party of Orleans by the queen of Charles VI. of France. He quarrelled with his be-

reluctress, and was some time afterwards assassinated, during an insurrection, 1418.

Armellino, Francis, a banker, made cardinal by Leo X. who found him an able minister in the art of raising money. He became unpopular on account of the taxes which he recommended. He died 1527.

Armenonville, Joseph John Baptist Fleurion d', a French statesman, keeper of the seals from 1722 to 1727, when he was dismissed. He died the following year.

Arminius, a brave chief of the Catti, called the deliverer of Germany. Though noticed and honored by Augustus, he determined to avenge the wrongs of his enslaved country. The Romans were defeated under Varus, and Arminius at last, after various encounters with the enemy, was assassinated, A. D. 21.

Arminius, James, a native of Oude-water, in Holland, 1560, founder of the sect of the Arminians. As he lost his father early, he was supported at the university of Utrecht, and of Marpurg, by the liberality of his friends; but when he returned home, in the midst of the ravages caused by the Spanish arms, instead of being received by his mother, he found that she, as well as her daughters, and all her family, had been sacrificed to the wantonness of the ferocious enemy. His distress was for a while inconsolable, but the thirst after distinction called him to the newly founded university of Leyden, where his industry acquired him the protection of the magistrates of Amsterdam, at whose expense he travelled to Geneva and Italy, to hear the lectures of Theodore Beza and James Zabarella. On his return to Holland, he was ordained minister of Amsterdam, 1588; and so great was his popularity, and so powerful his eloquence, that he was every where followed by admiring auditors, and the enemies of his doctrines and of his success were silenced by the solidity of his arguments, by the perseverance of his mind, and the integrity of his heart. In theological disputes upon grace, and other contested points, he preserved his high reputation; and though not only his friends but the magistrates frequently interfered in the dispute, the force of his reasoning was never weakened, or his learning misapplied in indecent invectives. As professor of divinity at Leyden, to which office he was called 1603, he distinguished himself by three valuable orations on the object of theology—on the author and end of it—and on the certainty of it and he afterwards explained the prophet Jonah. In his public and private life, Arminius has been admired for his moderation; and though many gross insinuations have been thrown against him, yet his memory has been fully vindicated by the ablest pens, and he seemed entitled to the motto which he assumed,—a good conscience is a paradise. A life of perpetual labor and vexation of mind at last brought on a sickness of which he died, October 19, 1619. His writings were all on controversial and theological subjects, and were published in 1 vol. 4to. Frankfort, 1631. The Arminians, in the number of whom appear Grotius, Episcopius, Courcelle, Le Clerk, &c. are still numerous and powerful in Holland. They maintain, that man is made by God a free agent, and that providence before-hand decrees his salvation or damnation, which however, totally depend upon his own uninfluenced action; a doctrine directly opposed by the Calvinistical tenets of predestination. Of these important opinions Burnet has given an account in his exposition of the 17th article.

Armstrong, Thomas, an active supporter of the royal cause during the civil wars, for which he was honored with knighthood. Cromwell knew and dreaded his abilities, therefore he seized his person, and threatened to put him to death. After the restoration, Armstrong showed the most violent opposition to popery; and when Monmouth was determined on rebellion, he espoused his cause, and visited with him the guards, with the intention either of attacking them by force, or gaining them by artifice. These bold measures rendered him suspected to the government; and he fled from the country, and was in consequence outlawed. His persecutors, however, seized him abroad and he was brought to London, and executed without a trial, 20th June 1684.

Armstrong, Dr. John, a celebrated poet, born at Castleton, Edinburghshire, where his father and brother were ministers. He took his degrees of M. D. in the university of Edinburgh, 1732, but he did not meet with the success in his profession which his merits deserved. His first exertions for the amusement of the public, were some small medical tracts, which were followed by the economy of love, a poem after the manner of Ovid, objectionable for its licentiousness, though admired for the spirit of its lines, corrected and purged in the edition of 1768. In 1744, the art of preserving health was published, and on this great and highly finished performance, the fame of Armstrong totally depends. By means of his friends, the poet was recommended to the notice of the great. He was appointed physician to the lame and sick soldiers, behind Buckingham-house, and in 1760, he was made physician to the army in Germany. It was at this time that he wrote his poem called "Day," inscribed to John Wilkes; and the freedom of remark which he used in one passage upon Churchill not only drew the vengeance of the satirist upon him, but dissolved the friendship which had before cordially existed with Wilkes. He collected his scattered pieces which he published in 1770, and the following year he wrote a short ramble through France and Italy by Lancelot Temple. He died in September, 1779, leaving behind him about 3000*l.* a sum which surprised his friends, as they knew that his income was small, and that his heart was generous. Mr. Nicholl's anecdotes of Bowyer contain some further particulars of this great and ingenious man. His medical esssays appeared collected in 1

volume 4to. 1773. Of these the essay for abridging the study of physic was first printed 1735, and the synopsis of the history and cure of the venereal disease in 1737, 8vo. His sketches or essays on various subjects by Lancelot Temple were printed 1738.

Armstrong, John, a native of Leith, educated at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M. A. and where he published his juvenile poems, and an essay on the means of punishing and preventing crimes. He came to London about 1793, and earned a scanty subsistence by writing for the newspapers, and preaching among the dissenters. He died, after a short illness, in his 26th year, 1797.

Armyne, Lady Mary, daughter of Henry Talbot, the fourth son of George, earl of Shrewsbury, married Sir William Armyne, and rendered herself distinguished by her piety and benevolence, as well as her knowledge of history, of divinity, and of the languages. She was very liberal to the poor, and contributed largely towards the encouragement and support of the missionaries sent to North America. She also endowed three hospitals; and died 1675.

Arnald, Richard, B. D. a native of London, educated at Benet's and Emanuel college, and presented to the rectory of Thurcaston in Leicestershire. He published several sermons, and besides a commentary on wisdom, on ecclesiasticus, &c. but his best known performance is his commentary on the apocrypha. He died 1756; and his widow, daughter of Mr. Wood, rector of Wilford, Nottingham, 11th April 1782. His son, Dr. Arnald, was patronised by Dr. Hurd, bishop of Worcester.

Arnall, William, an attorney's clerk, who became a political writer in the pay of sir Robert Walpole. It appears from the report of a secret committe, that, in four years, he received 10,997*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* for his pamphlets; and though so liberally rewarded, he died of a broken heart and in debt, 1741, aged 26.

Arnaud de Meyrville, or Mereuil, a poet of Provence, in the service of viscount Beziers, of whose wife he became deeply enamoured. He praised the lady in anonymous lines; and when at last discovered, he was not discarded, but received valuable presents from the hands of a woman who had the virtue to pity and not to enflame his passion. He died 1220.

Arnaud de Villa Nova, a physician, who improved himself by travelling through Europe, and created himself enemies by having recourse to astrology. He enjoyed some reputation at Paris, and afterwards retired to Sicily, to Frederic king of Arragon. He was shipwrecked on the coast of Genoa as he was returning to attend pope Clement, who labored under a severe illness, 1310 or 1313. His works appeared at Lyons, 2 vols. folio, 1520, and Basil, 1585.

Arnaud, Anthony, an advocate, of Paris, born 1550. He was attorney-general to Catharine de Medici, and acquired opulence and reputation by the exertion of his abilities, and particularly distinguished himself in defending, with success, the university of Paris, where he had been educated against the Jesuits, 1594. He married Catharine, daughter of the advocate-general, Marion. Bayle denies his being of the reformed religion. He died in his 60th, or, according to some, in his 70th or 103d year.

Arnaud D'Andilli, Robert, eldest son of the preceding, was early introduced at court, where he distinguished himself as the friend of the great, and the patron of genius and learning. He retired in his 55th year, to the convent of Port Royal des Champs, and employed himself not only to study, but to the cultivation of trees, the fruit of which he yearly presented to queen Anne of Austria. He died 1674, in his 86th year. He was author of memoirs of his own life—memoirs of the house of Portugal—besides a translation of Josephus, and other works.

Arnaud, Anthony, brother of the preceding, was born at Paris, February 6, 1612. He was originally intended for the law; but the representations of his friends and of St. Cyren prevailed upon him to study divinity, in which he took his degrees at the Sorbonne. He was engaged in the controversy of the times upon grace, and sided, like his family, with the Jansenists against the Jesuits, and supported the cause with great ability and vehement zeal. In one of his public letters, however, he proceeded farther than propriety or prudence permitted; for which he was expelled from the faculty of divinity; and it was during this suspension of popular favor that he retired, and for twenty-five years devoted himself to the composition of those works in logic, geometry, grammar, theology, and metaphysics, which have immortalized his name. On his return to public life, he was presented to the king, and recovered his popularity; but the violence and animosity of his enemies drove him a second time, 1679, into obscurity in the Netherlands, where he continued his controversial labors against the Calvanists and Jesuits. He died, in his 82d year, 9th August 1694, desiring that his heart might be deposited in the Port Royal. He was a man of a mild and inoffensive character, of no very promising appearance, but endowed with uncommon powers of mind. The Jesuits carried their hatred against him so far as to destroy the sheet which Perrault, in his panegyric of great men, had written in his favor. His works are very numerous. His letters, after his death, were published in 9 vols. by father Quesnel.

Arnaud, Henry, brother of Robert and Anthony, was made bishop of Toul; but as his election was disputed, he was not put into possession. He was employed as a negotiator at the court of Rome; and, on his return, in 1649, he was made bishop of Angers, where, like a father, he protected the poor, and by the most exemplary virtues discharged the high duties of his office.

When the queen mother marched with an army to punish the rebellion of Angers, the good bishop disarmed her resentment, in his administration of the sacrament. Take, says he, to the incensed princess, the body of him who forgave his enemies as he was dying on the cross. An interesting account of his negotiations was published at Paris, in 5 vols. 12mo. 1748. He died at Angers, June 8, 1692, in his 95th year.

ARNAUD, Angelique, sister of Henry, was abbess of the Port Royal convent, and distinguished herself by the reformation and the sanctity which she introduced there, and afterwards also at the convent of Maubuisson, where she presided five years. She removed afterwards to Paris, with the king's permission, and died 1661, aged 65. Six sisters of her family, with their mother, passed the evening of their life in her convent.

ARNAUD, de Brescie, a bold and independent ecclesiastic, the disciple of Peter Abelard, in the 12th century, who maintained, that it was unlawful for the clergy to hold a temporal estate. On the death of Innocent II. by whom he had been condemned, and obliged to fly to Switzerland, he attacked the papal power, drove the pontiff from Rome, and reformed the government of the city. He was afterwards seized, and by order of Adrian IV. he was burnt alive, in 1115, and his ashes thrown into the Tiber. Some of his followers came to England, 1160; but were all put to death, as persons dangerous and hostile to the happiness of the state.

ARNAUD, Anthony, son of Robert, was abbot of Chaumes. He lived with his uncle, the bishop of Angers, and died 1698, author of some memoirs, in three vols. 12mo.

ARNAUD, Francis, a native of Carpentras, abbot of Grand Champs. He distinguished himself by his literary labors, in connection with Sicard, especially the Gazette literaire de l'Europe—in the journal etranger—and in pieces on philosophy, literature, and the arts, 4 vols. 12mo. 1770; and he died at Paris, 2d Dec. 1784.

ARNAUD, Simon, marquis of Pompone, was brother to the preceding, and known at the court of Lewis XIV. as an able negotiator, and as an ambassador to the Hague and Stockholm. He was afterwards made secretary of state, an office from which he was soon removed. He died 1699, aged 8[illegible].

ARNAUD, Henry Charles, son of Simon, was born at the Hague. He distinguished himself as an ecclesiastic, and more as a statesman in the character of an ambassador to the court of Vienna, and as chancellor. He died 1756, in his 87th year.

ARNDT, John, a native of Bellenstadt in Anhalt, known as minister of Quedlinburg, and afterwards of Brunswick, where his abilities as preacher were obstinately opposed by the envy of his ecclesiastical brethren. As he lived in times when controversial points were disputed upon with acrimony, he felt the rancor of opposite opinions. He was for eleven years minister of Kell, on the presentation of the duke of Lunenberg, where he died 1621. His chief work is his treatise of true Christianity, in 4 books, in German, which, on account of its excellence, has been translated into several languages, and, among others, into English, by Boehm, and dedicated to queen Anne, 1712, in 8vo. in 3 vols.

ARNDT, Joshua, professor of logic at Rostock, died at Gustrof, the place of his birth, 5th April 1687, in his 61st year. He wrote miscellanea sacra, 8vo. 1648—tractatus de superstitione, Leipsic, 1707, 4to.—Clavis antiquit. Jud. &c. His son Charles was professor of poetry and Hebrew at Mechlin, and died 1721, author of some learned dissertations in the Lepsic miscellany.

ARNE, Thomas Augustine, son of an upholsterer in Covent Garden, whom Addison characterized in the Tatler, No. 155 & 160. He was educated at Eton and bound to an attorney: but he possessed a strong inclination for music, and soon rose to be leader of the band at Drury Lane. He composed in 1733, the music for Addison's opera of Rosamond, in 1738, that for Milton's Comus, and in 1740 that of Mallet's masque of Alfred, in which Rule Britannia was first introduced: and, in consequence of his high reputation, he was created Mus. D. at Oxford, in 1759. He died of a spasm in the lungs, March 5, 1778, author of the favorite opera of Artaxerxes, the Guardian outwitted, and the Rose. Mrs. Cibber, the famous actress, was his sister. Though apparently little attached to religion, he was a catholic, and died a penitent son of Rome.

ARNGRIM, Jonas, a learned ecclesiastic of Ireland, who wrote a peice on the Runic letters, found in Olaus Wormius' collection, besides other tracts illustrative of the history of his country. He died about 1649.

ARNISÆUS, Kenningus, a German professor of physic at Helmstadt. He is known for his able political treatises in defence of the authority of princes. He travelled through France and England, and was honored with the place of counsellor and physician to the king of Denmark. He died November 1635.

ARNOBIUS, rhetorical professor at Sicca in Numidia, at the end of the 3d century, was a violent enemy to Christianity, and afterwards its stedfast friend.

ARNOBIUS, a native of Gaul, author of a commentary on the Psalms, and of a defence of the Pelagians in the 5th century.

ARNOLD, Samuel, an eminent musical composer, educated under Gates and Nares, at St. James's chapel. His cure of Saul, and his prodigal son, obtained him great applause and celebrity, so that, in 1778, he was honored with the degree of Mus. D. by the university of Oxford. After leaving Covent Garden, where he first appeared, 1760, he became proprietor of the fashionable Marybone Gardens; and, in 1783, succeeded Dr. Nares as organist of the royal chapel. He was also organist of Westminster Abbey, in which his remains are deposited. He died 13th Oct. 1802. Besides musical composi-

tions, he began a splendid edition of Handel's works, in 1786.

ARNOLD, of Brescia. *Vid.* ARNAUD.

ARNOLD, Nicolas, a protestant of Lesna, who improved himself by travelling, and afterwards succeeded to the professor's chair of theology at Franeker in Friesland, where he acquired reputation by his sermons and polemical works, printed, Leipsic, 1598. He died 1680, aged 62.

ARNOLD, Jeffery, author of a history of mystical theology, and of a history of the church and of heretics, printed, Leipsic, 1700, besides other tracts, was a zealous minister of Perleberg, and a strong advocate of the pietists. He died 1714.

ARNOLD, of Hildesheim, an historian of the 13th century, who continued Helmeldus' chronicle of the Sclavonians, published at Lubec, 1659.

ARNOLD, Christopher, a native of Nuremberg, who studied at Altorf, and afterwards travelled on the continent and in England. He died professor at Altorf, 1685, aged 58. He is author of testimonium Flavianum, seu epistolæ 30, de Josephi testimonio de Christo —Ruperti historia universalis—editions of Latin classics, &c.

ARNOLD, Benedict, an American, born in New England, and brought up as a surgeon. He quitted this profession for the sea; and after being for some years employed as master and supercargo of a trading vessel, he embraced, with enthusiasm, the republican cause against the mother-country, and took the command of a company of volunteers at New-Haven. His good conduct raised him to higher offices, and he was for the boldness of his character, pointed out to make an attack, through pathless wilds, upon Canada. In his attempt to take Quebec by surprise, he received a wound in the leg; and upon the failure of his plans, and the death of his gallant associate, Montgomery, he withdrew the remains of his forces to Crown Point. He was afterwards employed in the flotilla on Lake Champlain; but though he seemed attached to the American cause, either dissatisfaction, or the fear of finding himself on the vanquished side, induced him to open a negotiation with sir Henry Clinton, and, as a proof of his sincerity, to deliver up into the hands of the English West Point, of which he had the command. In the attempt, poor André was sacrificed, and Arnold, with difficulty, escaped on board a British ship of war. Here he was treated with respect, and honorably employed; and on the unfortunate conclusion of the war, he was rewarded with a pension. He was afterwards in Nova Scotia, and in the West Indies, last war, where he was taken by the French, from whom he escaped. He returned to England, and died in London, 1801.

ARNOUL, a bishop of Lisieux, who resigned his office to retire, in his old age, to the abbey of St. Victor at Paris, where he died 31st August 1184. His letters are curious, in containing an account of the discipline and manners of his time, printed, Paris, 1585, 8vo.

ARNTZENIUS, John Henry, a learned Dutchman, law professor at Utrecht, where he died, 1799. He wrote academical discourses and dissertations—miscellanies—institutiones juris Belgici, 2 vols. 8vo—Sedulius and Arator—panegyrici veteres, &c.

ARNU, Nicholas, a Dominican, born at Merencourt near Verdun. He was professor of metaphysics at Padua, where he died, 1692, aged 63. His works, in 10 vols. were chiefly on the theology and philosophy of Aquinas, and curious for the extravagance of his ideas, and the denunciations which he pronounced against the Turkish empire.

ARNULPH or ERNULPH, a monk of St. Lucian de Beauvais, patronised by his friend Lanfranc of Canterbury, and made bishop of Rochester under Henry I. He wrote an history of the church of his diocese, which is still preserved at Rochester, and which has been published by Dr. Thorpe. He was also author of some theological treatises, and died in March 1124, aged 84, after being nine years bishop of the see of Rochester.

ARNULPH, natural son of Carloman, king of Bavaria, was elected emperor of Germany 888, and crowned at Rome 896, by pope Formosus. He died, as is supposed, by poison, 899, and was succeeded by his son, Lewis IV.

ARNULPHUS, an Egyptian, famous at Rome, in the reign of M. Antoninus, for his skill in magic.

ARNWAY, John, a native of Shropshire, who studied at St. Edmund hall, Oxford, and became rector of Hodret and Ightfield, in his native country. In the civil wars he lost his estates, and retired to Oxford, 1640, where he served the king, and was made archdeacon of Coventry; but on the success of Cromwell, he left the kingdom, and went to the Hague, where he published two pamphlets on the moderation of Charles I.—and an alarm to the English. He afterwards went to Virginia, where he died, of a broken heart, 1653.

ARON, Peter, a musical writer, born at Florence. He was patronised by Leo X. and was made canon of Rimini. The best known of his compositions is de institutione harmonica, translated into Latin, 1516.

ARPINO, Joseph d', a celebrated painter, born at Arpino, 1560. In his 13th year he was in the humble situation of waiter on the painters who were adorning the Vatican; and it was from this time that his genius burst forth. The pope was made acquainted with his merit, and favors were heaped upon him, and he was created knight of St. Michael. He possessed spirit; but when his rival Caravagio attacked him, he refused to fight him before he was a knight like himself. Against Annibal Carachi he likewise meditated revenge; but the painter showing him his pencil, added, with this weapon I defy you. The best pieces of Arpino, who is known among painters by the name of Josepin, are from the history of Rome, the

most capital of which is the battle of Romulus with the Sabines. He died at Rome, 1640 aged 80.

ARRAGON, Jeanne d', a celebrated Italian lady, mother of Marc Anthony Colonna, who distinguished himself against the Turks at Lepanto. She is known for the very singular honor paid her, by the wits of the age, who embalmed her virtues and her praises in elegies in all languages, published at Venice 1558, under the title of Tempio alla divina signora Arragona. She died 1577, in a great old age.

ARRAN, James Hamilton earl of, a Scotch nobleman, who was highly favored by Henry II. of France, in 1555, and made captain of his Scotch life guards. He was distinguished for his virtues and abilities, and at one time aspired to the hand of queen Elizabeth of England, which, however, he did not disclose, to pay his adoration to her more beautiful rival, the now widowed queen of Scots. Mary received his proposals with indifferenee and contempt, and Arran sunk into despair and insanity. He died 1609.

ARRIA, the wife of Pætus, under Claudius, is celebrated for her heroism, and conjugal fidelity.

ARRIAGA, Roderic d', a Spanish Jesuit, professor of theology at Salamanca and Prague. His works were on metaphysics, printed, Antwerp 1632, and on divinity 8 vols. fol. 1643. He died 1667, aged 75, at Prague.

ARRIAN, a Greek historian, of the second century, born at Nicomedia, and highly honored at Rome. He wrote the history of Alexander the great, dissertations on Epictetus, &c.

ARROWSMITH, John, a theological professor at Cambridge, 1660, author of several valuable works strongly Calvinistic, especially Tactica sacra—Godman, or exposition of St. John's first chapter—a chain of principles, or a course of theology, all in 4to.

ARSACES I. a Parthian, who emancipated his country from the Macedonian yoke, B. C. 250, into an independent kingdom. He was killed in battle, after reigning 38 years.

ARSACES II. son of the first, made war against Antiochus the great.

ARSACES TIRANUS, king of Armenia, taken prisoner by Sapor king of Persia, who bound him in silver chains. He died in his prison of Ecbatana, B C. 362.

ARSENIUS, bishop of Constantinople, excommunicated Michael Palæologus, for dispossessing John Lascaris of the crown. The emperor demanded absolution, but the prelate refused without resignation, and in consequence of his firmness, he was banished to an island, where he died in the thirteenth century.

ARSENIUS, a Roman deacon appointed by pope Damascus, preceptor to Accadius, son of Theodosius. The virtues of the master were unable to correct the haughtiness of the pupil. One day Theodosius found his son sitting and the preceptor standing before him, upon which he ordered him to sit down and his pupil to rise, but this did not avail. It is even said that the licentious prince ordered his master to be dispatched, and that Arsenius, discovering the perfidy, fled from the court to Egypt, and passed the rest of his life among the anchorites of Scetis, where he died, aged 95. His tract for the rule of the monks is preserved.

ARSENIUS, archbishop of Malvasia in the Morea, was excommunicated by the patriarch for submitting to the pope. He was author of a collection of apophthegms, and some scholia on Euripides, and died at Venice, 1435.

ARSEZAN, Pader d', a native of Toulouse, author of two tragedies, Agamemnon and Antigone He died 1696.

ARTABANUS, a king of Parthia, who conducted himself with great severity, but at last obtained the good wishes of his subjects, and died A. D. 48.

ARTABANUS, a king of Parthia, insulted by Caracalla. He was defeated in battle, and in him the empire of Parthia became extinct, A. D. 226.

ARTALI, Joseph, a native of Mazara in Sicily, who in his youth fought a duel and killed his adversary, and fled to Candia when it was besieged by the Turks. In this place he highly distinguished himself, and was knighted, and on his return to Europe, he was patronised by several princes, especially the duke of Brunswic, and the emperor Leopold. He was so skilful as a duellist, that he was called the chevalier du Sang. He cultivated poetry with success, and wrote several pieces, and died 1679, at Naples, in his 51st year.

ARTAUD, Peter Joseph, a native of Bonieux, in the comtat Vanaissin, bishop of Cavaillon, esteemed for his learning, his exemplary piety and goodness of heart. His works are pastoral discourses, &c. He died 1760, aged 54.

ARTAUD, archbishop of Rheims, was besieged in his palace by Hubert and Hugues, counts of Paris, assisted by William of Normandy. His enemies prevailed, and Hugues was named his successor. Afterwards he was restored to his diocese, where he died 948.

ARTAVASDES I. king of Armenia, after Tigranes his father, behaved with perfidy to Crassus and M. Antony. After the battle of Actium, his head was cut off and sent to Media.

ARTAVASDES II. grandson of the above, was king of Armenia, under the protection of Augustus.

ARTAXERXES I. king of Persia son of Xerxes, is supposed to be the Ahasureus of scripture. He died 424, B. C. and was succeeded by Xerxes.

ARTAXERXES II. surnamed Mnemon, defeated his brother Cyrus at the battle of Cunaxa, 401 B. C. He died aged 94, after a reign of 62 years.

ARTAXERXES III. succeeded the second, and slew all his brothers, and the whole of his family. He made war against Egypt, and was murdered by Bagoas the eunuch, who made handles for knives with his bones, B. C. 338.

Artaxerxes Bebegan, son of a shepherd, first king of Persia, of the race of the Sassanides. He defeated Ardavan and married his daughter, whom he ordered to be put to death, because she attempted to poison him. Her life was preserved as she was pregnant, and the child she brought forth was received with gratitude by the father, and became his successor by the name of Sapor, A. D. 240

Artaxias I. governor of Upper Armenia under Antiochus, made himself king of the country, and maintained his power against Antiochus

Artaxias II. king of Armenia after Artavasdes I. was expelled by Anthony, and restored by the assistance of the Parthians. Tigranes succeeded him.

Artaxias III. son of Polemo, was made king by Germanicus, in the room of Orodes son of Vonones, and reigned 17 years.

Arteaga, Don Stephano, a Spanish Jesuit, who died at Paris, 1800, aged 55. He is author of a treatise on ideal beauty in Spanish, an edition of which appeared in Italian—the revolutions of the Italian theatre to the present time, in Italian, 3 vols. 8vo. 1785. He left in MS. another learned work in Italian called Ritmo Sonoro, e del ritmo muto degli Antichi.

Artedi, Peter, a physician of Sweden, so intimate with Linnæus, that they made each other heirs of their manuscripts, and literary property. He is known for his diligence in the history of fossils and quadrupeds. He was accidentally drowned in a canal at Leyden, 1735, in his 30th year, and the works which he intended to publish were completed for him by his friends, under the title of Bibliotheca ichthyologica, and Philosophia ichthyologica.

Artemas or Artemon, founder of a sect in the third century, which maintained that Christ was but a man, without the powers or substance of a God.

Artemidorus, a philosopher of Ephesus, author of a book on dreams, in the age of the Antonines.

Artemidorus, an Ephesian, author of a description of the earth 100 B. C.

Artemisia I. queen of Caria, assisted Xerxes against the Greeks, and behaved with astonishing valor.

Artemisia II. queen of Caria, is celebrated for the erection of a mausoleum, to honor the memory of her husband Mausolus. She took Rhodes, B. C. 251.

Arthington, Henry, a native of Yorkshire, who joined with Edmund Coppinger and Hacket, and, under the pretence of being inspired, attempted to introduce a reformation in the kingdom, by the most violent and the wildest schemes. Hacket was hanged for his conduct, and Arthington obtained his pardon by recantation.

Arthur, a British prince, whose existence some historians regard as fabulous. He is said to have succeeded his father as king of Britain 516. He attacked the Saxons, whom he defeated, and afterwards carried his victorious army against the Piets, and against Ireland and the western Isles of Scotland. Returning from the field he devoted himself to cultivate the arts of peace, and became a most popular governor. He established the order of the knights of the round table at Winchester, and died about 542.

Arthur, duke of Britany, was the posthumous son of Geoffrey Plantagenet son of Henry II. by Constantine daughter of the duke of Britany. Though established in his dominions by Richard I. his uncle, he was treated harshly by the next king John, also his uncle, who took him prisoner, and confined him in the castle of Rouen, where it is supposed he was murdered.

Artigni, Anthony Gachet d', an ecclesiastic, born at Vienna, known by his memoires d'histoire, de critique, &c. 7 vols. 12mo. Paris, 1749; a work partly compiled from the writings of the abbe Brun. He was a man deservedly esteemed in his private character. He died at Vienna in his 65th year, 6th May, 1768.

Artusi, Giamara, a musical writer, author of the art of counterpoint reduced to tables, published 1586, at Venice, and completed 1589—the imperfections of modern music, 1600 and 1603, &c.

Arvieux, Laurent d', a native of Marseillus, who, during 12 years residence in Palestine, acquired the oriental languages, and was employed as a useful negociator for the French court. His name deserves to be mentioned with every mark of respect, for his deliverance of 380 captives from the dungeon of Tunis, who, in mark of their gratitude, presented him with a purse of 600 pistoles, which he generously refused. He also redeemed 240 slaves at Algiers, and after serving his country at Constantinople, Aleppo, and other places, died 1702, aged 67. His travels to Constantinople, Aleppo, Arabia, &c. were published by le P. Rabat at Paris, 1735, 6 vols. 12mo.

Arviragus, a king of Britain, in the age of Domitian. He was buried at Gloucester, in a temple built by him in honor of Claudius.

Arundel, Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Arundel, and wife first to Robert Ratcliff, and secondly to Henry Howard, earl of Arundel, is known by her translation of the wise sayings, &c. of Alexander Severus, and of other things from Seneca, Plato, &c. She lived in the middle of the 16th century.

Arundel, Thomas, son of the earl of Arundel, was made bishop of Ely, though only 21 years old, under Edward III. and afterwards translated to York, and from thence to Canterbury. He also held with the primacy the office of lord chancellor. His quarrel with Richard II. obliged him to leave the kingdom, and to fly to Rome, and to his resentment may in some degree be attributed the success with which Henry IV. invaded England, and seized the crown. He was a zealous defender of the temporal power of the church, and he persecuted the followers of Wickliff with great severity, and

forbade the translation of the Bible into the vulgar tongue. He died 1414.

ARUNDEL, Thomas Howard earl of, is famous for the discovery of the Parian marbles which bear his name, and which he gave to the university of Oxford. Prideaux, Chandler, and Maittaire, are in the number of those who published an account of these valuable relics of antiquity.

ARUNDEL, Blanche, daughter of lord Worcester, and wife of lord Arundel, is celebrated for her brave defence of Wardour Castle, against the parliamentary forces. Though assisted only by 25 men, she resisted the attack of 1300 men, and at last capitulated on honorable terms, which the conquerors basely violated. She died 1649, aged 66, and was buried in Wardour Castle chapel.

ARZACHEL, a Spanish astronomer, author of a book of observations on the obliquity of the ecliptic in the 11th century.

ASA, son of Abijah, made king of Judah, B. C. 955. He solicited the aid of Benhadad, king of Syria, against the Israelites for which he was reproved by the prophet Hanani. He was a great enemy to idolatry, and reigned 41 years.

ASAPH, St. a native of North Wales, who was a monk of Llanelvy under Kentigern, the bishop of that see. He succeeded to the bishopric, and so great was his sanctity, that Llanelvy exchanged its name for St. Asaph. The bishop wrote the ordinances of his church, the life of his predecessor, &c. and died about 600. The see was vacant nearly 500 years after his death.

ASAPH, a musician of the tribe of Levi, in the age of king David. He is said to have composed several of the psalms.

ASAR-HADDON, king of Assyria after his father Sennacherib, obtained afterwards the kingdom of Babylon, and died B. C. 667, after a reign of 45 years

ASCELIN, an ecclesiastic who in the 11th century defended transubstantiation against Berenger.

ASCHAM, Roger, a native of Kirkby-Wiske, near Northallerton, Yorkshire, known for his learning, and more for the respectable share he bore in the education of the family of Henry VIII. Under the liberal and early patronage of Sir Anthony Wingfield, he was brought up at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he distinguished himself by his application, and a superior knowledge of the Greek language. He was introduced to Henry VIII. to whom he inscribed his treatise on archery, and he not only received a pension, but as he wrote a beautiful hand, he was appointed to instruct in writing prince Edward, the lady Elizabeth, and the two brothers, Henry and Charles, dukes of Suffolk. Elizabeth was indebted to him also for her knowledge of Greek and Latin, as he read with her the best part of Livy, Cicero, Isocrates, Sophocles, &c. He afterwards returned to Cambridge as public orator of the university, and was invited 1550, to attend Sir Richard Morysine in an embassy to Charles V. and it was on his way to London he visited lady Jane Grey at Bradgate-hall, in Leicestershire, in whose hands he found a Greek edition of Plato's Phædo, a book from which this amiable woman said she received more real pleasure than from sharing the diversion of her attendants and family who were hunting in the park, His time was not unpleasantly spent in Germany, as he assisted the ambassador, and applied himself to politics so successfully that he wrote a book on the affairs of the empire. He was appointed, when returned to England, Latin secretary to king Edward, an office which was still continued to him under Mary and Elizabeth; but though a favorite at court and universally respected, he did not use his influence to raise himself to preferment, as a prebend in the church of York was the only favor he received, and unasked, from the crown. He died in London, 4th January, 1568, aged 53, and was interred in St. Sepulchre. Buchanan wrote the following just tribute to the memory of his departed friend :

Aschamum extinctum Patriæ Graiæque camœnæ,
Et Latiæ verâ cum pietate dolent.
Principibus vixit carus, jucundus amicis,
Re modicâ : in mores dicere fama nequit.

Ascham's most valuable work is his schoolmaster, which he wrote at the request of Sir Richard Sackville, in consequence of a dispute with respect to the various modes of education. His Latinity and the elegance of his diction in his letters have been greatly and deservedly admired. His works were printed in one vol. 4to. 1760, and the Schoolmaster was edited by Upton in 1711.

ASCHAM, Anthony, author of tracts on astrology, and on the properties of herbs, gathered 1550, was a physician, and also an ecclesiastic. He was preferred by Edward VI. to the living of Barnishton, Yorkshire.

ASCHAM, Anthony, a friend of Cromwell, and a member of the long parliament He was educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He was assassinated with his interpreter by six exiled royalists in Spain, where he had been sent as envoy from England, 6th June, 1650. He wrote a discourse on the revolutions and confusions of governments, 8vo. 1648.

ASCHARI, a mussulman doctor, founder of a sect which bears his name. He supposed that the Supreme Being follows only general established laws; but the Hanbalites, at the head of which was his father-in-law Hanbalite, supported that providence acted differently in particular circumstances. Aschari died at Bagdad, 940.

ASCLEPIADES, a Greek philosopher, B. C. 350. He worked at the mill in the night that he might on the day be enabled to attend Plato's lectures.

ASCOLI, Cecco di, or Francisco de Stabili, professor of mathematics at Bologna, wrote an Italian poem on the system of Empedocles, for which he was burnt as a here-

tic at Florence, 1328, aged 70. He was also author of a commentary on the sphere of John Holy Wood, or Sacrobosco.

Asconius Pedianus, a grammarian of Padua in the age of Augustus.

Ascough, William, made bishop of Sarum 1438, was murdered at the altar by Jack Cade and his followers 1450. He was descended from a very ancient Lincolnshire family.

Asdrubal, founder of New Carthage in Spain, was brother-in-law of the great Annibal. He was assassinated by a Gaul.

Asdrubal Barca, brother of Annibal, was killed at the battle of the Metaurus as he was advancing into Italy with reinforcements.

Aselli, Gaspar, a physician of Cremona, known as the discoverer of the lacteal veins in the mesentery. He was professor of anatomy at Paris, where he died 1626, and he published a valuable account of his discoveries, printed Milan, 4to. 1627.

Asfeld, Claude Francois Bidal marquis d', an illustrious warrior at the battle of Almanza in 1707, rewarded by the kings of Spain and of France for his important services. He took Philipsburg in 1734, and died at Paris 1743.

Asfeld, Jacques Vincent Bidal d', an ecclesiastic, brother to the preceding, imprisoned for his attachment to the Jansenists. He wrote several uninteresting treatises on theology, and died at Paris 1745, aged 81.

Asgile, John, a lawyer of eminence, known for his wit and his misfortunes. He was brought up at Lincoln's inn under the patronage of judge Eyre in king William's reign, and his abilities were such that he rose to consequence and employment. Two treatises replete with humor and sarcasm had already given him popularity, when he published another on the possibility of avoiding death, which drew down upon him the odium of the friends of the church, and particularly of Dr. Sacheverell; so that, when he afterwards went to Ireland, and by success in the law purchased an estate and procured a seat in the house of commons, he was ignominiously expelled for the contents of his pamphlet. On his return to England, he was returned for Bramber in Sussex; but here the morality of his writings was also called in question, and though he made an eloquent defence in favor of his opinions, which he refused to retract, he was expelled as a disgraced and unworthy member. This blow hastened the ruin of his fortunes, he became a prisoner of the King's Bench and afterwards of the Fleet, where he continued to subsist by writing political pamphlets, and by transacting some professional business. After 30 years thus spent in confinement and poverty he expired in November 1738, aged upwards of 80.

Ashe, Simeon, a nonconformist, chaplain to lord Warwick during the civil wars. He was a man of property, and of great influence among his persuasion. He was educated at Emanuel college, and settled in Staffordshire, where he became acquainted with Dod, Ball, Hildersham, Langley, and others. His principles were obnoxious to Cromwell's party, and it is said, that he was greatly instrumental in the restoration of Charles II. He died 1662. He published sermons, and edited Ball's works.

Ashley, Robert, a native of Nashhill in Wilts, educated at Harthall Oxford and the Middle Temple London. He was called to the bar, and distinguished himself as an eminent writer, as a collector of books, in Holland, France, &c. and as a benefactor to the society to which he belonged. He published a relation of the kingdom of Cochin China, and the life of Almanzor, &c. and died October 1641, in an advanced old age, and was buried in the Temple church.

Ashmole, or Asmole, Elias, was born at Lichfield, 23d May 1617, and is known as an antiquarian and as the founder of the Ashmolean museum at Oxford. He was educated at the grammar-school in his native town, became a chorister of the cathedral, and at the age of 16 was admitted into the family and under the patronage of James Paget, baron of the exchequer, by whose means he rose to be solicitor and attorney in the common pleas. At the beginning of the disputes which preceded the civil war, he retired to Oxford, where, having entered a member of Brazen-nose college, he labored with great assiduity in mathematics, philosophy, and astronomy. He afterwards engaged in the service of the king as commissioner and register of excise, and was captain in lord Ashley's regiment; but the fatal battle of Worcester obliged him to retire to Cheshire for a while, till again he returned to London, and 1647, to Englefield in Berkshire, where he married lady Mainwaring. Ever employed in advancing science, his labors were indefatigable in procuring a collection of the manuscript works of English chemists, and in tracing the Roman roads mentioned in the itinerary of Antoninus. His greatest work was the history of the order of the garter, which procured him not only fame and additional respectability, but the patronage of Charles II. by whom he was graciously received at the restoration, and honored with the place of Windsor herald, besides a pension of 400*l.* out of the customs of paper. The valuable collection of coins to the number of 9000, besides books and other curiosities which he had made, was unfortunately destroyed at the Middle Temple by fire in 1679; but his most precious gold medals, and manuscripts were then at Lambeth, and thus escaped the dreadful conflagration. So much public merit did not pass unrewarded by the learned body to which he belonged; the university of Oxford granted him the degree of doctor in physic by diploma, and in 1685 they completed a handsome building for the reception of the valuable collection of manuscripts, books, medals, and curiosities, which he intended to deposit within its precincts as a token of his gratitude, and as the memorial of his zeal in the cause of science.

Ashmole died at Lambeth, May 18th, 1692, aged 75. His works, some of which are still in manuscript, are all on historical and antiquarian subjects, but highly esteemed for the depth of research and various information which they contain. His history of Berkshire—his miscellanies on several curious subjects—and memoirs of his life in the form of a diary—were published after his death.

Ashton, Charles, a learned critic, elected master of Jesus college, Cambridge, 1701. He lived to a great age, distinguished for his erudition and for the delicacy and correctness of his criticisms. His works were all critical. It was said of the university of Cambridge that, among those whom the fellows appointed to the headship of a college, there were not three equal to those only three whom the privilege of visitors selected to preside over societies to which before they did not probably belong; that is, Bentley of Trinity by the king; Ashton of Jesus by the bishop of Ely; and Waterland of Magdalen, by the earl of Suffolk; a circumstance highly honorable to the elector as well as to the elected. Among his publications were—locus Justini martyris emendatus, &c.—Tully and Hirtius reconciled as to the time of Cæsar's going to the African war, &c.—Origin de oratione, 4to.—Hierocles in aurea carmina Pythagorea comment. 1742, 8vo. &c.

Ashton, Thomas, D. D. a learned divine, educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards promoted to the rectory of Aldingham in Lancashire, and St. Botolph in London. He was also fellow of Eton, and, as preacher at Lincoln's inn, he acquired great popularity by the elegance of his language and the persuasive eloquence of his delivery. He published some sermons on various occasions, besides controversial pamphlets against Jones a methodist, and upon filling the Eton fellowships with persons who are or have been fellows of King's college. He died March 1st, 1775, in his 59th year, after surviving some years a dreadful attack of the palsy.

Ashwell, George, was born in Ludgate-street, and educated at Harrow, and Wadham college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. During the civil war he preached frequently before the king, but he submitted to the authority of the parliamentary visitors, and was afterwards rector of Hanwell near Banbury, where he died 1693, aged 66. His writings were on divinity, but not in high esteem. The best known was a treatise on the Apostolic, Athanasian, and Nicene creeds, 8vo. 1613.

Ashwood, Bartholomew, a minister of Axminster in Devon, from which he was ejected in 1662. He was afterwards minister of a congregation at Peckham in Surrey, and died there a few years before the revolution. He wrote some small tracts, especially the heavenly trade,—and the best treasure.

Ashworth, Caleb, a native of Northamptonshire, who, from the humble employment of carpenter, rose, by the instruction and patronage of Dr. Doddridge, to the respectability of minister of a dissenting congregation, and at last successor in the school of his able master. He wrote the paradigms of Hebrew verbs, and other works, and died at Daventry 1774, aged 65, respected as a man and as a scholar. He was created D. D. by a Scotch university.

Askew, Anthony, a native of Kendall in Westmorland, eminent as a physician and as a man of letters. He was educated at Sedburgh school, and Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his first degree 1745. He afterwards studied one year at Leyden, and then accompanied the English ambassador to Constantinople. On his return to England he took his degree of M. D. at Cambridge, and began to practise. He was also made fellow of the royal society, and of the college of physicians; but his celebrity arises more from his fondness for literature than his success in the medical profession. He collected a most valuable library, which was disposed of by public auction for above 5,000*l*. He died at Hampstead 1784.

Askew, Anne, daughter of sir William Askew of Kelsay, Lincolnshire, was eminent for her virtues and misfortunes. She married when young Mr. Kyme, against her inclination, and the treatment which she received from her husband was so inhuman, that she came to the court of Henry VIII. in person to solicit a divorce. Her story interested the ladies of the court; but as it was suspected that she was attached to the reformation, her person was seized and confined in Newgate, and afterwards cruelly tortured in the Tower; and in 1546 she was burnt in Smithfield with her tutor and two other persons, like herself, more attached to her faith than to life. Some of her letters, preserved by Fox and Strype, prove her to have been amiable, accomplished, and virtuous. She was about 26 when she suffered.

Aspasia, a native of Miletus, who settled at Athens. Though her character and company were most licentious, yet her wit and learning were so dazzling that Socrates himself visited her. Pericles married her, after divorcing his wife.

Aspasia, the mistress of young Cyrus, and after his death of his brother Artaxerxes, was originally called Milto.

Aspelt, Peter d', a native of Treves, who studied medicine at Paris, and was in consequence of his curing the pope in a dangerous disorder, raised to an archbishopric by the grateful pontiff. He died 1320.

Asselin, Giles Thomas, a native of Vire, and doctor of the Sorbonne, respectable for his piety as well as his poetical abilities, which frequently were rewarded with the prize. He died at Paris 11th Oct. 1567, aged 75. He was the pupil of Thomas Corneille, and the friend of la Motte Houdar. His poems are blamed by some for want of ornament; the best are, an ode on the immortality of the soul—and the other on the existence of God.

Asselyn, John, a pupil of Vandenvelde,

who after visiting Italy settled at Amsterdam, where he acquired celebrity as an historical and landscape painter. He died 1650, aged 40.

Asser, a Jewish rabbi of the 5th century, author of the Talmud of Babylon, printed with notes Amsterdam, in 12 vols. fol. 1744.

Asser, of St. David's, a learned author in the reign of Alfred, raised to the see of Sherborne by that prince, of whose life he wrote an account. There is a chronicle or annals ascribed also to him, printed at Oxford 1691, fol. It is said that he persuaded Alfred to found Oxford, and to maintain professors there. He died 909.

Assheton, Dr. William, born in 1641, was the son of the rector of Middleton in Lancashire, and was of Brazen-nose college, of which he became a fellow. He obtained preferment by means of the duke of Ormond, to whom he was chaplain, and distinguished himself as the projector of that most charitable scheme of providing a maintenance for the widows of clergymen and others, by a jointure payable by the mercers' company. This scheme was the labor of many years, and before it was completed, he had addressed himself to the corporation of the clergy and to the bank of England, who showed an unwillingness to adopt his plan. He refused, a few years before his death, the headship of Brazen-nose. He died in his 69th year in September 1711, at Beckenham, to the rectory of which he had been presented by the St. Johns. He wrote, besides devotional tracts, some pieces against the dissenters and papists.

Assouci, Charles Coypeau, Sieur d', a poet called the ape of Scarron, was the son of an advocate of the parliament of Paris, where he was born 1604. The wildness of his character displayed itself at the age of eight, when he ran away from his father, and after strange adventures at Calais, London, Turin, and Montpellier, he came to Rome, where, for his ridicule of the popish court, he was imprisoned. On his liberation he came to Paris, where some improper amours exposed him to persecution and to confinement in the Bastille and in the Chatelet. He died 1679. His poetry consists of scattered pieces, published in three vols. 12mo, 1678, in which the reader finds little wit, but much immorality and buffoonery. He also translated part of Ovid's metamorphoses, and Claudian's rape of Proserpine.

Astell, Mary, a learned woman, daughter of a merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne. She was educated by her uncle, a clergyman, not only in logic and philosophy, but in the learned languages, so that the most difficult authors, Plato, Epictetus, Cicero, and Antoninus, were as familiar to her as the writings of her own countrymen. She lived at Chelsea, where she employed herself in acts of devotion and charity; and she became acquainted with the most learned men of the age, Atterbury, Dodwell, Norris, Hickes, &c. and like them advanced the cause of Science and piety, by useful publications on religion and morality. She did not long survive the amputation of one of her breasts for a cancer; but after she had directed her shroud and coffin for some time to be placed by her bedside, she expired, 1731, in her 63d year, and was buried at Chelsea. Her publications were, letters concerning the love of God, 8vo. 1695—an essay in defence of the female sex in a letter to a lady, 8vo. 1696—a serious proposal to the ladies for the advancement of their true and greatest interests, 2 parts, 12mo. 1697—a fair way with the dissenters and their patrons, 1704, 4to.—reflections on marriage, 8vo. 1705—the Christian religion, as professed by a daughter of the church of England, 1705, 8vo. &c.

Asterius, an Arian, of Cappadocia, in the 4th century. He abandoned his faith, to escape the persecution under Maximinian, and thus lost his reputation for piety and consistency.

Asterius a native of Antioch, made, in the 4th century, bishop of Amasea in Pontus.

Asterius Urbanus, a bishop of the 3d century, engaged in a controversy with the Montanists of Ancyra in Galatia.

Astle, Thomas, an English antiquary, born in Staffordshire, where his father was a farmer. He was engaged, in 1763, under the patronage of Mr. Grenville, in examining the records of Westminster with Sir Joseph Ayloffe and Dr. Ducarel; and, in 1766, he superintended the printing of the ancient Parliamentary records. He was, in 1775, made chief clerk of the record office in the Tower, and succeeded Sir John Shelley as keeper. He died December 1803. He wrote a curious work on the origin and progress of writing, as well hieroglyphic as elementary, first printed 1784, in 4to. and again edited 1803. He also contributed some valuable papers to the Archæologia, and other publications.

Astle, John, was born at Whem in Shropshire, and apprenticed to Hudson the portrait painter, known as the master of Sir Joshua Reynolds. After improving his talents at Rome, under the patronage of lord Chesterfield, and copying some of the finest works of Titian and Bentivoglio, he returned to England, and from thence passed to Ireland, where he rapidly gained reputation, and increased his fortune with 3000*l*. On his return to London, he passed through Knutsford, where, at an assembly, he gained the heart of lady Daniel, who, with her hand, gave him soon after the whole Duckenfield estate in fee, worth 5000*l*. a year. A fondness for extravagance and dissipation seemed to be his only passion; but while he squandered with one hand, Fortune seemed, in the most profuse manner, to replenish the other. The death of his brother brought him 10,000*l*. and his success in painting, and other contingencies, increased his property so much, that at one time he was worth upwards of 100,000*l*. Of this sum, 25,000*l*. were spent in fanciful improvements in his

houses at Duckenfield and in London; and 30,000 as he informed Dr. Warren, vanished, in seven years, in criminal pleasures the recollection of which often wrung his heart with anguish, as his body suffered under the pressure of pain and debility. He possessed the convivial habits which hospitality should maintain, he was free, easy, and engaging in his manners, and though too often a debauchee in character, yet his heart was not devoid of sensibility; as it must be admitted, that the man who at last, in seeing the vanity of pleasure and of life, wishes he could retrace the steps of childhood, and give the world a better example, is not totally dead to virtue. He was three times married, and proved an affectionate husband; but his management of his three children was such as showed that he did not possess the judicious and parental attention which is required from a father.

ASTOLPH, king of Lombardy, after his brother Rachis, 749. He attacked the pope's dominions, and would have overrun Italy, had he not been prevented by the negotiations and the armies of Pepin of France. He died 756.

ASTON, Sir Arthur, a native of Fulham, of an ancient family, who, after serving abroad, came back, on the breaking out of the civil wars, to offer his life and fortunes to Charles I. He was at the head of the dragoons at the battle of Edgehill, and three times defeated lord Essex; and for his services was intrusted with the government of Reading, and afterwards of Oxford. After the king's death, he went to Ireland, and bravely defended Drogheda against the republicans; but when he was obliged to surrender the place to Cromwell, the victorious enemy ordered his brains to be dashed to pieces by repeated blows with the wooden stump which he used, in consequence of the amputation of his leg by an unfortunate accident.

ASTON, Sir Thomas, of an ancient Cheshire family, was educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and, in 1628, was made a baronet. In 1635, he served the office of sheriff for his native county; and, in the civil wars, raised a troop of horse for the king, but was defeated and wounded at Namtwich, in 1642. He was afterwards taken prisoner, but in his attempt to make his escape from his confinement at Stafford, he was struck with great violence by a soldier on the head, so that the blow produced a fever, which proved fatal, 1643. He is author of a remonstrance against presbytery—of a short survey of presbyterian discipline—of a brief review of the institution, succession, and jurisdiction of bishops, &c.

ASTORGAS, Marchioness of, a lady, in the reign of Charles II. of Spain, who killed with her own hands a beautiful mistress to whom her husband was criminally attached. She afterwards prepared the heart of this unfortunate victim, and when her husband had eat it, she rolled the bleeding head of his murdered mistress before him on the table. This wretched guilty woman escaped into a convent, where she became insane through rage and jealousy.

ASTRONOME, l', an historian of the 9th century, author of the life of Lewis the Debonnaire, his patron, preserved in du Chesne's collection.

ASTRUC, John, a French physician of Sauves, in Lower Languedoc, who, after studying at Montpellier, acquired great reputation at Paris, both as a practitioner and as a professor. He was for some time in Poland, physician to the king at Warsaw. His works, de morbis venereis, &c. are highly esteemed. He was born 1684, 19th March, and died at Paris, 5th May 1766. Besides the above, he wrote treatises on pathology—on ulcers and tumors—on therapeutics—on the inoculation of the small-pox—on female diseases, translated into English—memoirs relating to the natural history of Languedoc, &c.

ASTYAGES, a king of Media, B. C. 594, called by some the Ahasuerus of scripture.

ATA, Abdal, a mussulman dervise in the age of Tamerline, regarded as a god by his followers.

ATABALIPA, or ATAHUALPA, the last king of Peru, of the race of the incas. He was made king of Quito on his father's death, 1529; but he aspired to the whole kingdom, and defeated his brother Hualscar, who sat on the throne of Peru. When Pizarro with the Spaniards invaded the kingdom of Peru, the unhappy monarch was invited to a parley, and treacherously seized, and soon after barbarously strangled, or burnt at the stake, 1533, though he had paid for his ransom all the gold which a room pointed out by the Spaniards could contain. Some of the Spanish authors have endeavored to represent him as an usurper, and as faithless in the first treaty which he had made with Pizarro; but little credit is to be given to their assertions. They wish to wipe off the odium deservedly fallen on their countrymen, by attacking the innocent character of Atabalipa.

ATHALIAH, wife of Jehoram, and mother of Ahaziah king of Judah, was daughter of Ahab, by Jezebel. Her son, excited by her advice and example, committed every excess of cruelty and wickedness; and, after his death, the licentious mother, to obtain the sovereign power, murdered the whole of the royal family, except Joash, who was with difficulty preserved by Jehoshaba, daughter of Jehoram. She was, after a reign of seven years, made to expiate her crimes by death. The history of this vicious princess is the subject of one of the finest of the tragedies of Racine.

ATHANASIUS, St. a native of Alexandria, raised, in consequence of his abilities and great eloquence, to the see of his native town, A. D. 326. He was a violent opposer of the Arians, and suffered great persecution for his firmness. He died 371.

ATHELING, Edgar, son of Edward, and grandson of Edmund Ironside, king of England, was regarded as the future monarch; but the intrigues of Harold prevailed against

him. The battle of Hastings, 1066, in destroying his rival, cut off his hopes of success; and, after making some resistance at York to little purpose, he fled to Scotland and afterwards to Normandy. He was reconciled to the conqueror, and was at the first crusade with Baldwin II. where he behaved with great intrepidity. He passed the last years of his life at Malmsbury.

ATHELSTAN, though but natural son of Edward the elder, was made king of England after his father's death, 925. He was happily successful against the Danes, whom he defeated in Northumberland; and afterwards he devoted himself to the arts of peace. He encouraged commerce, by bestowing the title of thane on such of his merchants as had performed three voyages. He died 941.

ATHENAGORAS, a Christian philosopher of Athens, in the 2d century.

ATHENÆUS, a Greek grammarian and writer of Alexandria, in the 3d century.

ATHENÆUS, a mathematician, B. C. 200.

ATHENÆUS, an orator at Rome in the age of Augustus.

ATHENODORUS, a Stoic philosopher, preceptor to Augustus. He died in his native town of Tarsus, aged 82.

ATHIAS, Isaac, author of an explication of the law of Moses, printed at Amsterdam and Venice, was a Jew of Spain.

ATHIAS, Joseph, a learned printer of Amsterdam, who published an edition of the Hebrew Bible, 2 vols. 1677, highly esteemed, besides editions in Spanish, English, and German. His services were rewarded with a gold chain and medal by the states. He died 1700.

ATKINS, James, D. D. a learned Scotchman, of Kirkwall in Orkney, educated at Edinburgh and Oxford, and patronised by the marquis of Hamilton. He was made bishop of Moray in 1677, and afterwards translated to Galloway. He died at Edinburgh, October 28, 1687. He wrote against the presbyterians; but his treatises are now unknown.

ATKINS, Sir Robert, was descended from the ancient family of the same name in Glocestershire. He was educated at Baliol college, and after being made a knight of the Bath, and taking his degrees in law, he was made a judge of the court of Common Pleas, 1672, which he resigned, in 1679, through disgust at the conduct of the government. He showed his impartiality on the bench, though his mind was occasionally tinctured by superstition; and at the revolution, which he favored with all the ardor of a patriot, he was made Lord chief baron by William. In June 1695 he resigned his high office, and spent the last fourteen years of his life in peaceful and dignified retirement at Saperton Hall in Glocestershire. He died in the beginning of 1709, aged 88, leaving behind him a character of great probity, and repeated instances of unshaken attachment to the freedom and constitution of England. He was twice married, and his only son, Sir Robert Atkins, inherited his virtues, and was for a long time representative of the county. He published, in folio, the history of Glocestershire, from the materials collected by Dr. Parsons; and died 1711, aged 64. The writings of Judge Atkins are all on constitutional and juridical subjects, and are highly valued.

ATKYNS, Richard, a native of Glocestershire, educated at Baliol, and Lincoln's Inn. He suffered during the civil wars for his attachment to the royal cause, and spent above 1000*l.* in lawsuits, in twenty-four years, to establish the right of the king's grant in printing law books. He published on the subject his original and growth of printing, in 4to. and, five years after, his vindication, &c. He was unhappily married. He died in confinement in the Marshalsea, September 14, 1677.

ATRATUS, Hugh, or Black, called the phœnix of his age, from the great powers of his mind, and his unwearied application, was born at Evesham in Worcestershire, and was made a cardinal by Martin II. 1281. He died of the plague, six years after, author of genealogia humana—problemata—canones medicinales, &c.

ATTALUS I. king of Pergamus, was a great patron of learning. He died in his 72d year, B. C. 198.

ATTALUS II. son of the above, succeeded his brother Eumenes, 159, and reigned 21 years.

ATTALUS III. nephew of the second, died B. C. 133, in the fifth year of his reign. As he had no issue, he left all his possessions to the Romans.

ATTALUS, a native of Pergamus, who was burnt alive for the Christian religion, in the persecution of M. Antoninus, 177.

ATTENDULI, Margaret, a sister of Sforza, grand constable of Naples. When her brother was perfidiously seized, she armed her friends and domestics, and at their head made reprisals, and thus obtained the liberation of the captive.

ATTERBURY, Lewis, son of Dr. Atterbury, rector of Milton, Northamptonshire, was educated at Christ Church, and submitted to the republican visitors. He was, in 1654, made rector of Great Rissington, Glocestershire, and three years after, obtained the living of Milton Bucks. After the restoration, he took his degree of D. D. at Oxford. He was, on his return from London, drowned, near his house, December 7, 1693. He published three sermons.

ATTERBURY, Lewis, eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Westminster school, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was chaplain, in 1683, to the lord mayor, sir William Pritchard, and the next year became rector of Symel, in Northamptonshire, which he afterwards resigned, upon greater promotion. He succeeded as preacher at Highgate chapel, where he had officiated for the late incumbent, Daniel Lathom, and, by being one of the chaplains of the princess Anne, he recommended himself to favor, and was afterwards, 1707, pre-

sented to the living of Shepperton by the queen, and by the bishop of London to that of Hornsey, 1719, in which parish his own chapel was situate. His charitable disposition was strongly displayed in his studying physic for the benefit of the poor at Highgate, and distributing advice and drugs gratis. On the death of Dr. Sprat, the archdeacon of Rochester, he made application for the office, and as his brother was bishop of the see and patron, he expected no refusal; but he was disappointed and Dr. Brydges was nominated. He died at Bath, of a paralytic stroke, October 29, 1731, in his 75th year, and he was buried at Highgate. He was author of two volumes of sermons, and other tracts, and he left his collection of pamphlets, &c. to Christ Church. He gave 10*l.* a year to a master to instruct girls at Newport Pagnel, and left the bishop's son, Osborne, heir to his fortune. He had married the niece of Sir Robert Bedingfield knight, mayor of London, by whom he had three sons and a daughter, none of whom survived him.

Atterbury, Francis, bishop of Rochester, was born at Middleton Keynes, near Newport Pagnel, March 6, 1662; and after finishing his education at Westminster, he entered at Christ Church, where he became known by his wit and his learning. His poetical abilities were early displayed; and as a defender of the protestant religion, he also acquired celebrity. He was, however, unwilling to submit long to the confinement and sameness of a college life. Though distinguished in the society as a scholar, and a tutor, he frequently complained of the hardship of his situation to his father, and at last followed his advice, by marrying miss Osborn, a lady in the neighborhood, from whose distant relationship to the Leeds family, he expected preferment. On leaving Oxford, he was elected lecturer of St. Bride's, London, 1691, and soon after made chaplain to William and Mary. With the eloquence of a popular preacher, he possessed the obstinacy of a controversialist, and therefore his sermons and works when published, drew upon him the animadversions of Hoadly, of Bentley, of Wake, and others. His zeal, however, in the service of the church, and in support of the rights of convocations, was rewarded by the thanks of the Lower House of Convocation, and by a diploma of the degree of D. D. from the university of Oxford. Preferment and distinction were now heaped upon him; Sir John Trelawney, bishop of Exeter, gave him the archdeaconry of Totness, he became chaplain to queen Anne, and was, in October 1704, raised to the deanery of Carlisle. In 1712, he was made dean of Christ Church, though power and influence were exerted in favor of his antagonist, Dr. Smalridge; and the following year he attained the height of his ecclesiastical dignity, by being made bishop of Rochester, and dean of Westminster, at the particular recommendation of chancellor Harcourt. When George succeeded to the throne, the bishop was treated with coolness and indifference; and he resented the affront, and displayed his attachment to the house of Stuart, by refusing to sign the declaration of the bishops, and by opposing in the parliament, with vigor and eloquence, the measures of the government. This decided and hostile behaviour proved the beginning of his misfortunes. He was suspected of favoring the pretender, and August 24, 1722, he was arrested as a traitor, and confined in the Tower. Though the messengers treated him with rudeness and harsh incivility while they secured his person and seized his papers, yet the council behaved towards him with that candor, attention, and affability, which justice and impartiality recommend. March 23, 1723, a bill was brought in the house of commons to inflict penalties on Francis, bishop of Rochester, and he was ordered to prepare his defence. He declined using his influence among the commons, but, as he wrote to the speaker, he reserved the vindication of his conduct in that house, of which he had the honor to be a member. The trial lasted above a week. The bishop was supported by all the learning and the eloquence of the bar, and he spoke in his own cause with all the energy of the persuasive powers which he was known to possess; but he was condemned by a majority of 83 to 43 votes; and the king, on the 27th May, confirmed the decision of parliament. The bishop met the disgrace of banishment with unusual firmness and dignity; he took an affectionate leave of his friends; and, June 18, 1723, he embarked in the Aldborough man of war, and was landed at Calais, where he met lord Bolingbroke, whom the royal pardon recalled to England, upon which he observed with his usual facetiousness, "then his lordship and I are exchanged." It is to be lamented that persecution is not softened by the fall of an enemy. Atterbury, in his exile, was pursued with more vindictive rage than when in England. Access to him was denied to his family, without the king's sign-manual, and the favor was with difficulty obtained from the extortion of high fees. He wished to pass the remainder of his life at Brussels; but he was hurried to Paris, where he had the prudence to resist the solicitations of the pretender, and not concern himself with his secret negotiations. He was from thence carried to Montpellier, for two years; and on his return to Paris, worn out by the unkindness of mankind, and domestic sorrow on the loss of his daughter, in 1729, he died, February 15, 1732. His body was brought over to England, and deposited in Westminster Abbey, in a monument which, in 1722, he had prepared; but no inscription marks the spot, as his friends were unwilling that his name should be recorded on marble without mentioning that he died bishop of Rochester. He had by his lady, who died April 26, 1722, four children; Francis, who died an infant; Osborne, whose descendants are still alive; Elizabeth, who died in 1716,

aged 17; and Mary, who married Mr. Morice, and died 1729. However blamable his conduct may appear as a politician, it is to be remembered that those who have drawn his portrait have espoused a different cause. His good sense and his prudence forbid us to think that he formed any plot for the restoration of the Stuarts, to whom it is probable that he was attached from strong prejudices, from early habits, and from the temper of the times, which permit neutrality to no man; but it is certain, that he was offered the see of Winchester, and a pension of 5000*l.* if he would discontinue his opposition to the measures of Walpole, and it is known that the rejection of this mean offer hastened his downfal. His private character as a man was most amiable and exemplary; as a preacher, he was great and eloquent; and as a writer, his sermons, his letters, and other tracts, prove most decidedly, that he possessed piety, genius, flow of language, and erudition.

Atticus, Herodes, a celebrated orator born at Marathon. He was preceptor to Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Varus, and died at Marathon, 76 A. D.

Atticus, Titus Pomponius, a Roman, of the most amiable manners, who in the midst of civil wars and party animosities, maintained his independence, his character, and his possessions. He was respected by all parties, and his virtues and moderation deserved the general esteem. He died aged 77, B. C. 54.

Atticus, patriarch of Constantinople, was the enemy of John Chrysostom, whom he expelled from his see. He died 427.

Attila, king of the Huns, ravaged Gaul and Italy, and levied contributions from Theodosius and Valentinian, the Roman emperors. He died 453.

Avalos, Ferdinand Francis, d', marquis of Pescara, in the kingdom of Naples, was distinguished for his valor in the service of Charles V. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, 1512, and employed the hours of his captivity in writing a dialogue of love, addressed to his wife, the virtuous Victoria Colonna. His abilities contributed much to the battle of Bicoque, the recovery of the Milanese, and the victory of Pavia. It is said that the pope wished to gain him to his cause by the promise of the kingdom of Naples. He died without issue, at Milan, 4th November 1525, aged 36.

Avalos, Alphonso d', marquis del Vasto, was the heir of the preceding, who was his relation. He assisted bravely the arms of Charles V. in Italy; but he was defeated at Cerisoles, 1544, and died 31st March 1546, aged 42.

Avantio, John Marion, a learned civilian, who left Rovigo when his brother had been assassinated there, and settled at Padua, where he acquired great reputation. He died 2d March 1622, aged 58. He wrote a poem, and left a manuscript of an ecclesiastical history, and concilia de criminalibus rebus, &c. His son, Charles, distinguished himself as a physician, and by his annotations on Bap. Fiera, published after his death at Padua, 1649, in 4to.

Aubert, Peter, a French lawyer, who died 1733, aged 91. He left to his native city, Lyons, where he had exercised various civil offices, his valuable library. He was author of retour d'isle d'amour, a romance—2 vols. of *factums*, in 1710—an edition of Richelet's dictionary, 3 vols. folio, 1728, &c.

Aubert, William, a native of Poitiers, advocate at Paris, where he died, 1601. He was author of some works of merit.

Aubert du Bayet, N. a French officer engaged in the American war. At the revolution he distinguished himself in favor of the popular cause, in the national assembly, at the defence of Mentz, in 1793, and in the war of la Vendèe. He was afterwards ambassador at Constantinople, and died of a fever, brought on by excess and intemperance, 17th December 1797.

Aubertin, Edme, minister of the reformed church at Charenton, and afterwards at Paris, in 1631, died at Paris, 1652. He was author of a work on the eucharist of the ancient church, fol. 1633, which was attacked by Arnauld and others.

Aubery, or Aubry, John, a physician of Bourbonois, author, among other things, of a curious and learned work called l'antidote de l'amour, 1599, in 12mo. and of an apology for physic, Latin, printed, Paris, 1608, 8vo.

Aubery, Anthony, a lawyer of Paris, remarkable for his uncommon application to study, from 5 in the morning till 6 in the evening. His works, the principal of which are, his history of Richelieu, 2 vols. folio, 1660, and Mazarin, 4 vols. 12mo. 1751, and of the cardinals, 5 vols. 4to. 1642, are not possessed of superior merit, though they contain historical anecdotes and judicious remarks. He wrote besides a treatise on the pre-eminence of the kings of France, 4to. 1649, and on the French king's pretensions to the empire, 4to. 1667. He died of a fall, 1695, aged upwards of 78.

Aubery, Louis, sieur du Maurier, travelled with his father, who was ambassador to Holland, and visited Poland, Berlin, and Rome. After a few years passed at court, he retired to lead a life of literary and philosophical ease at his country seat, where he died, 1687. His memoirs on the history of Holland, 2 vols. 12mo. 1682, are often quoted, and are truly valuable. His grandson published, in 1737, his memoirs of Hamburgh, Lubec, Holstein, Denmark, and Sweden.

Aubespine, Claude de l', was descended of a noble family in Burgundy. He was usefully employed in the service of Francis I. Henry II. and his two successors, so that his advice often guided the measures adopted in the cabinet. He died in 1567, the very day after being consulted by Catharine de Medicis.

Aubespine, Charles de, marquis of Chateau-neuf, chancellor of France, was an able statesman, but proud and haughty in his

demeanor. He excited the jealousy of Richelieu and Mazarin, and though the favorite of the court, was imprisoned for ten years; and died 1653, aged 73.

AUBESPINE, Gabriel de l', an ambassador in England, and afterwards bishop of Orleans. He was a man of abilities, and wrote several things on ecclesiastical history, &c. He died 1630, aged 52.

AUBESPINE, Magdelene de l', wife of Nicolas de Neufville de Villeroi, was celebrated for her wit and beauty at the court of Charles IX. and his two successors. She died at Villeroi, 1596. She translated the epistles of Ovid, &c.

AUBIGNE, Theodore Agrippa d', a learned Frenchman, grandfather to madame Maintenon. He is said to have translated the Crito of Plato into French when he was only eight years old; but the improvement of his mind was checked by the death of his father, when he had attained his 15th year, so that he forsook letters for the court, and became the favorite of Henry IV. An uncourteous behaviour, however, rendered him soon unwelcome; and he retired to Geneva, where his abilities were courted and admired. His principal work is an historie universelle, 3 vols. fol. which merited to be publicly burnt by the parliament of Paris, because he treats the name of king with unbecoming harshness and studied contempt. He died at Geneva, 1630, in his 80th year. He wrote an account of his own life, which was printed 1731, besides two satirical pieces, the confession of Sancy, and the baron de Fæneste.

AUBREY, John, an English antiquary, born at Easton-Piers, in Wiltshire, November 3, 1625, or 1626, and educated at Malmsbury, where he had for his school-fellow the famous Thomas Hobbes, with whom he cultivated a long and sincere friendship. He entered as gentleman commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, and, four years after, 1646, was admitted of the Middle Temple; but his father's death checked his study of the law; and the various litigations which he had in succeeding to his paternal estates, not only reduced his property, but called him to more active pursuits. As a man of letters, he distinguished himself in the Monasticon Anglicanum, and preserved the remembrance of Osney abbey by a curious draught before it was destroyed; he corresponded with the most learned of the age; and assisted Anthony Wood with confidential materials. After the restoration, he visited Ireland. After being twice shipwrecked, he left his country for a short tour to Orleans; but misfortunes crowded upon him so that he parted with all his estates, and at last was reduced to indigence. His virtues and his learning, however, were not forgotten. Lady Long, of Drayton, received him with hospitality, and, under her protection, he continued his indefatigable labors in pursuit of antiquities and of natural curiosities. He died suddenly about 1700, and was buried at Drayton. His works are chiefly on antiquities, consisting of miscellanies on apparitions, magic, charms, &c. 1696 and 1721, 8vo.—a perambulation of the county of Surrey, 5 vols. 8vo. 1719, besides MSS in the Oxford museum.

AUBRIOT, Hugo, a native of Burgundy, famous as the builder of the Bastille by order of Charles V. of France, in 1369. He was accused of heresy, and became the founder of the sect which were called after him Hugonots, but for his error he was condemned to be confined for life between two bare walls, for which, however, he was set at liberty by the Maillotins, who rebelled against the power of the inquisition, and wished him to be their leader. He died in Burgundy, 1382.

AUBUSSON, Peter'd, grandmaster of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1476, was born at Lamarche, and died at Rhodes in 1503, aged 81, after having repeatedly signalized himself as a warrior against the besieging Turks, and as a statesman. He is however blamed for betraying to the pope prince Zizim, the brother of Bajazet, who had returned to Rhodes, trusting to his honor and protection. For this act of villany he was made a cardinal.

AUBUSSON, Francis d', duke de la Feuillade, was descended from the preceding, and distinguished himself in the wars of Flanders. He died suddenly, 1681.

AUDEBERT, Germain, a counsellor of Orleans, who, in a tour through Italy, celebrated Venice in a poem, for which he was honored by the Venetians with the order of St. Mark. He was ennobled by Henry III. and died 1598, aged above 80. His Latin poems were published in Hanover 1603, in 8vo

AUDEBERT, John Baptist, a French naturalist, born at Rochefort, 1759. As an engraver his merit was very great, and his application in the cause of science was indefatigable. He died 1800. His first performance was l'Histoire des Singes, des makis, and des galeopitheques, 1 vol. fol. 1802, and such was the execution of the work that he was introduced to the ablest artists and the most eminent persons of Paris.

AUDIFRET, Jean Baptiste d', a native of Marseilles, employed as ambassador to the courts of Parma, Modena, Mantua, &c. He died at Nancy, 1733, aged 76, author of an useful geography ancient and modern, in 3 vols. 4to. 1689.

AUDIFRET, Hercules, of Carpentras, was the preceptor of Flechier. He wrote orations, &c. and died 1659.

AUDIGUIER, Vital d', a native of Villefranche de Rouergue, known for his adventures in quest of independence. He was author of some romances, light poems, &c. 2 vols. 1614,—a treatise on duels 1617, &c. and was assassinated 1630.

AUDIUS, the founder of a sect in the 4th century, was banished into Scythia, where his disciples became numerous. He celebarted Easter like the Jewish passover, and considered the Deity as having a human form.

Audley, James lord, of Heleigh, Staffordshire, is distinguished for his valor in the wars of France under Edward III. at the battle of Poitiers. After deeds of heroism, he was so severely wounded that his attendants bore him with difficulty from the field. These high services were rewarded by the Black Prince, who bestowed on him a pension, and made him constable of Glocester castle, governor of Aquitaine, and Seneschal of Poictou. He was one of the first knights of the garter, and died about 1386.

Audley, Edmund, a descendant of the above, educated at Oxford, and successively made bishop of Rochester, Hereford, and Salisbury. He died 1524; and the honor of being chancellor of the garter, which he held, has passed, by the interest of bishop Seth Ward, to his successors at Salisbury.

Audley or Awdeley, Thomas, of a noble family in Essex, was called to the bar after an education at the university, and in 1529, his merits raised him to the chair of the house of commons. He was so subservient to the will of the capricious Henry, that he not only received from him the scite of Christ church priory, with the plate and lands belonging to it, but was appointed chancellor in the room of sir Thomas More. He also sat as judge at the trial of his dishonored predecessor, and at that of bishop Fisher, and easily consented to all the rapacious and cruel measures of his tyrannical master. He was a great benefactor to Magdalen, Cambridge, and died 1544.

Audran, Girard, son of an engraver of Lyons, perfected at Rome what he had learned at home, and at his return to Paris, engaged to finish the battles of Alexander by Le Brun. He gained great reputation by his art, as he was esteemed the most correct historical engraver that ever lived. Besides Alexander's battles he finished six sheets of the Cupola of Val-de-grace, from the designs of Mignard. He died 1703, aged 63. His uncle Charles was also an eminent artist, born at Paris, 1594. His works are marked with a K.

Audran, Claude, brother to Girard, an historical painter employed by Le Brun. He died at Paris, 1684, aged 42, professor of the academy of painting. His nephew, of the same name, excelled as a painter of ornaments. His best work is the 12 months of the year with the presiding deities. He died 1734, aged 49.

Audran, John, nephew of Girard, an engraver of Lyons. His principal works were the draught of fishes and the resurrection of Lazarus, from Jouvenet; the rape of the Sabines from Poussin; the coronation of Mary de Medicis; the departure of Henry IV. for Germany, &c. He died 1756, aged 89. This family has been particularly distinguished by painters and engravers. There were one or two still living in 1789, and still worthy of the reputation of their ancestors.

Aved, Jacques-André Joseph, a painter of eminence, son of a physician of Douai. A portrait of the ambassador of the Porte presented to Louis XV. procured him a name and distinction. He died at Paris, 1766, aged 64.

Aveiro, Joseph duke of, a Portuguese noble, who conspired with the Jesuits against king Joseph I. and, after shooting at the king, was seized and broke on the wheel, 1759.

Avenpaca, a Spanish moor, known as a Peripatetic philosopher, who attempted to reconcile and explain the Koran by the system of Aristotle, for which he was imprisoned at Corduba. He is author of a commentary on Euclid in the 12th century.

Avelar, a Portuguese painter, who became so rich by his profession that his name became proverbial.

Aventin, John, was born of obscure parents, 1460, at Abensperg, in Bavaria, and after studying at Ingolstadt and Paris, he became professor of the learned languages at Vienna and Cracow. He was made tutor to the duke of Bavaria's children, and increased his reputation by writing the annals of Bavaria, which were first published in 1554, by Jerome Zieglerus. In 1529, Aventin was violently seized and imprisoned, it is supposed, on a complaint of heresy, but as no charge was made against him, he was released from his captivity by his patron, and, though now 64, he began to think of marriage. In the effervescence of a heated brain, he consulted his Bible, and determined to take the first woman he met, which proved to be his own maid, deformed, poor, and ill tempered. By this union he had a son who died young, and a daughter who survived him. He died 1534, aged 68. He has been suspected by the Jesuits of being a Lutherian in disguise, but the imputation is against his writings and not against his religion, as his well known annals speak with freedom of the libertanism of the Catholic clergy.

Avenzoar, an Arabian physician of the 12th century, author of a treatise for the proper use of medicine. He was a follower of Galen. He died at Morocco, at the advanced age of 135. Dr. Freind speaks of his practice and of his abilities with great commendation.

Averanius, Joseph, a native of Florence, possessed of strong powers of mind. He acquired very rapidly an intimate knowledge of the learned languages, of mathematics and philosophy, and of law. Besides translating the works of Archimedes, in his leisure hours, he ascertained the momentum of bodies on inclined planes, defended Galileo's philosophy, and inquired into the swiftness and propagation of sound. As a lawyer he was patronised by Cosmo III. de Medicis, who made him professor of civil law at Pisa. He died 22d Sept. 1738, aged 76. There are four volumes of his dissertations on the Florentine academy, published by Anton. Francisco Gorio.

Averanius, Benedict, eldest brother of the preceding, was born at Florence, 1645, and early distinguished himself by his advancement in literature, and his familiar ac-

quaintance with the obscurest parts of Plato and Aristotle. He also cultivated poetry, but, by the direction of his father, he studied jurisprudence at Pisa, and in 1676, he was made Greek professor there by Cosmo III. and six years after, raised to the chair of humanity. He was universally respected for his learning, so that he was solicited by the university of Pavia to accept a professor's chair, and also by pope Innocent XI. who admired his genius. To improve and facilitate his style, he translated Sallust, Celsus, and other Latin authors into Greek, and wrote Greek elegies. In 1688, he published his orations, and died 1707. His dissertations delivered at Pisa, his orations, his poetry, and other works, were printed after his death, in 3 vols. fol. at Florence, 1717.—His younger brother, Nicholas, was also distinguished for his knowledge of jurisprudence, and of mathematics.

AVERDY, Clement Charles de l', a native of Paris, minister and comptroller of the finances under Lewis XV. was at one time the favorite of the people. Though he introduced the reform of abuses, and encouraged commerce and industry through the nation, his endeavors proved abortive in the midst of a luxurious court and of an unprincipled ministry; and in 1764, the measures which he was forced to recommend proved so unpopular, that he solicited and obtained his dismission. He retired to his country seat, where the revolution found him engaged in agricultural pursuits, and regardless of the polities and the prejudices of party. The recollection of his services and of his abilities was too powerful to suffer him to end his days in privacy; he was suspected, and consequently condemned and guillotined Oct. 1794, aged 74. He was author of the Code penal, 1752, 12mo.—the king's sovereignty over Britany 1765, 8vo.—memoirs about Robert D' Artois, &c.—experiments at Gambars his country seat on barley, &c. 1788, 8vo.

AVERROES, an Arabian philosopher born at Corduba, where his father was judge, under the emperor of Morocco. His knowledge of law, divinity, mathematics, and astrology was very extensive, and to this was added the theory rather than the practice of medicine. After being professor in the university of Morocco he was called away to succeed his father in the important office of judge, in Corduba, and soon after he was invested with the same powers in Morocco and Mauritania. So extensive an authority did not fail to raise enemies, jealous of merit and detractors of eminent talents; but the genius of Averroes rose superior to private envy. He possessed a firmness and patience of mind, which could distinguish and investigate the bias of human passions, and he was every where humane and liberal, so that the opulence which he derived from his marriage and from his posts was not heaped up, but generously dispersed for the relief of indigence and starving merit. The repeated attacks of malice however have too often prevailed, and Averroes is in the number of those whom superior virtues have not always shielded. He was at last represented by the nobility and doctors of Corduba, to Mansor king of Morocco, as a profane philosopher and a heretic, and the judge upon this accusation was insulted and imprisoned. Many of his enemies urged the necessity of capital punishment on so great an offender; but it was at last agreed by the doctors whom the monarch consulted that Averroes should retract. He was accordingly conducted to the gate of the mosque, bareheaded, where every one who entered indignantly spit into his face; after which he was asked by the doctors if he repented of his heresy, to which he replied Yes, and was discharged. He continued under disgrace, though permitted to read lectures at Fez, till the king discovered that his successor did not possess the same uprightness and virtue, and that the dignity of the law could be supported by none better than by Averroes. He was therefore restored to all his honors, though unwilling to leave the tranquillity of retirement, yet glad to find his innocence acknowledged by the people and the monarch. He died at Morocco 1206. As a judge he was humane and impartial, as a man he was friendly and charitable, so that it may be said that virtue is the growth of every climate and of every religion. In his private life Averroes was regular, and devoted much of his time to philosophical pursuits. He grew very corpulent, so that he eat but once a day. He was particularly fond of Aristotle, on whose works he wrote commentaries, and for which he was called the commentator. Ludovicus Vives however and others assert that he did not understand the writings of the philosopher, as he was ignorant of Greek and Latin, and received all his knowledge from a wretched translation from the Latin into Arabic. He also wrote a treatise on astrology, and made an epitome of Ptolemy's Almagest. The medical works of Averroes are scarce and above mediocrity, and of his numerous verses on amorous and light subjects very few remain. He looked back upon his youthful follies with regret; and though a Mahometan in religion, he exclaimed in the spirit of a Christian, "Would to God I had been born old, or that in my youth I had been in a state of perfection." The best edition of his works is that of Venice, 1608.

AVESBURY, Robert, an English historian, author of the history of Edward III. to the year 1356. The work was published by Hearne 1720.

AUGER, Edmund, a Jesuit, whose eloquence is found to have converted 40,000 protestants to the catholic faith. His disinterestedness was such that he refused promotion in the church and even a bishoprie. He died 1591, aged 61.

AUGURELLI, John Aurelius, a poet and philosopher of Rimini, who died at Trevisa, 1524, aged 83. He was professor of literature at Venice, and it was said of him by Paulus Jovius that he had a great genius in a

little body. He ruined himself by pretending that he had discovered the philosopher's stone, so that Leo X. to whom he dedicated his best poem called Chrysopœa, gave him a large empty purse, adding, he who can make gold, wants nothing but a place to keep it in. His poems were printed at Verona 1491, 4to. and 1518.

Augustin, Antony, a native of Saragossa, distinguished by his abilities, and employed by the pope as ambassador to England 1554, and afterwards as his agent at the council of Trent. In 1574 he was made archbishop of Tarragona, and so charitable was his deportment in this high station, that he did not leave enough wherewith to be buried, 1586. He was author of some treatises and of dialogues on medals, in Spanish 1587.

Augustine, Saint, a father of the church, born at Tagaste in Africa. He became, from a debauched youth, a steady and zealous Christian, and was made bishop of Hippo. He died 430, aged 76. His works, which are much esteemed, were edited 10 vols. fol. 1579 and 1690 Paris.

Augustine or Austin, Saint, first archbishop of Canterbury, was sent with 40 others by pope Gregory I. from Rome to convert the Britons to Christianity, and he landed in the isle of Thanet about the year 596. He met with a kind reception from king Ethelbert, and after making a number of proselytes he returned to Arles in France, where he was consecrated metropolitan of the English church. He fixed his seat at Canterbury, and by the directions of the pope he used with tenderness and moderation his new converts, by permitting them still to assemble in the temples which were now converted into Christian churches, and by only destroying the idols to which they paid the most solemn worship. The conversion of the whole nation however was a work of difficulty. Austin found adversaries unwilling to yield to reason and argument, and probably the disrespect which he shewed to the Britons in receiving their deputies sitting, and without the common forms of civility, irritated against his doctrines a people naturally superstitious, and strongly attached to the religious tenets of their forefathers. With too much haughtiness he insisted on their celebrating easter like the Romish church, and though he was lenient in some particulars, he was too sanguine in establishing the pope's supremacy among independent barbarians. Austin died at Canterbury 604, and superstition has ascribed miracles to his ashes. A festival was ordered in honor of him by the pope's bull in Edward IIId's reign.

Augustine, Leonard, commonly called Agostini, a learned antiquarian of Sienna in the 17th century. His valuable work called Le gemme antiche figurate, first published 1657, 2 vols. 4to. and 1707, four vols. 4to. has been universally admired, and was translated by Gronovius into Latin, printed at Amsterdam 1685, and Francker 1694.

Augustulus, Romulus, the last emperor of Rome, was son of Orestes who had deposed Julius Nepos. Young and unexperienced, he was unable to withstand the attacks of Odoacer king of Italy, and after the death of his father Orestes and the ruin of his country, he retired to Campania, where he spent the rest of his life in obscurity, maintained by a small pension.

Augustus, C. Jul. Cæs. Octavianus, the first Roman emperor, was born B. C. 62. He was educated under the care of his uncle Jul. Cæsar, and after his death, he had the artifice to conclude a treaty with Antony and Lepidus, and by thus establishing a triumvirate, he made himself absolute at Rome. His associates Antony and Lepidus were removed in consequence of quarrels and intrigues, and the young Cæsar, now sole master of Rome, was in the 36th year of his age called Augustus by the obsequious senate, and invested with the sovereign power. Thus raised to the highest elevation, he used his power with moderation and prudence, and all his measures tended to increase the glory and the triumphs, the comforts and the prosperity, of Rome. Augustus died at Nola A. D. 14, aged 76, and his memory was embalmed by the panegyrics of the poets and historians, whom with a lavish hand he protected and patronised.

Auhadi-Maragah, a musselman poet who put into Persian verse the Giam-giam, a book full of Mahometan spirituality. He was poor, but he was enriched by the presents of the emperor of the Tartars in 1319. His tomb is held in great veneration at Ispahan.

Avicenna, a famous Mahometan physician and philosopher, who early applied himself to the study of literature, to botany, arithmetic, and mathematics. At the age of 16 he was so far acquainted with physic that he visited patients with great reputation and success, and that he might still more improve his understanding, he applied himself to Aristotle's metaphysics, which, after reading 40 times, he gave up in despair as unintelligible, till by accident he met a beggar that offered him to sale a treatise of Al Farabius on metaphysics, which clearly opened to him the sense and the meaning of the Grecian philosopher, which he had so long studied in vain. He now acquired credit as a physician by curing the king of Khorassan, but his enemies raised a persecution against him, when the monarch's library was destroyed by fire, as he was foolishly accused of the mischief, that he might arrogate to himself all the learning which he had received from books. There have not been wanting persons to assert that all his celebrity arose from the superior talents of his master, to whom his mother had bound him as a servant on pretence of being deaf. The old man, as it is said, admired his fidelity and services, and left his papers open to his view, which the crafty pupil copied and sent to his mother, and after his master's death published as the result of his own knowledge and experience. In the opinion of Dr. Freind, who must be

considered as a judge, Avicenna had few merits, his writings are extracts from Galen, from Rhazes, and from Halyabbas; and he often confuses the nature or description of a disease by an affected display of learned terms. Avicenna died 1036, in his 56th year, with the character of a learned man but too much addicted to wine and to effeminate pleasures. His books on medicine and philosophy including his smaller tracts were in number about 100, now nearly all lost.

Avienus, Rufus Festus, a Latin poet, who translated Aratus' phænomena, &c. in the fourth century. His works were edited 12mo. Paris 1590, and 1731, 8vo.

Avila, Louis' d', a native of Placentia, general of cavalry under Charles V. at the siege of Metz 1552, of which the defence was conducted by the duke of Guise. He wrote memoirs of the African war, and of the wars of Charles V. against the protestants of Germany, printed 1546, and is censured by De Thou for his partiality.

Avila, Giles Gonzales d', historiographer to the Spanish king, died 1658, aged above 80, author of a Spanish history of the antiquities of Salamanca, the state of the churches in India, &c.

Avila, John d', a learned and pious ecclesiastic of Toledo, who died 1569, author of some spiritual letters, &c.

Avila, Sancho d', bishop of Murcia and afterwards of Placentia, distinguished himself by his piety. He wrote some theological tracts, and died 1626, aged 80.

Aviler, Augustin Charles d', a native of Paris, taken by the Algerine pirates as he was sailing from Marseilles to Rome with the view of enlarging his ideas of architecture. During his two years of captivity at Tunis he merited the thanks of the dey by producing the much admired plan of the mosque there, and on regaining his liberty he visited Rome, and afterwards beautified Montpellier by the erection of a magnificent gate in honor of Lewis XIV. He died at Montpellier, 1700, aged 47. He wrote a course of architecture in two vols. 4to. highly esteemed. He had before translated from the Italian Scamozzi's sixth book of architecture.

Aviron, James le Bathelier, author of commentaries on the provincial laws of Normandy published after his death, lived in the 16th century.

Avitus, Mark Mæcilius, a native of Auvergne, emperor of the West on the death of Maximus 455. His elevation was not attended by popularity and by virtuous actions; on the contrary he devoted himself to pleasure, and soon offended the senate, so that at the end of 14 months he was marked for disgrace and death. He fled from the hands of his persecutors towards the Alps, and died on the road. His daughter married Apollinaris Sidonius, an historian who embalmed the memory of his father-in-law.

Aulus Gellius, a Latin grammarian in the age of Trajan. His noctes atticæ are a valuable and interesting work.

Aumont, John d', count of Chateroux, marshal of France under Henry III. and governor of Champagne and Britany under Henry IV. He distinguished himself by his bravery, and fell at the siege of Comper near Rennes, 1595, aged 73.

Aumont, Anthony d', grandson of the preceding, was also marshal of France, and governor of Paris. He distinguished himself at the battle of Rethel, and died at Paris 1669, aged 68.

Aungerville, Richard, a native of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, educated at Oxford. He was tutor to Edward III. and for his services was raised to the see of Durham, 1333, and in 1334 made lord chancellor, and two years after treasurer. He was not only learned, but the munificent patron of learned men, and founded a library at Oxford. He wrote Philobiblos or the right use of books, printed Oxford 1599, and died at Durham, 1345, aged 74.

Aunoy, Marie Catharine Jumelle de Bernville Countess d', widow of count d'Aunoy, and niece of madame Desloges, is known as a voluminous writer of romances in a careless style, and with much affectation of the supernatural and marvellous. Her adventures of Hippolytus, earl of Douglas, and tales of the Fairies, are her best pieces. Her husband was accused of treason, and with difficulty cleared himself. One of his three accusers afterwards through remorse of conscience confessed the charge to be false. She died 1705.

Avogardi, Lucia Albani, an Italian poetess of Bergamo. Her pieces possessed such merit, that Tasso became her commentator. She died at Brescia, where she had married a Venetian nobleman.

Aurelian, son of an Illyrian peasant, was raised to the imperial throne of Rome, after Claudius II. His conquest of Zenobia is famous. He was assassinated 275.

Aurelius Victor, Sextus, a Roman historian of the fourth century, prefect of Pannonia and consul. His Roman history is much admired.

Aurelli or Arelli, John Mutio, a Latin poet, who closely imitated Catullus, but without following his feeble or indecent parts. He was made by Pope Leo X. governor of a place, where he was found dead soon after with his mule at the bottom of a well, 1520, and it is supposed that his oppression had drawn upon him this violent punishment from the inhabitants.

Aureng-zeb, great mogul, conspired with Morad one of his brothers against his father Shah-Gehen at Agra, and kept him in confinement till he caused him to be poisoned by one of his physicians. His brothers Morad and Dara were destroyed with equal cruelty, and he became master of a large dominion, which he extended by the conquest of Decan, Visaponr, Golconda, and nearly the whole Indian peninsula. A power acquired by perfidy and bloodshed, was maintained with vigor and equity, and though Aureng-Zeb did not escape the tortures of a reproaching conscience, he was mild in his

manners, and consulted the good of his subjects. As he had been cruel to his father, he dreaded retaliation from his sons, and lived himself constantly in his camp, in the midst of his soldiers. He died at Ahmednager, 1707, aged 89

Aureolus, Manius Acilius, a Dacian, who from a shepherd became a general, and had the meanness to cause his patron, Gallienus the emperor, to be assassinated. He was put to death at Milan 267, by the second Claudius.

Auria, Vincent, a native of Palermo, distinguished as a man of letters. He wrote several works in Latin and in Italian. The most esteemed of his writings are his history of the great men of Sicily, in 4to. 1704, and his history of the viceroys of Sicily, fol. 1697. He died 1710, aged 85. He was born poor, but indigence is the mother of industry, and of distinction.

Aurificus or Orificus Bonefilius, Nicholas, a Carmelite of Sienna, author of several religious books. His best works is de antiquitate, and ceremoniis missæ in 8vo. He died the latter end of the 16th century, aged about 70.

Aurigny, Gilles d', an ingenious French poet of the 16th century, of whose private character little is known. His tuteur d'amour is a chef d'œuvre for fancy, ease, and elegance. It is with some others of his poems inserted in the annales poetiques.

Aurigny, Hyacintha Robiliard d', a Jesuit, born at Caen, and appointed regent of the college of Alencon. He wrote some chronological memoirs on history, valuable for their accuracy. He died 1719, in his 44th year.

Aurillon, Jean Baptiste Elie, a native of Paris, admired for his eloquence in the pulpit, his piety and his learning. He was author of some divinity tracts, and died 1729, aged 78.

Auriol, Blaise d', professor of the canon law at Toulouse, known by some poetical pieces, and treatises on jurisprudence. He was so terrified at the prediction of an approaching deluge, by a pretended prophet of his time, that he built himself a large ark in which, like another Noah, he hoped to survive the general calamity. He died 1540.

Aurispa, John, a native of Noto in Sicily, patronised and preferred by pope Nicholas V. He translated Archimedes, Hierocles' commentary on Pythagoras's golden verses, &c. and died in a good old age at Ferrara, at the end of the 15th century.

Aurocallus, Matthew, a native of Bohemia, professor at Wittemburg, and assistant to Luther in translating the Bible into German. He published a Chaldee and Hebrew grammar, &c. Basil 1539, and died 1543.

Auroux, Matthew, a lawyer, author of a curious commentary on the costume du Bourbonnois. He died about the middle of the 18th century.

† Ausonius, Decimus Magnus, a Latin poet of the fourth century, born at Bourdeaux. He was preceptor to Gratian, Valentinian's son, and wrote some admired poems.

Aussun, Pierre d', a distinguished officer in the French service at the battles of Cerisoles and Dreux. He died 1563.

Austin, William, a barister of Lincoln's Inn, author of hæc homo, or the excellency of women, partly extracted from Agrippa's book de nobilitate et præcellent. fœminei sexus He wrote also meditations on the fasts and feasts of the church, published after his death, folio, 1637.

Autels, Gillaume des, an indifferent French poet of Charolles in Burgundy, who died 1576 aged 47.

Auteroche, Jean Chappe d', was born at Mauriac, in Upper Auvergne, son of the lord Auteroche, and he early distinguished himself by his rapid progress in the acquisition of learning, which was aided by the advantages of rank and of opulence. His superior abilities, especially in drawing and mathematics, soon recommended him to public notice. The principal of his college, de la Tour, mentioned him to Cassini, and the philosopher found him equal to his great expectations. Auteroche was employed to survey the royal buildings, and he advanced his reputation by translating Dr. Halley's works, and displayed the accuracy of his calculations in his assiduous observations on the two comets which appeared in 1760. The transit of Venus over the sun's disk, on the 6th of June 1761, added still to his popularity. While Pinge was sent to the isle of Roderigo, the abbé Auteroche braved the rigors of the north, and fixed upon Tobolsk, the capital of Siberia, as the place for his observations. The appearance of the philosopher with his mathematical apparatus was viewed by the barbarian natives with astonishment and terror, so that the governor was obliged to protect his person with a guard; but the cause of science triumphed, and though the clouded skies seemed not to promise a favorable day, yet the transit became visible, and the exulting astronomer, who made his observations in the presence of the archbishop of Tobolsk, and other men of science, immediately dispatched a courier to Paris with the result of his observations. So much intrepidity manifested for the advancement of philosophy did not pass unnoticed by the empress of Russia; the abbé was invited to Petersburg, and the most ample patronage and the highest academical honors were to attend his settlement at Petersburg. The liberal offers were however rejected by the independent Frenchman, who prepared, in 1769, to view another transit of Venus, and crossed in a small vessel the Atlantic, eager to reach the coast of California, which was the place most favorable for the observation of the phænomenon. A pestilential disease had spread devastation over the country, but the abbé fearless of danger landed at St. Joseph, determined there to make his astronomical remarks against the advice of his friends. The 3d of June, the wished for day

Aurungzebe, see Aureng-zeb

arrived, the observations were completed, and the disorder seemed to respect the person of the abbé; but, however, three days after he was attacked. Yet he might have struggled against the violence of the disease, and survived the dreadful shock, had he not imprudently exposed himself to the air, and to the fatigue of observing an eclipse of the moon, on the very day that he took physic. His fate was now decided, he grew worse, and died August 1st, 1769, in his 49th year, a remarkable instance of indefatigable application unfortunately sacrificed to a too eager pursuit after knowledge. His papers were preserved by M. Pauli who accompanied him, and were presented to the world by young Cassini.

Authon, John d', abbot of Angle in Poitou, and of the same family from which sprung Barbarossa, was historiographer to Lewis XII. His history of France from 1490 to 1508 is very circumstantial and entertaining, though he is blamed by some for a coolness of narration, and a disinteresting detail of trifles occasionally interspersed with improbable facts. He died 1523. Part of his works was published by Godefroi, and the rest still remains in manuscript.

Antomne, Bernard, advocate in the parliament of Bourdeaux, was author of a commentary on the provincial law of Bourdeaux —of Censura Gallica in jus civile Romanum —of a comparison of the French and Roman law, &c. He died 1666, aged 99.

Autreau, Jacques d', a painter of Paris, who, at the age of 60, began to write for the stage. His pieces were favorably received, and though they were deficient in intricacy of plot and action, yet they were admired for vivacity, ease, and comic spirit. His works were published 1749, in 4 vols. 12mo. with a preface by Pelessier. The best known of his pictures was his Diogenes with a lanthern in his hand in search of an honest man, which he finds in a representation of cardinal de Fleury. Autreau lived in retirement, an enemy to the parade, bustle, and follies of life, and happy in his poverty. He died at Paris 1745, in the hospital of incurables.

Auvergne, Anthony d', a native of Clermont, director of the opera at Paris, and known as a very eminent composer, whose works are held in the highest admiration. He died at Lyons, 12th February 1797, aged 84.

Auvigny, N. Castres d', a man of great genius, born in the Hainaut, and intimate with l'abbé des Fontaines, who nurtured and directed his taste. He was an officer in the light-horse guards, and was killed at the battle of Dettingen, 1743, in his 31st year. His writings were numerous for his age, and all on historical subjects, the most admired of which are his lives of illustrious Frenchmen, 8 vols. 12mo.—his history of Paris, 4 vols. 12mo.—besides memoirs of madame Barneveldt, 2 vols. 12mo.—and histories of Rome and France abridged. He is authentic, though his style is occasionally too declamatory and romantic.

Auxentius, a native of Cappadocia, made bishop of Milan by Constantius, but excommunicated by a council at Rome. He was an Arian by principle. He died 374.—Another of the same name was so violent in his tenets that he challenged St. Ambrose to a public disputation which he as prudently rejected.

Auzont, Adrian, a native of Rouen, known as a mathematician He is said to be the inventor of the micrometer in 1667, the merit of which, however, is claimed also by the English. He first suggested the idea of applying the telescope to the astronomical quadrant, though some attribute it to Picard. He died 1691. He wrote a treatise of the micrometer, printed 1693, folio.

Axereto or Assereto, Blaise, a celebrated Genoese admiral who defeated Alphonso V. king of Arragon, in a naval battle, 1435, and took him prisoner.

Axiothea, a female philosopher in the age of Plato, whose lectures she attended in man's clothes.

Axtel, Daniel, a colonel in the parliamentary army, of whose private character few circumstances are known. He was strongly infected with the puritanical tenets of the times, and so firmly convinced of the justice of the cause of the parliament, that from a grocer he became a soldier, and by his good conduct rose to the place of colonel. He was one of the officers employed at the trial of the king, and his behaviour showed that he had not preserved much reverence for fallen majesty. He afterwards went to Ireland, but being dissatisfied with the conduct of Henry Cromwell, the lord lieutenant, he gave in his resignation, till the expulsion of the second protector and the restoration of the old parliament called him again to action. He was however opposed by Monk and dispossessed of his command, and after supporting general Lambert against Ingoldsby, he was obliged to fly, but was soon taken and committed to the tower. He was the 50th of the 52 excepted from the bill of indemnity, and he was accordingly tried as being concerned in the king's murder. It was sufficiently evident that he had acted with unusual severity against the king, and that he had been concerned in his execution, and therefore he was sentenced to be hanged at Tyburn, which sentence was executed on the 19th October 1660. Axtel in his last moments showed great firmness of mind, and attempted to justify his conduct to the spectators. His head was set up at the end of Westminster-hall, and the limbs exposed in other places. He left a widow and seven children, for whom he had provided in the days of his prosperity a sufficient subsistence.

Ayesha, daughter of Abubeker, was the most beloved of the wives of Mahomet, though she bore him no child. After his death she opposed the succession of Ali, but, though violent and revengeful, her character was respected, and when taken prisoner, she was dismissed without injury. She died 677, aged 67.

Aylesbury, Sir Thomas, a native of London, educated at Westminster school and Christ Church, where he took his master's degree. His abilities as a mathematician and man of science recommended him to the duke of Buckingham, by whose influence he was made a baronet, and master of the mint. During the civil wars he suffered much from the virulence of the persecution of the parliament, and on the king's death he retired to Flanders, where he died 1657. In his public character he was a great patron of literature; and among his friends particularly was Thomas Harriot, and also Thomas Allen who intrusted his MSS. to his confidential care. His daughter married lord Clarendon.

Aylesbury, William, son of the preceding, was born at Westminster, and like his father, educated at Westminster school and Christ Church. Charles I. who knew his merits, appointed him tutor to the young duke of Buckingham, and his brother lord Francis Villiers, with whom he travelled, and on his return he was made groom of the royal chamber, and encouraged to translate d'Avila's history of the civil wars of France, which appeared in London, folio, 1647, and 1678. The civil wars reduced him from comfortable independence to poverty, and he passed to Jamaica, where he died about 1657. While in Italy it is said that he was nearly murdered by two assassins, who mistook him for another person against whom their weapons were directed.

Aylett, Robert, a master in chancery, of Trinity-hall, Cambridge, L. L. D. 1614. He wrote Susanna, or the arraignment of the two elders, in 8vo. 1622, and divine and moral speculations in verse—the Britannia antiqua illustrata, though ascribed to him, was supposed to be written by his nephew, Aylett Sammes, as he did not possess sufficient labor and learning for the execution.

Aylin, John, author of the history of Friuli, found in Muratori's antiquitat. Ital. medii ævi, Milan, 1740, was an Italian writer of the 14th century.

Aylmer, John, was born at Aylmer-hall, in Norfolk, 1521, and patronised by the marquis of Dorset afterwards duke of Suffolk, who maintained him at Cambridge, and made him tutor to his children, among whom was lady Jane Grey. He warmly espoused the cause of the reformation, so that his pulpit eloquence was instrumental in converting many of the people in Leicestershire; but when Mary came to the throne, he had shown himself too zealous against popery to be safe in England, and therefore he fled to Strasburg and Zurich till the elevation of Elizabeth recalled him home. He was one of the eight divines appointed to dispute with the same number of Catholics; but though his learning was great, and his zeal unceasing, he received little preferment, because it is said he had with some asperity reflected upon the indolence of the bishops and their excessive incomes. His abilities, however, were at last rewarded, and he was made bishop of London when Sandys was translated from that see to Canterbury. It is, however, a strong reflection on his character, that he sued for dilapidations and with great earnestness his predecessor, who had been warm in his recommendation of him to a diocese, and recovered 900*l.* or 1000*l.* His attention as a bishop was exemplary, he watched with a jealous eye over the dignity of the clergy, and none but deserving characters were admitted candidates for orders. During the plague the bishop's humanity was eminently conspicuous. By his orders the sick were visited by his clergy, every possible comfort was liberally administered, and books with directions to prevent the spreading of the contagion were freely circulated at his expense. In his last years he wished to exchange his diocese for Ely or Winchester, but when this could not be effected, he hoped to resign in favor of Dr. Bancroft, which the latter rejected. He died at Fulham, 3d of June, 1594, aged 73. He was a man of great learning, strong sense, of a warm independent temper, eloquent and popular as a preacher, and as a bishop, rigid in enforcing punctuality and subordination, so that the puritans and anabaptists whom he opposed, have described him as intolerable in his conduct, virulent in his language, and tyrannical over his inferiors. Though economical he loved magnificence, so that his household consisted of 80 persons. He married Judith Buers, by whom he had seven sons and two or three daughters. He died rich, but his successor obtained dilapidations. He has been accused of avarice in cutting down the woods which belonged to his diocese, to the amount of 1000*l.* to the hurt of his successor, and in consequence of a representation to the council of the circumstance, the queen enjoined him to desist. He was author of an answer to Knox's blast against the empire of women.

Ayloffe, Sir Joseph, bart. was descended of an ancient Saxon family, seated at Bacton Alof, near Wye, in Kent, in the reign of Henry III. He was educated at Westminster school, and St. John's college, Oxford, and became eminent for his learning and his knowledge of the history and antiquities of his country. He intended to write the history of Suffolk, but he dropped the intention from the deficiency of the materials promised to him, and in 1747, he circulated proposals for a translation of the French encyclopædia with additions and a large collection of articles concerning the history and antiquities of Great-Britain, in 10 volumes 4to. price 9*l.* 9*s.* but after the first volume was published, the prosecution of the work was laid aside for want of sufficient patronage. Sir Joseph was elected vice-president of the antiquarian society, and his various publications on the antiquities of England, and on local history, and on different monuments, proved how well he deserved the public favor. He married, in 1754, Mrs. Margaret Railton, widow, by

whom he had an only son who died of the small pox, at Cambridge, in his 21st year, December 19th, 1756, and the father died at Lambeth, April 1781, aged 72, and was buried with his father and son in the vault of Hendon church. His manuscripts were sold after his death. On the establishment of the paper office, he was the first in the commission; he was also secretary to the commissioners for the building of Westminster-bridge. Besides various papers in the Archæologia, he published calendars of the ancient charters in the Tower of London, 1772, 4to.—additions of Leland's collectanea, 9 vols. 8vo.—liber niger Scaccarii, 2 vols. 8vo.—Hearne's curious discourses, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

Aylon, Luke Vasques d', a Spaniard engaged in the discovery and conquest of America. He made an expedition into Florida, 1520, and is supposed to have perished in a second voyage to the same place.

Aymar, James, a peasant of Dauphiné, who acquired some reputatio by pretending to discover secrets, hidden treasures, robberies, &c. by means of a sacred wand. His fraud was discovered, and he retired again to obscurity. De Vallemont, however, wrote a book on his divining rod. He died 1708, in his 46th year.

Aymon, John, a Piedmontese who embraced the tenets of Calvin in Holland, and afterwards returned to the Romish church under the patronage of the cardinal de Noialles, who procured for him a pension. He was permitted access to the king's libra y at Paris, but he dishonorably abused the confidence reposed in him by conveying away some of the books, and among others the manuscript original of the synod of Jerusalem, held 1672 This he printed in Holland with other pieces, under the name of monumens de la religion des Grecs, et de la fausseté de plusieurs confessions de foi, 1718, in 4to. This was answered and criticised with spirit and ability by Renaudot. He wrote besides some treatises on ecclesiastical history, especially les Synodes nationaux des eglises reformées de France, 1710, 2 vols. 4to.—tableau de la cour de Rome, 1707, 12mo.—the letters of Cyril, Lucar, &c.

Ayres, John, an English penman of considerable eminence, of whose life few particulars are known. He was in the household of sir William Ashurst, lord mayor of London, 1694, to whom he dedicated his arithmetic made easy, a popular work of which a 12th edition appeared 1714. His tutor to penmanship, engraved by John Strut, was published 1695, and inscribed to king William; and in 1700 appeared his Paul's school round hand. He lived at the hand and pen in St. Paul's church yard, where he published several other works on penmanship.

Ayrmin or Ayermin, William, a native of Lincolnshire, made chancellor of England by Edward III. and afterwards treasurer. He was also sent as ambassador to Rome, where, by his intrigues, he obtained the nomination to the vacant bishopric of Norwich from the pope, which so offended the king, that he refused for a long time to admit him to his see. He died about 1387.

Aysa, a Moorish female, taken prisoner by the Spaniards under Charles V. at the siege of Tunis. She rejected with noble indignation the offers of Muley-Haseen who wished to redeem her from captivity, and observed that as he had been stripped of his kingdom, she disdained to owe her liberty to so great a coward.

Ayscough, George Edward, son of Dr. Ayscough dean of Bristol, and of Anne, fifth sister of lord Lyttleton, was an officer in the foot guards, and distinguished by his literary accomplishments. He wrote Semiramis a tragedy, 1777, and on his return from the continent, which he visited for the benefit of his health, he published letters from an officer of the guards to his friend in England, with some account of France and Italy 1778, 8vo. He fell a victim to a rapid consumption 14th Oct. 17 9.

Ayscough, Samuel, an indefatigable compiler. He was born at Nottingham, where his education was begun under the care of Mr. Johnson, till the misfortunes of his father rendered his further progress in learning impossible. From the mean occupation of servant in a mill, young Ayscough was drawn by the friendship of a school-fellow who knew his merit and his industry, and he was in 1770 admitted into the British museum, and some time after obtained the office of under librarian. His time was usefully employed in this noble national establishment, and he made a correct catalogue of the MSS. of the collection. He also assisted in the arrangement of the papers in the Tower, and made an index to the first 56 vols. of the Gentleman's Magazine, to the Monthly Review, to the British Critic, to Shakspeare, and to other popular works. He wrote besides remarks on the letters of an American farmer, &c. He was for some time curate of St. Giles's in the Fields, and he began in 1790 to preach the Fairchild lecture on Whit-Tuesday, founded in Shoreditch church, before the Royal Society, which he continued for 14 years. In 1804 the lord chancellor gave him the living of Cudham in Kent, but the appointment came too late to a man who deserved, for his indefatigable industry and correct conduct, better preferment, for he died the next year.

Ayscue, Sir George, a gallant English admiral descended from an ancient family in Lincolnshire. He was knighted by Charles I. but in the civil wars he declared for the commonwealth; and when the fleet revolted to prince Rupert, he brought his ship, the Lion, into the Thames, and was rewarded for his attachment to the parliament with a command on the Irish station, where his valor and experience greatly contributed to the reduction of Ireland. In 1651 he reduced Barbadoes, and the next year he defeated a Dutch fleet, and soon after, in consequence of his dispute with Blake, he retired from the service to command the fleet of Charles Gus-

tavus king of Sweden. After the restoration he was promoted in the English navy, and in 1666 commanded the Royal Prince, the largest ship in the world; when, during a desperate fight of four days with the Dutch fleet, he unfortunately, after performing repeated acts of heroism, struck on the Galloper Sand, and was, against his will, obliged by his crew to surrender. The Dutch, proud of their captive, carried him from town to town as a spectacle to the people. Sir George after this never went again to sea, but lived and died in retirement.

Azariah or Uzziah, king of Judah after Amaziah, B. C. 810, was at first a good and popular prince, but afterwards became an idolater, and died a leper.

Azarias, a rabbi, author of a Hebrew work called the light of the eyes, containing various historical miscellaneous subjects, besides Aristeas' letter on the Septuagint translated into Hebrew. The work was printed at Mantua 1574.

. Azevedo, Ignatius, a Portuguese Jesuit born 1527. He relinquished the independence of a large fortune to embark as a missionary to India. The vessel in which he was was attacked by pirates, and he and his 19 companions were massacred by the barbarous enemy 15th July 1570, near Palma. This cruel event was felt and lamented through Europe, and Azevedo was proclaimed a martyr by a papal bull.

Azaicueta, Martin, surnamed Navarre, a lawyer, born 1494 at Verasoa, near Pampeluna, distinguished as a professor in various universities. He died at Rome 1586. His works appeared at Lyons, 6 vols. folio, 1597.

Azorius, John, a native of Lucca near Carthagena, who became eminent among the Jesuits, as a public professor, at Alcala, and at Rome. He wrote Institutionum moralium, 3 vols. folio in cantieum, &c. and died at Rome 1603.

Azzi De Forti, Faustina, a native of Arezzo, distinguished for her poetical talents, and admitted into the academy of Arcadia under the name of Eurinomia. She published a volume of Italian poems, and died May 4, 1724.

Azzo, Portius, a native of Bologna, made professor of law there 1190. He is author of a summary of the code, and the institute, much esteemed. He died 1220.

Azzoguidi, Valerius Flaccus, a learned antiquarian of Bologna. He wrote on the origin of the town of Bologna, and the chronology of the first king of Etruria, and on the age of the patriarchs mentioned in Genesis. He died at Bologna, 1728, aged 77. There were two other authors of that name, of no great celebrity.

Azzolini, Lawrence, secretary to pope Urban VIII. and bishop of Narni, died 1532. He wrote an admired satire against debauchery, 8vo. His relation, Decio, was raised to the dignity of cardinal by Innocent X. He wrote political aphorisms, and was the favorite of Christina queen of Sweden who left to him all her property. He died 1689, aged 67.

Baahdin, Mahomet Gebet Amali, a learned Persian, author of a summary of civil and canon law, which was completed and enforced through Persia by the command of Abbas the great.

Baan, John de, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem 1633. He studied under Bekker, and acquired so much celebrity, that Charles II. and all the royal family were painted by him. After some residence in England, he went to Italy, where he was patronised by the grand duke of Tuscany. His talents were so great, that he excited the jealousy of inferior artists, and one of them nearly succeeded in stabbing him to the heart. This ingenious man, whom his pencil had rendered rich and independent, died at Amsterdam 1702. His son James was also an artist of eminence, who followed king William into England at the revolution, and died 1700, aged 27.

Baarsdorp, Cornelius, author of Methodus universæ artis mediciæ, 5 vols. folio, Bruges 1538, was patronised by Charles V. to whom he was physician and chamberlain.

Baart, Peter, a Latin and Flemish poet and physician, author of the Flemish Georgies, a poem in imitation of Virgil, and highly commended by his countrymen, but with undiscerning partiality. He wrote also another poem, called le Triton de Frise. The year of his death is unknown.

Baba, a Turkish impostor. He anounced himself in 1260, in the town of Amasia, as the messenger of God; and when opposed by the Turks, he collected a number of adherents, at whose head he laid waste the fairest portion of Natolia. He was at last overpowered, and his sect totally dispersed.

Babek, a Persian, who in 823 assembled a multitude of fanatical followers, with whom he defeated the troops of the caliph Almamon. He was conquered by the next caliph, and after being led about on an elephant through the streets of Samara, his hands and legs were cut off, and he expired in the midst of the greatest agonies. One of the ten executioners who followed him declared that he had himself put to death not less than 20,000 men.

Babacouschi, the surname of a mufti of Caffa in the Taurida, author of a political treatise called the friend and favorite of princes. He died 783 of the hegira. Another of the same name and place died 974,

author of a book of moral essays called the Garden of Anemones. Both productions are probably by the same pen, from a mistake in the figures of the hegira, from the negligence of copyists.

Babeuf, Francis Noel, a native of St. Quintin. He was at first a menial servant in the family of a benevolent master near Roye, whose kindness in instructing him in reading and writing, he repaid by distressing him in an iniquitous lawsuit. He next became an attorney, and in the beginning of the French revolution, he escaped from the prison of Arras, where his dishonesty had immured him, to come to Paris, where, assuming the name of Gracchus, he published a paper called the Tribune of the people. By disseminating the most pernicious principles, and recommending the division of all property, he continued popular, and on the fall of Robespierre, he was regarded as a proper person to succeed the tyrant, and to guide the destinies of France, by shedding the blood of her virtuous citizens. This profligate character was at last denounced by some of his accomplices, and condemned to the guillotine. He suffered with great composure, 1797, aged 37. An account of his trial, in which he displayed great eloquence and astonishing firmness of mind, has been published in 3 vols. 8vo.

Babin, Francis, a native of Angers, known as a learned and virtuous ecclesiastic. He was divinity professor, and published the conferences of the diocese of Angers, 18 vols. 12mo. continued in 10 other volumes, by la Blaniere. He died 19th Dec. 1734, aged 85.

Babington, Gervase, a native of Nottinghamshire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. By the interest of Henry earl of Pembroke, to whom he was chaplain, he obtained preferment, and was at last raised to the see of Llandaff, and from thence translated to Hereford; and in 1597 to Worcester. He was a great benefactor to the cathedral library at Worcester. He died of the jaundice May 17th, 1610. He wrote notes on the five books of Moses, and expositions of the creed, &c. besides sermons published in folio, 1615 and 1637.

Babington, Anthony, a native of Derbyshire, known in English history for his conspiracy to assassinate, with other Roman catholic associates, queen Elizabeth, and thus to procure the release of the unfortunate Mary of Scots. This diabolical scheme was zealously undertaken in the hope that Mary would reward her deliverer by taking him to share her throne. The plot was discovered by Walsingham, and the conspirators suffered death, 1586.

Babur, grandson of Tamerlane, disputed with his elder brother Aly Doulat for the sovereignty, and in consequence of a treaty obtained the province of Georgia. He was afterwards engaged in bloody wars with his relations, and after a terrible battle he ordered the head of his brother Mohammed, who had fallen into his hands, to be cut off in his presence. He died 1471, in consequence of a violent fit of passion.

Babylas, a bishop of Antioch, put to death during the persecution of the emperor Decius, 251.

Bacai, the surname of Ibrahim Benomar, a learned mussulman, who died 885, of the hegira. He is author of several treatises on the manners of ancient philosophers, on the art of divination by numbers, the praises of poverty, a commentary on the Koran, &c.

Bacalani, the surname of Abubeere, the author of a book to explain the difficult passages which occur in the Koran.

Baccalar-y-sanna, Vincent, marquis of St. Philip, a native of Sardinia, who raised himself to consequence by his services to Charles II. and Philip V. of Spain, in his native country. He wrote The Monarchy of the Hebrews, which has been translated into French, 4 vols. 12mo.—and Memoirs of Philip V. 4 vols. 12mo. and died at Madrid 1726.

Baccali, a learned Mahometan, surnamed, from his learning, the ornament of the doctors. He wrote a book on the prayers of the Musselmans, and on the glory and excellence of the Arabs. He died in the year of the hegira 562, or, according to others, 573.

Baccelli, Jerome, a native of Florence, who translated the Odyssey into Italian seiolti verses 1558. He died before the completion of his translation of the Iliad.

Bacchetti, Lawrence, professor of medicine and jurisprudence at Padua, published dissertations on acids, alkalis, &c. and died 1708.

Bacchini, Benedict, a Benedictine of Parma, author of a literary journal which gave offence to his superiors. He retired to Modena, where he became librarian and historiographer to the duke, and afterwards he filled the chair of ecclesiastical history with ability. He published several very learned works, and made a collection for the history of the house of Este, which he left in the hands of Muratori. He died 1721, aged 70.

Bacchylides, a lyric poet of Cos, who florished about 452 B. C.

Bacchylus, bishop of Corinth in the second century, wrote a letter in the name of the bishop of Achaia, on the proper time for the celebration of the feast of Easter.

Baccio, Andreas, a native of Ancona, professor of medicine at Rome, and physician to pope Sixtus V. He wrote some learned and valuable treatises, de venenis et antidotis; de gemmis, de thermis, de naturali vinorum historia, &c. He died about the beginning of the 17th century.

Bracio, Francis Bartholomew, an historical and portrait painter of Florence, who died 1517, aged 48. His coloring and the elegance of his figures were much admired.

Bach, John Sebastian, a German musician, born at Eisenach. He was in the ser-

vice of the duke of Saxe Weimar, and was eminent for his skill in playing on the organ. His compositions are much admired. He died at Leipsic, 1754, aged 69. His sons, Charles and John, were equally eminent as musicians and composers.

Bachaumon, Lewis Petit de, a native of Paris, known as the author of secret memoirs, to elucidate the history of literature in France, in 36 vols. 12mo. and other works. He died May 1st, 1771.

Bachelier, Nicholas, an architect and sculptor, who, after studing at Rome under Michael Angelo, introduced at Toulouse and Lucca, the graceful and easy manner of his master instead of the heavy gothic which then prevailed. He adorned several churches by his sculpture, and was universally admired for the power of his chisel. He died after 1553.

Bachini, Bernardine, a Benedictine, born at Borgo San Domino. The weakness of his constitution obliged him to relinquish the pulpit, and in his learned retirement he composed some valuable books in Latin and Italian, a literary journal from 1686 to 1697, 9 vols. 4to. de sistrorum figuris, &c. and died at Bologne, September 1st, 1721, aged 70.

Bachovius, Reinier, a native of Cologne, who became eminent as a civilian. He left Leipsic, because his tenets as a Calvinist were disagreeable to the people, and afterwards he embraced the opinions of the Catholics, and was made professor at Heidelberg by the duke of Bavaria. He died 1614, aged 70. His son was professor also at Heidelberg, and died a good Catholic. He published exercitations ad partem posteriorem Chiliados Fabri, 1624—de actionibus, 1626—depignoribus & hypotheeis, 1627—disputat. de variis juris civilis materiis, 1604—In institutionum Juris Justinian. libros 4 commentar. 1628.

Bacici, John Baptiste Gauli, a native of Genoa who, at the age of 14, entered into the service of a dealer in pictures at Rome, where he saw and was patronised and instructed by Bernini. He soon became eminent as a painter, and particularly distinguished himself by drawing the portrait of a man dead for 20 years, whose features he gradually collected from the information of surviving friends, so that at last he produced a most perfect and complete resemblance. Though bold in his ideas and great in his colorings and his foreshortening, Bacici is occasionally blamed for incorrectness, and for want of taste in his draperies. The violence of his temper proved fatal to his family, in reproving his son before his companions he gave him a blow on the face, which so irritated the feelings of the youth that he threw himself into the Tyber, and left his father inconsolable. He died 1709, in his 70th year.

Backer, James, a Dutch portrait painter of eminence, who died 1560, aged 30.

Backer, Jacob, a portrait painter, born at Henlingen. His pieces are much admired. He died 1651, aged 42.

Backhouse, William, a Berkshire gentleman, educated at Christ Church. He left Oxford without a degree, and retired to his seat, where he devoted himself to alchemy and astrology, and had among his pupils and friends Elias Ashmole, who called him father. He died 1662. He was author of the pleasant fountain of knowledge, from the French, 8vo. 1644—The complaint of nature—The golden fleece, &c.—and he also invented the instrument called the Way-wiser.

Backhuysen, Ludolph, a painter of Embden, whose sea pieces were much admired. He died 1709, aged 78.

Bacon, Robert, an English friar, known at Oxford as divinity professor as well as by his opposition to Peter de Rupibus bishop of Winton, the favorite of Henry III. He visited Paris, and in 1233 was made treasurer of Salisbury cathedral. He wrote among other things the life of St. Edmund the primate, and died 1248, and was buried at Oxford.

Bacon, Roger, was born near Ilchester, of a respectable family, 1214. He was educated at Oxford, and visited Paris, the common resort of the learned of the times, and after taking the degree of doctor, and becoming monk of the Franciscan order 1240, he returned to his native country. A strong inquisitive mind soon raised him to consequence, and as he was liberally supported in his pursuits by the munificence of his friends, among whom were bishop Grostete, Rich the primate, Shirwood chancellor of Lincoln, and professor Fishacre, he made the most rapid strides in the advancement of science and philosophy. His experiments and his calculations were so far above the comprehensions of his age, that he was accused of magic; and the eagerness with which he studied astrology strongly supported the suspicion. The monks of his order grew jealous of his reputation, his works were rejected from their library, and the principals of the order was prevailed upon to imprison him. In his confinement Bacon composed his "Opus majus," addressed to the Pope, in which he hoped to prevail upon the pontiff to reform the errors of the church, or propose some efficient method to stop the power of scepticism and of antichrist. At last, after ten years of painful solitude, he was set at liberty by the interference of his friends, and the success of his application to the general of his order, Jerom d'Ascoli, who was lately raised to the papal chair, to whom he inscribed his treatise "on the means of avoiding the infirmities of old age." The remainder of his life was spent in academical repose at Oxford, where he died 11th June, 1294. Bacon is universally allowed to have been a man of superior merit, and his example and the vast acquirements of his mind in a barbarous age strongly evince with what success industry and perseverance may labor in the road of learning. The discoveries and the more accurate experiments of the moderns pay daily tributes of gratitude and reverence to this father of philosophy, and it is now manifest that to his comprehensive

mind were known many of the secrets which the toil and repeated efforts of succeeding ages have scarce brought to light. He was acquainted with the structure of an air pump and with the laws of optics, and the power of glasses; he knew the preparation of phosphorus, and he clothed in unintelligible language, the name of gunpowder, which he said was formed with sulphur, nitre and charcoal, as if he anticipated the devastation which its discovery by Schwart, some ages after, was to bring upon mankind. In his writings, which amounted to above 80 treatises, some of which are published and some preserved in manuscript in the libraries of Europe, he used an elegant and nervous style, and was always accurate in his observations on nature. His great knowledge of chemistry has been most satisfactorily proved by the experiments of Mr. Homberg. To his merits much praise is paid by Drs. Jebb, Browne, Boerhaave, Freind, Peter Shaw, &c.

Bacon, Sir Nicholas, keeper of the great seal under Elizabeth, and the descendant of an ancient Suffolk family, was born 1510. He was of Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, to which he became a munificent benefactor, and after travelling in France he studied the law at Gray's Inn. He was employed under Henry VIII. to whom he proposed a plan, which however was never adopted, for the erecting of a college to instruct young statesmen in all the branches of political knowledge. He was knighted by Elizabeth, and made keeper of the seals in the room of Heath archbishop of York; but as he favored the Suffolk succession he was treated with coldness, and suspected of assisting Hales in writing a tract to favor the claims of the dutchess of Suffolk against the rights of the queen of Scotland. He was, however, soon after reinstated in the queen's good opinion by the interference of sir William Cecil, and he died 20th February 1579. He was buried in St. Paul's, and his monument was destroyed by the great fire in 1666. By Jane Fernley his first wife he had three daughters and three sons, Nicholas, Nathaniel, and Edward; and by his second, Anne Cook, he left two sons, Anthony and Francis.

Bacon, Anne, second daughter of sir Anthony Cook, preceptor to king Edward VI. and wife of the preceding, was eminent for her learning, piety, and virtue. She translated from the Italian into English Ochine's sermons, and Jewel's apology for the church of England, from the Latin; and died about the beginning of the reign of James I. at Gorhambury, near St. Albans.

Bacon, Francis, viscount St. Albans, was son of sir Nicholas Bacon mentioned above, and was born at York-house in the Strand, 22d January 1561. He was early introduced at court; and after he had studied at Trinity college, Cambridge, under Whitgift, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, he accompanied, though little more than 16, sir Amias Pawlet, ambassador to the court of France, where, by his diligence and punctuality, he gave great satisfaction to the queen. During his travels, his father died; and as he found himself not master of the independence which he expected, he applied himself to the study of law at Gray's Inn; and, by the means of lord Burleigh, he obtained at court the reversion of the registership to the star chamber, worth 1600*l.* a year, which, however, he did not enjoy till twenty years after. Whilst at Gray's Inn, where he was chosen Lent-reader, he formed the plan and drew the outline of his great philosophical work, the instauration of the sciences; but neither his learning nor his abilities recommended him at court, as the favors of the queen were divided between the Cecils and the earl of Leicester, who was afterwards succeeded by Essex: and Bacon, unfortunately for his advancement, warmly embraced the cause of the latter. Elizabeth was sensible of his great talents, but neither her partiality nor the friendship of Essex could overpower the cold phlegmatic aversion of the Cecils, who represented Bacon as a speculative man, whose head was filled with philosophy, and not with political knowledge. The disappointment was great, and Bacon would have buried himself in a foreign kingdom, if his friends had not interfered. On the succession of James I. he rose into power, though still opposed by Cecil earl of Salisbury and by sir Edward Coke. He was knighted and successively made attorney-general, keeper of the seals, lord chancellor, and raised to the peerage. His elevation was not unattended by the envy of enemies; and he was soon accused at the bar of the house of lords by the commons of gross bribery and corruption. The king, who saw that not only Bacon but his favorite Villiers, was aimed at, advised his chancellor to make no defence, and promised him both protection and favor if he were condemned. Bacon, unhappily for his reputation, made no defence, and he was found guilty, 3d May, 1621, fined 40,000*l.* imprisoned in the Tower, and declared incapable to serve his majesty, and unworthy to retain his seat in parliament. Though there is some reason to suppose that Bacon listened to bribery, either by himself or his servants, in cases which were pending before him, yet it is remarkable that none of his decrees in chancery were afterwards set aside, as dictated by oppression, partiality, or falsehood; a fact that establishes his probity far beyond the power of interested declaimers, or venal panegyrists. The fine was remitted by the king; and though the disgraced chancellor determined to spend the rest of his life in privacy, yet he was restored to the public opinion, and sat in the first parliament called by Charles. At no time, either of elevation or disgrace, Bacon forgot the great object of his heart: he labored assiduously and earnestly for the establishment of his new philosophy. He died April 9, 1626, at lord Arundel's house, Highgate, of a fever, and was buried in St. Michael's church, St. Alban's, where sir Thomas Meautys, his secretary, erected

a monument to his honor. At the age of 40, Bacon married the daughter of alderman Barnham, of London, by whom he had no issue. The lady survived him 20 years. In his conduct, Bacon was generous and humane, for though he had a good income, 1800*l.* a year from his pension, and 700*l.* from his estates, his debts at his decease were found to amount to 22,000*l.* Bacon has been censured, and deservedly, for standing forth as the accuser of Essex, a man who had patronised and protected him. As a writer, his "novum organum scientarium," has, among his other performances, immortalized his name. He has introduced a new species of philosophy to enlighten and dignify man, to teach him how to think, and to lead him from error, from darkness, and false comprehension, to truth and to the most accurate conclusions. Bacon, however, as a philosopher, has met opponents, and Hume has not hesitated, in his comparison of his merits with those of Galileo, to raise the Italian far above the fame of his countryman. Bacon's works were collected in 5 vols. 4to. and beautifully printed by Bowyer and Strahan 1766, and in 1778 in 5 vols. 4to. and since, 10 vols. 8vo.

Bacon, Anthony, elder brother to the chancellor, distinguished himself for his great knowledge of politics, which, however, he did not display in the public service, as he was satisfied with the tranquillity of a more private station. He was very intimate with Essex, and he assisted him with his advice, in the midst of his distresses, and even resided for some time in his house, as he was unable from lameness to visit him frequently. He left his estate to his brother, the chancellor.

Bacon, Sir Nathaniel, knight of the bath, half brother to the chancellor, was distinguished as a painter in the style of the Flemish school. Some of his pieces are preserved at his seat at Culford, and at Gorhambury, among which a picture of himself by himself is much admired, and a cook-maid with dead fowl.

Bacon, Phanuel, was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He took his degree of D. D. 1735, and became rector of Baldon, Oxfordshire, where he died, January 2, 1783. He wrote, besides five plays, published in 1757, an elegant poem called "the artificial kite," first printed in 1719, and inserted in the Gentleman's Magazine 1758; and he was admired for the ready flashes of his wit and for his punning.

Bacon, John, an English sculptor, born at Southwark, 24th November, 1740. At the age of 15, he was bound to a china manufacturer at Lambeth; and in this employment he so distinguished himself by his assiduity, that in a little time the improvements of the manufactory were all the efforts of his genius. From the various models which were presented to his view, he laid the foundations of his future fame; and in his execution displayed such taste and correctness, that he obtained not less than nine premiums from the society for the encouragement of arts. He formed and carried into perfection the designs of making statues of artificial stone, and in 1763, he began first to use the instrument, since improved, by which he transferred the form of the model to the marble. He obtained, in 1769, the gold medal of the royal society, and was admitted an associate; and his manly figure of Mars increased, if possible, the high reputation which he had already acquired. His admired bust of the king, for Dr. Markham, to be placed in Christ Church-hall, Oxford, procured him the royal patronage. Another bust was also made for Gottingen university; and he was now considered as the only artist whose genius could delineate the group of lord Chatham's monument in Guildhall, and that of the celebrated Guy, for his noble hospital The other more remarkable productions of his chisel are Mrs. Draper's monument in Bristol cathedral, two groups at the top of Somerset-house, a statue of Henry VI. for Eton college, judge Blackstone's statue for All-soul's college, Chatham's monument in Westminster abbey, and the statues of Johnson and of Howard in St. Paul's cathedral An inflammation in the bowels proved fatal to this most ingenious artist, 4th August, 1799. He left a wife and eight children. The inscription over his grave declares, in his own words, that whatever he might have been as an artist, his belief in Christ is the only important thing now. The article on sculptor in Rees' encyclopædia was his elegant production.

Baconthorpe, John, a monk of Norfolk, called the resolute doctor. He wrote commentaries on the four books of sentences, a compendium of the law of Christ, &c. and died in London, 1346.

Bacoue, Leo, a protestant of Gascony, who became a convert to popery, and was the only one who as such obtained a bishopric under Lewis XIV. at the solicitation of the duke of Montausier, as the reward of his Latin poem on the education of a prince. He died bishop of Pamiers, 1694, aged 94.

Bacquerre, Benedict de, a physician, little known, but as the author of an excellent work, "senum medicus," printed at Cologne, 1675.

Bacquet, advocate to the king of France, wrote some ingenious law works, printed, Lyons, 2 vols. fol. 1744. He died 1597.

Bactishua, George Ebn, a Christian physician, noticed at the court of Almansor. As he had an old woman for his wife, the caliph sent him 3000 dinars, and three beautiful girls, as a present, which the physician sent back, observing, that his religion forbade him the use of more than one woman at a time. Almansor, pleased with him, sent him back to Korasan. His son Gabriel was also a physician in the household of Haroun Al Raschid.

Badakschi, a Persian poet under the caliph Moctafi. His divan, or collection of poems, is written upon the fortunes which attended the great men of the court; and he says, that the varied scene in human affairs ought

not to create surprise, as we see that life is measured by an hour-glass, and that an hour is always above and the other below in alternate succession.

Badasch, a commentator on the book of Ben Sarragi, on Arabic grammar. He died in the year of the hegira 528.

Badcock, Samuel, son of a butcher of South Moulton, was born February 23, 1747, and was educated, after his family, in the tenets of the dissenters, among whom he was intended for minister. During the period of his education, he imbibed some of the strong principles of the methodists on free grace, election, &c. which in his maturer years he totally abandoned. His first employment as pastor was at Wimborne, in Dorsetshire; from whence he shortly removed to Barnstaple, in Devonshire. In this new situation, he met some of Dr. Priestley's theological works, which he admired so much, that he paid a visit to the author at Calne, and afterwards corresponded with him. His vivacity, however, the modest elegance of his discourses, and the easiness of his manners and conversation, soon raised him enemies among a set of men who had embraced the rigid tenets of the nonconformists in the age of Cromwell, and he was ejected from his office, in 1777, on a scandalous imputation, which afterwards proved false, and highly reflected on his accusers. He retired to South Moulton, where he found his friends sincere, but his income small. In 1780, he began to write for the Monthly Review, and likewise published a small, but accurately penned, pamphlet on the topic of the day, the materiality or immateriality of the soul. As a reviewer, he distinguished himself by his critique on Madan's Thelyphthora, and the Chattertonian controversy; but when Priestley's corruptions of Christianity appeared, his observations upon it were so pointed, so forcible, and so well supported, that they drew an answer from the author in less than a month, in which the abilities of the unknown critic were candidly allowed to be great and respectable. Priestley found himself likewise attacked by archdeacon Horsley; and when Badcock, in the Review, praised the performance, the offended unitarian, who had discovered his anonymous antagonist, accused him of misrepresentation and gross illiberality. Badcock had the good sense not to reply. During his residence at South Moulton, he married the daughter of Samuel Wesley, master of Tiverton school, and brother to the famous John Wesley; and from the papers which he received by that connection, he published an account of the family. His literary character was now so well established, that his assistance was courted by Mr. professor White, who had been appointed Bampton lecturer at Oxford, in 1783; and from their united labors were produced those sermons which have been so much and so deservedly admired. What the extent of this connection was, has been a matter of controversy; but it must be allowed, even by Dr. Gabriel, who took up the pen with more warmth than prudence, that the professor claims unequivocally the whole merit of the plan and of the execution of the better part, and that what he wrote possesses equal strength, elegance, and energy, as what was furnished by his coadjutor. If Dr. White had been more punctual in his payment of a reward so justly deserved, his character might have been unassailed, and he might have securely reposed under the patronage of the great. In 1786, Badcock quitted the dissenters, and the following spring was ordained at Exeter, by bishop Ross. He engaged as assistant to Dr. Gabriel at the octagon chapel, in Bath, where he preached a much admired charity sermon, printed, but not published. He preached also before the judges at Exeter, in Lent, 1783; and the following May 19th, he died, of a bilious complaint, at the house of his friend, sir John Chichester, baronet, Queen-street, May Fair. His constitution was naturally weak, and he was frequently attacked by unpleasant and delirious headaches, which so much affected his spirits that he dreaded the loss of reason far more than death. The powers of his mind were strong and vivid, and his genius was exerted, with the liberality of his friends, to support him above the embarrassments of indigence.

Badens, Francis, an historical and portrait painter of Antwerp. He died 1603, aged 32.

Badew, Richard de, a native of Badow Essex. He was chancellor of Cambridge 1326, and laid the foundation of a college called University hall, which was destroyed accidentally by fire; and when rebuilt by the daughter of Robert de Clare, earl of Glocester, was called Clare-hall.

Badile, Anthony, an Italian painter of Verona, whose peices were admired for correctness and taste. He died 1560, aged 80.

Baduel, Claude, a protestant divine at Nismes, professor in Switzerland, where he died 1561. He wrote on theological subjects.

Baersius, or Vekenstil, Henry, author, among other things, of tables of the longitudes and latitudes of the planets, published 1528, was a painter and mathematician of Louvain, in the 16th century.

Baerstrat, a Dutch painter. His sea and fish peices were much admired. He died 1687.

Bafkarkah, the surname of Abn Zohal, a commentator on Euclid.

Bagdedin, Mahommed, author of a treatise on the division of superficies, published in a Latin translation by John Dee, was an Arabian mathematician of the 10th century.

Bagford, John, a native of London, originally a shoemaker, and afterwards a bookseller and an antiquarian, and a collector of old English books, curious prints, &c. He enriched the famous library of Moore, bishop of Ely, for which he was admitted into the Charter-house by the prelate. He died at Islington, May 15th, 1716, aged 65, and was buried at the Charter-house. His very valuable collection of books and antiquities, pro-

cured not only at home but abroad, was purchased by the earl of Oxford, and added to his library. He published proposals, 1707, in the Philosophical Transactions, for a general history of printing; and his manuscripts, though badly written, and worse spelled, may be consulted with advantage. Some of his letters and collections are preserved in the British Museum and in the public library of Cambridge. There was a print engraved of him, 1728, by George Vertue.

Bagger, John, made bishop of Copenhagen at the age of 29, in consequence of his extensive knowledge of oriental learning and of theology, was a native of Lunden, and died 1693, aged 47. He published some learned discourses in Danish and Latin.

Bagi, Zadeh, a Mahometan commentator on the book escharat, &c. who died the year of the hegira 1013.

Baglioni, John Paul, a native of Perugia, who usurped the sovereignty of his country, of which he was dispossessed by Cæsar Borgia. He afterwards served in the Italian armies, especially in the pay of Venice, and was at last treacherously invited to Rome by the pope, Leo X. who dreaded his intrigues, and cruely beheaded, 1520.

Baglivi, George, a native of Apulia, who, after studying at Padua, settled as professor of anatomy at Rome, where he died, 1706, in his 38th year. He possessed superior abilities in his profession, as is fully evinced by his compositions, all written in Latin, and first published in 1710, in 4to. He wrote a curious dissertation on the anatomy, &c. of the tarantula.

Bagnioli, Julius Cæsar, an Italian poet of Bagna Cabano, patronised by Michael Perreti, prince of Venefro. His best peices are the judgment of Paris, and the tragedy of Aragonois. He died about 1600.

Bagoas, an Egyptian eunuch, in the service of Artaxerxes. He was put to death by Codomannus, 356.

Bagshaw, William, a native of Tidswell, educated at Corpus Christi college, Cambridge, and minister of Glessop, which he resigned in 1662, for not submitting to the act for uniformity. He continued to preach privately, as he was eloquent and popular, and a large meeting-house was erected for him at the revolution. He wrote several valuable treatises; and died 1703, aged 75.

Bagshaw, Edward, M. A. a student of Christ Church, Oxford, for some time assistant at Westminster, under Busby. He was ordained by Brownrigg bishop of Exeter, but proved so violent in his principles that he was imprisoned for nonconfomity, and died in New-gate, 1671. He was a man of abilities, and wrote Dissertationes duæ Antisocinianæ, 4to.—de monarchiâ absolutâ dissertatio politica, &c.

Baguri, a Mahometan, author of a book on intemperance and convivial companies. He died 679 of the hegira.

Baha, a learned Mussulman, surnamed the ornament of justice and religion, and regarded as a saint and a worker of miracles. He died 857 of the hegira, at Hafara.

Bahali, a Mussulman, author of a book on the derivation of Arabic names. He died in the 220th year of the hegira.—Another, who abridged a treatise on the diversity of opinions of Mahometan doctors. He died the 321st year of the hegira.

Bahar al hefdh, or the sea of memory, wrote a treatise on the manners and qualities of princes, and died in the year 255th of the hegira.

Bahier, John, a priest of the oratory, born at Chattillon. He wrote some Latin poems on various subjects, inserted in the collection of de Brienne; and died 1707.

Bahram, a brave general, under Chosroes I. or Nushervan, and under his son Hormouz, whom he deposed, to seat himself on his throne. His usurpation was checked by Chosroes, the son of Hormouz; and, when defeated, he fled to the the great khan, by whom he was afterwards put to death.

Bahrdt, Charles Frederic, M. A. a native of Bisschosswerda, who studied at Leipsic, and assisted his father, who was there divinity professor. An intrigue drove him from Leipsic to Erfurt, where he gave lectures on biblical antiquities; and he then removed to Giessen, and afterwards to Durkheim. Here, as preacher to count Von Leiningen Dachsburg, he opened a house for the instruction of youth, which he called Philanthropinum; but his plans failing, he went to Holland, and then to England, where he obtained four pupils. On his return to the continent, he found that his conduct had given offence at Vienna, and therefore he retired to Prussia, and next settled at Halle, as an inn-keeper and farmer. The sentiments of which he boasted in public as a deist, and the establishment of a lodge of new freemasons, rendered him suspected to the magistrates, and he was imprisoned for twelve months. He died 1792, aged 51. His character was unprincipled and licentious. He turned out his wife from his protection and house, to live in adultery with his servant; and in every part of his conduct gloried in what could offend religion and morality. Besides his essay towards a system of the doctrines of the Bible, 1769, he published other works, equally singular for extravagances, profanceness, and licentious opinions.

Baian, or Baion, a native of Goa, who embraced Christianity, and came to Rome, where he was ordained priest, about 1630. He was author of some ingenious works, besides a translation of the Æneid into Greek verse, and the Lusiad of Camoens into Latin.

Bajard, Andrew, an Italian poet of Parma, patronised by the duke of Milan, in the 15th century. His poems were first published by Fogliazzi, 1756.

Bajazet I. emperor of Turkey, succeeded his father Amurat I. 1389. He conquered, with unusual rapidity, the provinces of Bulgaria, Macedonia, and Thessaly; and after he had made the emperor of Constantinople tributary to his power, and defeated the army of Sigismund, king of Hungary, 1396, he marched to attack Tamerlane, in

the east, whom he treated with such contempt, that he caused his ambassadors to be shaved in derision. He was, however, totally defeated near Angoury, 1402, and taken prisoner; and when the proud conqueror asked him what he would have done with him if he had obtained the victory, Bajazet answered, I would have confined you in an iron cage. Such, then, shall be thy fate, rejoined Tamerlane. In his cage, Bajazet behaved with his native fierceness, expecting that his sons would rescue him; but when he was disappointed, he dashed his head against the bars of the cage, and died, 1403, at Antioch in Pisidia. Some however say, that he was honorably treated by Tamerlane.

Bajazet II. succeeded his father Mahomet II. 1481, and caused his brother Zizim, who opposed him, to be assassinated. He extended the boundaries of his kingdom; and though checked in his attacks on Syria, he made himself master of the strongest places of the Peloponnesus, and obliged the Venetians to sue for peace. His reign was distracted by intestine discord, and he fell by the perfidy of his son Selim, who not only dethroned him, but caused him to be poisoned, 1512, in his 60th year.

Baier, John William, a divine of Nuremberg, rector and professor of divinity at Halle, where he died, 1694, aged 49. He was author of a compendium of theology and other learned works.

Baier, Jean Jaques, an eminent physician, born at Jena, practised with success in several cities of Germany, particularly at Ratisbon, Nuremberg, and Altorf, where he was professor of physiology and president of the college of physicians, &c. and where he died, 14th July, 1735. He was author of some Latin dissertations, &c. on medical and botanical subjects, particularly Gemmarum affabrè sculptarum thesaurus—de hortis celebrioribus Germaniæ & horti medici Altdorfini histor.—orationes varii argumenti—biographia professorum in acad. Altdorf. &c.

Baif, Lazarus, a native of Pins, near la Fleche, abbot of Charroux and Grenetiere, and employed as ambassador to Venice, &c. by Francis I. He wrote some learned, but incoherent, treatises,—de re navali—de re vestiaria, printed at Basil, 1541; and died 1545. His son, John Anthony, wrote some poems, and died 1592.

Bail, Lewis, author of a summary of councils, printed, 2 vols. fol. Paris 1672, and an account of celebrated preachers, was a native of Abbeville, who florished in the 17th century.

Bailies, William, a Prussian physician, member of the London and Edinburgh societies, and author of an essay on the Bath waters, &c. 1757. When introduced to the king of Prussia, the monarch told him, that to have acquired the great reputation which he possessed he must have killed many people. He boldly replied, not so many as your majesty.

Baillet, Adrian, a learned Frenchman, born of poor parents at Neuville, near Beauvais, in Picardy, and educated by the humanity of the fathers of a neighbouring convent. He early distinguished himself by his great application; and when in orders, and possessed of the small living of Lardieres, which produced not more than 30*l.* a year, he maintained himself and his brother respectably. In 1680, he became library keeper to M. de Lamoignon, and began to form an index of every subject which was treated in the books which he possessed; and so voluminous were his labors, that they were contained in 35 folio volumes, and all written with his own hand. His next work was "jugemens des savans." which had a very rapid sale, and which he totally gave to the bookseller, requesting only a few copies for his friends. As in this work he mentioned not only the praises but the censures passed on different authors, he met with violent opposition, and those who suffered by the lash of his criticism rose up in their defence, so that under the names of Asinus in Parnasso, anti Baillet, &c. he was virulently attacked and ridiculed. The Jesuits were particularly severe against him, because he had spoken disrespectfully of their society; and, on the other hand, expressed himself in handsome terms of the gentlemen of the Port Royal. Besides these, his indefatigable labors produced a prolix life of Descartes, 2 vols. 4to.—an history of Holland—the lives of saints, 4 vols. fol.—and several theological works; and he formed the plan of "an universal ecclesiastical dictionary," which was to contain a perfect system of divinity, supported by authorities from scripture and from the fathers of the church, in 3 vols. folio, when he died of a lingering illness, 21st January 1706, in his 57th year.

Bailli, Roche le, called also Riviere, a native of Falaise, physician to Henry IV. He was learned and successful, but too strong a supporter of the doctrines of Paracelsus. He wrote a treatise on the plague and other works in Latin, and died at Paris, 1605.

Baillie, Robert, a native of Glasgow, known as a presbyterian divine and as a firm opposer of episcopacy. He was tutor to lord Montgomery, and was patronised by lord Eglintoun. He was one of those who drew up an accusation against Laud; and during the troubles of Scotland, he was ever active in support of the presbytery, as well as in opposition to toleration. After the death of Charles I. he waited as a deputed divine from the general assembly upon Charles II. at the Hague, and he expressed in a speech his respect for his sovereign, and his abhorrence for the murderers of his father. On the restoration, he was made principal of the university of Glasgow, by the interest of Lord Lauderdale; but so great was his aversion to episcopacy, that he refused a bishopric. When he was visited, during his illness, by the new-made archbishop of Glasgow, he addressed him in these words;

"Mr. Andrews, (I will not call you my lord,) king Charles would have made me one of these lords, but I do not find in the New Testament that Christ had any lords in his house;" but he accompanied his censure with kindness and courteous liberality. He died July 1662, aged 63. He had by his first wife several children, of whom one son and five daughters survived him. His writings, which are now little perused, displayed great learning and ingenuity. His letters and journals have lately been published, Edinburgh, 2 vols. 8vo. 1775.

Baillon, William de, a learned French physician, who obtained great reputation by his profession, as well as by his charity. His works, which are valuable, were edited by his friend and relation, the ingenious Dr. Thevart, Venice, 1734, in 4to. and Geneva, 1762, 4 vols. 4to. Baillon died 1616, in his 78th year.

Bailly, James, a French writer, born at Versailles. He died 18th November 1768, aged 67. His "theatre" appeared 1768, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bailly, John Sylvain, a famous astronomer, son of the preceding, born at Paris, 15th September 1736. He was carefully and tenderly educated by his friends, and his mind was stored with the treasures of science, though without the labors of classical instruction. At the age of 16, he wrote two tragedies; in one of which, Clotaire, he painted in vivid colors the sufferings and the death of a mayor of Paris by an infuriate populace; dreadful prognostic of the miseries which awaited him. Dramatic compositions, however, were not calculated to display the powers of his genius. The accidental friendship of the abbé de la Caille directed him in the pursuit of science; and, in 1763, he introduced to the academy his observations on the moon, and the next year his treatise on the zodiacal stars. In 1766, he published his essay on the satellites of Jupiter, and in other treatises enlarged further on the important subject. In 1775, the first volume of his history of ancient and modern astronomy appeared, and the third and last in 1779; and, in 1787, that of Indian and oriental astronomy, in 3 vols. 4to. He was drawn from his literary retirement to public view as a deputy to the first national assembly; and such was his popularity, that he was, on July 14th, 1789, nominated mayor of Paris. In this dangerous office, he conducted himself in a very becoming manner, eager to check violence, and to enforce respect for the laws; but his impartiality was considered soon as a crime; and when he spoke with reverence of the royal family, on the trial of the queen, he was regarded as unfit to preside over the destinies of a rebellious city. He descended, in 1791, from his elevation, and retired to Melun, determined to devote the rest of his life to literature and science; but the sanguinary tribunal of Robespierre, who knew his merit, and would not protect it, dragged him to execution. He lost his head by the guillotine, 12th November 1793, exhibiting, in death, heroism, resignation, and dignity. Besides his great works, he wrote the eloges of Leibnitz, Charles V. la Caille, Corneille, two "rapports," and left among his papers memoirs of the revolution, and a work on the origin of fables, and of ancient religions.

Bailly, David, a painter, born at Leyden. His father, who was a painter, placed him under the care of de Geyn, the engraver; and after visiting Italy and Holland, he settled at Leyden, where he acquired great reputation for his historical pieces. He died 1630.

Bailly, James, a French painter of Gracay in Berry, who died 2d September 1679, aged 50. His flowers, fruits, &c. were much admired.

Bainbridge, John, a physician and astronomer of Ashby de la Zouch, in Leicestershire. After taking his degrees at Emanual college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Dr. Joseph Hall, afterwards bishop of Norwich, he settled in his native country, where he practised physic, and undertook the care of a grammar school; and from thence he was invited by his friends to London, where his application to astronomy and mathematics, and his scientific description of the comet of 1618, published in 4to. raised him to fame and consequence. In 1619, he was made, by his friend, sir Henry Saville, first astronomical professor at Oxford; and he entered at Merton college, where he was appointed reader of Linacer's lecture. He died in 1643, aged 61, and his body, after it had been carried to the schools, where the singular honor of an oration was pronounced over it by the university orator, was buried near the altar of Merton church. Bainbridge was indefatigable after literature; and he begun at the age of 40 to study the Arabic, that he might give a more correct edition of all the ancient astronomers, agreeable to the statutes of his founder. Several of his works have been published. His Procli sphæra, Ptolemæi de hypothesibus planetarum liber singularis, with Ptolemy's canon regnorum, appeared in 1620, in 4to.

Baithosus, founded, with his friend Sadoc, the sect which denied a future state and resurrection. These heretics, at first called Baithosæi, were better known by the name of Sadducees.

Baius, or De Bay, Michael, a native of Melin, made divinity professor of Louvain by Charles V. His abilities were so respectable, that he was sent as deputy at the council of Trent; but his wish to bring back the followers of Luther and Calvin to the bosom of the church, induced him to adopt some of the tenets with respect to justification, which drew upon him the clamors of the Franciscans and other catholics, so that his writings were not only denounced by the inquisition of Louvain and the Sorbonne, but the pope, Pius V. condemned 76 of the points which he advanced. He was obliged, therefore, to acknowledge his errors and his submission to the holy see; and a second time

the papal power interfered between his followers and those of the Jesuit Lessius, who filled Louvain and the Low Countries with their clamor and altercation. Baius died 16th September 1589, aged 76. His works, which are written in a correct and close style, far superior to the learning of the times, were published 1696, in 4to. at Cologne. He was very attentive in his studies, and it is said that he read St. Augustin not less than nine times, to acquire the graces and beauty of his language. His nephew, James Baius, also doctor of Louvain, wrote on the eucharist, &c. and died 1614. The opinions of Baius were adopted by Cornelius Jansenius.

Baker, David, an English Benedictine, who studied at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, Oxford, and was converted from Atheism to Christianity. He travelled in Italy, and resided in England in the time of Charles I. as missionary; after which, he settled as director and confessor of the English nuns at Cambray. He died in London, 1641. He was remarkable for his religious zeal. His writings were mostly on theological subjects, and said by Wood to be preserved in the monastery at Cambray. His collections for an ecclesiastical history of England, in six folio volumes, are lost. Though none of his works were ever printed, they were judiciously drawn up, and have proved, according to Hugh Cressy, very serviceable to succeeding writers.

Baker, Sir Richard, author of the chronicles of the kings of England, was born at Sissinghurst, in Kent, and after studying three years at Hart-hall, Oxford, he went abroad to complete his education. He was knighted at Theobalds by James I. 1603; and as he possessed Middle Aston, and other property in Oxfordshire, he was made sheriff 1620. He married a daughter of sir George Manwaring, of Shropshire, and by becoming surety for some of her family he was ruined, and died in the Fleet prison, February 18, 1645, and was buried in St. Bride's church. He was a man of extensive learning, as his miscellaneous works sufficiently prove. The last edition of his chronicle was 1730, fol.

Baker, Thomas, a native of Ilton, Somersetshire, who, after studying at Magdalen-hall and Wadham college, Oxford, obtained the vicarage of Bishop's Nymmet, in Devonshire, where he lived a retired and literary life, and died 1690, aged 65. He distinguished himself by his general knowledge, and particularly by his acquaintance with the mathematics, as he showed by his useful book called geometrical key, &c. 1684, in 4to. and by the answers he sent to the queries proposed to him by the royal society, for which he received their medal.

Baker, Thomas, a learned antiquary, born of a very respectable family. His grandfather, sir George, who was recorder of Newcastle, distinguished himself by his great exertions in the royal cause, and was almost ruined by his liberality in favor of the monarch. His son, George, of Crook, in the county of Durham, married into the Northumberland family of Forster; and Thomas, one of the issue of this marriage, was born September 14th, 1656, and educated at Durham grammar-school, and afterwards at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1680. He entered into orders, and was presented to Long Newton rectory by bishop Crew, to whom he was chaplain; but he was soon after disgraced, for refusing to read James II's declaration for liberty of conscience; and he resigned his living, 1690, and returned to college, where he enjoyed his fellowship till, with twenty-one others, he was dispossessed, in 1717. He might have continued in this, but he refused to subscribe to what his conscience disapproved; and he expressed greater indignation against the unprincipled time-serving conduct of his immediate friends than against the severity of his persecutors. Though deprived of all offices, he still continued to reside in the college a commoner master till the day of his death, supported, it is said, by Mathew Prior, who retained his fellowship to supply the income to his friend. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke, which in three days terminated his existence, July 2d, 1740. He was buried in the outer chapel of the college, near Ashton's monument, and, by his direction, nothing has been erected over his remains. In private life, Baker was distinguished by his affability, his easy and mild manners, and as a scholar he was equally known. Besides his "reflections on learning," which passed through eight editions, and his preface to bishop Fisher's funeral sermon for the countess of Richmond and Derby, nothing has been published of his works; but his labors were indefatigable in making collections for the history of St. John's college and the antiquity of Cambridge university, so that not less than 39 volumes in folio and three in 4to. of these valuable manuscripts are preserved both in the British museum and the public library of Cambridge. As his industry was so great, and his abilities as an antiquarian so remarkably extensive, it is to be lamented that he did not complete a plan which might have rivalled the sister university in the labors of her Wood. Baker, as executor of his elder brother's will, was the means of founding six exhibitions at St. John's, with money which had been left for charitable uses. He was intimate with the most celebrated literati of his age, who respected his talents, and frequently consulted him. There is a good likeness of him by C. Bridges, and an excellent portrait of him is also preserved by the Antiquarian society.

Baker, Henry, an ingenious naturalist, born in Fleet-street, London. His mother was a midwife of great practice; and he was apprenticed to the eminent bookseller who succeeded the Dodsley's; an employment which, however, he early resigned for philosophical pursuits. His chief employment was to correct the stammering of grown up

persons, and to teach the deaf and dumb to speak; and so successful were his exertions, that he acquired an ample fortune by this most honorable profession. He was an active and useful member of the royal and antiquarian societies, to whose high reputation he contributed by frequent and sensible communications. He wrote poetry in the younger part of his life, and maintained throughout a character respectable for urbanity of manners, and a conciliating deportment. He died in the Strand, 25th November, 1774, in his 71st year, and was buried in St. Mary-le-Strand church-yard. His microscopical experiments were very valuable, and have been published. His valuable collection of shells, native and foreign fossils, petrefactions, corals, ores, &c. was sold by auction, March 13th, 1775, and the following day. His name must be mentioned as the first who introduced into England the large Alpine strawberry, the seed of which was transmitted to him in a letter by professor Bruns, of Turin. He likewise introduced the seeds of the true rhubarb, rheum palmatum, sent over to him by Dr. Mounsey, the physician of the empress of Russia. He married the youngest daughter of the well-known Daniel Dufoe, by whom he had two sons, who died before him. The eldest, David Erskine Baker, was brought up to the business of a silk throwster, in Spital-fields; but he grew extravagant and inattentive, and at last lost himself, by enlisting in the mean retinue of a company of strolling players. He wrote poetry, and that entertaining book called the companion to the play-house, 2 vols. 12mo. 1764, since enlarged, under the title of biographia dramatica, 2 vols. 8vo. The second son, Henry, was a lawyer, but far from respectable in his profession. He left an only son, born February 17th, 1763, to whom his grandfather left all his property. It is said that the art of instructing deaf persons perished with Baker, as he enjoined those who benefited by his services the most profound secrecy, and moreover took a bond of 100*l.* for their faithful observance of the promise.

Bakewell, Robert, eminent as the improver of British cattle, was born, 1726, at Dishley, Leicestershire, where his father had a farm. His attention was directed to the improvement of the breed of cattle, and so successful were his labors, that the Dishley sheep became celebrated over the country, and one of his rams was let for the extraordinary price of 400 guineas, and his bulls at 50 guineas each a season. He died much respected, 1798.

Bakhuisen, Ludolph, a painter and engraver of Embden, who died 1709, aged 78. He was self-taught, but his genius soon recommended him to public notice and to reputation. His pieces, the subject of which are generally tempests and sea views, &c. are highly admired for their spirit, their correctness, and the softness and delicacy of his coloring. Among his patrons and frequent visitors were the king of Prussia, the czar Peter I. and the grand duke of Tuscany, who chose among his collection what best might adorn their palaces.

Balaam, son of Beor or Bosor, a celebrated prophet of Pethor, in Mesopotamia, who was sent for by Balak, king of Moab, that he might curse the children of Israel. The curse which he intended to pronounce against this favorite people was, by the influence of the Almighty, changed into a blessing; but though he thus disappointed the expectations of Balak, the wicked prophet encouraged him privately to allure the Israelites to the commission of debauchery and lewdness; and the advice fatally succeeded. Balaam was killed with Balak in a battle, about 1450, B. C.

Balamio, Ferdinand, a native of Sicily, physician to pope Leo X. about 1555. He was eminent in literature as well as medicine, and translated some of Galen's works into Latin, published 1586, in Latin, at Venice.

Balassi, Mario, a painter at Florence. His copy of Raphael's transfiguration was much admired, as also his historical pieces. He died 1667, aged 63.

Balathi, a surname of Abulfeda Othman ben Issa, who wrote a treatise on the characters of different alphabets, &c.

Balbi, John or Janua, a Genoese Dominican, author of several commentaries, &c. His chief work is his "catholicon," an useful and popular book, containing a classical encyclopædia, &c. printed 1460, folio, Mentz. It was one of the first books ever printed.

Balbinus, Decimus Cælius, emperor of Rome, 237, with Maximus, was the next year murdered by his soldiers.

Balbo, Jerome, a bishop of Goritz, who died at Venice, 1535. He wrote de rebus Turcicis, 1526, 4to.—de futuris Caroli V. successoribus, &c.

Balboa, Vasco Nugues de, a Castilian, known by his enterprising genius and his misfortunes. He acquired reputation as one of the American adventurers, and in 1513 he left Spain, to discover the South Sea, and in one month after his departure he gained the wished for ocean. Fame, and not the accumulation of wealth, was the object of his heart. Though he could possess pearls and gold, he preferred the love of his fellow adventurers. He was found at Santa Maria, on the coast of Darien, where he had built a town, and crossed the isthmus, in the meanest habit, building a hut for his dwelling, by the governor of the Spanish king, who became jealous of his popularity, and falsely accused him of felony. The charge was easily proved before a corrupted tribunal; and the unfortunate Balboa lost his head by a tyrannical sentence, 1517, at the age of 42.

Balbuena, Bernard de, a Spanish poet of eminence, born at Toledo, and educated at Salamanca, where he took his doctor's degrees. He settled in America, and died there 1627, after being seven years bishop of Porto Rico.

Balcanqual, Walter, a Scotsman, who

attended James I. when he came to England, and became his chaplain. He took the degree of D. D. at Oxford, and appeared at the synod of Dort as representative for the church of Scotland. He was successively master of the Savoy, in 1624 dean of Rochester, and in 1639 dean of Durham. He wrote king Charles' declaration concerning the late tumults in Scotland, fol. 1630—sermons,—epistles concerning the Dort synod, &c. He was a great sufferer during the rebellion, and with difficulty escaped his persecutors. He died at Chirk castle, Denbighshire, Christmas day, 1645.

Balde, James, a native of Upper Alsatia, very highly applauded in Germany for his poetry, and surnamed the Horace of his country. He died at Neuburg, 1668, in his 65th year; and so honored was his memory, that the senators of the place eagerly solicited to obtain his pen, which was, as a most precious relict, carefully kept in a silver case. The labors of Balde are miscellaneous, partly dramatic, partly odes, &c. exhibiting strong flashes of genius, but without the correctness and judgment of mature taste. His Uranie victorieuse was rewarded by Alexander VII. with a gold medal. The best editions of his works are, Cologne, 4to. and 12mo. 1645.

Balderic, a bishop of Noyon, in the 12th century, author of the chronique des eveques d'Arras et de Cambrai.—Another, of the same age, bishop of Dol, was author of the crusades, &c.

Baldi, Lazarro, a disciple of Peter da Cortona, born in Tuscany, and distinguished as a painter. He was employed by Alexander VII. in the painting of the gallery at Monte Cavallo. He died 1703.

Baldini, John Anthony, a nobleman of Placentia, engaged as ambassador at various courts of Europe, and at the congress of Utrecht. He died 1735, aged 71. He made a valuable collection of curiosities and of books, a catalogue of which appeared in the Italian literary journal.

Baldinucci, Philip, a Florentine of the academy of la Crusca, well acquainted with painting and sculpture, of which he began the history, at the request of cardinal Leopold of Tuscany. His death, in 1696, in his 72d year, prevented the execution of a plan accurately and ably conducted. He wrote the general history of painters, 6 vols.—an account of the progress of engraving on copper —a vocabulary of designs.

Baldock, Robert de, an ecclesiastic, who shared the favors and the misfortunes of Edward II. He died in Newgate.

Baldock, Ralphe de, was educated at Merton, Oxford, and made bishop of London on the death of Gravesend, 1304. His election was disputed; but he was confirmed by the pope, and consecrated at Lyons by the cardinal of Alba, 1306; and on his return to England he was made chancellor of the realm by Edward I. which he resigned on the king's death. He was a virtuous and charitable prelate; and his history of the British affairs, now unfortunately lost, though seen by Leland, proves that he possessed learning and great judgment. He died at Stepney, July 24th, 1313, and was buried in St Mary's chapel, at the east of St. Paul's, to the building of which he had liberally contributed

Baldus, or Baldi, Bernard, a native of Urbino, abbot of Guastalla, distinguished by his great learning, indefatigable application, and his knowledge of sixteen languages. He published tracts on mechanics, &c. and had begun an historical and geographical description of the world, which he did not finish, dying 1617, aged 64. His lives of mathematicians appeared 1707.

Baldus, de Ubaldis, a civilian of Perugia, and writer on the canon law, who died 1433, at Pavia. His works appeared in 3 vols. folio.

Baldwin I. count of Flanders, was engaged in the crusades, and behaved with such bravery, that when Constantinople was taken, 1204, by the united forces of the French and Venetians, he was appointed emperor of the East. His virtues deserved the high elevation; but, in those turbulent times, he was unfortunate in a battle which he fought against the Greeks and Bulgarians, 15th April, 1205. He was taken prisoner by his ferocious enemies, and, after a confinement of sixteen months, barbarously put to death, in his 35th year.

Baldwin II. the last Latin emperor of Constantinople, was raised to the throne 1228, in his 11th year, after his brother Robert. His reign was agitated with the dissensions of powerful rivals; and though he was once victorious over his enemies, he had the misfortune to see his capital taken, by Michael Palæologus, in 1261, and, to avoid falling into the hands of the conquerer, he fled to Negropont, and then to Italy, where he died, 1273, aged 55. His only son Philip died two years after him.

Baldwin I. king of Jerusalem, was brother of Godfrey de Bouillon, whom he accompanied to Palestine during the crusades. After the death of Godfrey, he succeeded to the throne of Jerusalem, 1100, and the next year conquered the towns of Antipatris, Cæsaria, and Azotus, to which Acre was added in 1104, after an obstinate siege. He died 1118, and his remains were deposited in a church on Mount Calvary.

Baldwin II. king of Jerusalem, was son of Hugh count Rethel, and succeeded to the throne after Eustace, brother to Baldwin I. had declared his unwillingness to reign, 1118. He was a brave warrior, and defeated the Saracens in 1120, but four years after he was unfortunately taken prisoner, and obtained his release only by delivering up the town and fortress of Tyre. He died 1131.

Baldwin III. king of Jerusalem, son of Fulk of Anjou, succeeded his father, 1143, under the guardianship of his mother. He was successful in some battles, and took Ascalon, and died 1163.

Baldwin IV. king of Jerusalem, succeeded his father Amaury, 1174. As he

was a leper, Raymond of Tripoli held the reins of government, which were resigned by the subtle sovereign to his nephew, Baldwin V. He died 1185, and his successor the following year, as it is said, of poison, administered by his mother, that her husband, Guy de Lusignan, might ascend the vacant throne.

BALDWIN, Francis, a native of Arras, professor of law at Bourges, Angers, Paris, Strasburg, and Heidelberg. He was patronised by Anthony king of Navarre, Charles V. and by Henry III. duke of Anjou, and afterwards king of France, whom he intended to accompany when elected king of Poland; but a violent fever checked his journey, and proved fatal, 1573, in his 54th year. He died a catholic, though it is said that he four times exchanged his religion from catholic to protestant. He was author of leges de re rustica—novella constitutio prima—de hæredibus—& de lege Placidia, &c.

BALDWIN, Martin, a native of Camper, in Brabant, first bishop of Ipres, who distinguished himself at the councils of Trent and Malines, 1570, and wrote commentaries, &c.

BALDWIN, Frederic, a native of Dresden, who wrote commentaries on St. Paul's epistles, &c. and died 1627.

BALDWIN, a native of Exeter, primate of England, who attended Richard I. in his crusade to the holy land, and died there, 1191. His works appeared by Tissier, 1662.

BALE, Robert, a native of Norfolk, educated among the Carmelites of Norwich, where he became prior, and died 1503. He is author of annales per breves ordinis Carmelit.—historiæ Æeliæ prophetæ—officium Simonis Angli, &c.

BALE, John, a native of Cove, in Suffolk, educated, from poverty, among the Carmelites at Norwich, and thence removed to Jesus college, Cambridge. He was a Roman catholic, but by the influence of lord Wentworth he became protestant. The resentment of the Romish priests, however, was so great, that he fled over to Holland, where he continued six years, till he was recalled and promoted by Edward VI. to a living in Hampshire, and afterwards raised to the see of Ossory, in Ireland, which however, he abandoned, on the accession of Mary, to avoid the persecution of the catholics. He retired to Holland and Switzerland; but on the accession of Elizabeth he refused to return to his diocese, satisfied in the peaceable enjoyment of a prebend at Canterbury, where he died, 1563, aged 67. During his absence in Holland, he wrote some excellent books in English; but his most valuable work is his Latin account of the best English writers, which he gradually enlarged, and dedicated to Edward VI. It contained a catalogue of 3618 years, from Japhet to 1557, extracted from Berosus, Bede, &c. printed Basil, 1557.

BALECHON, Nicholas, an eminent engraver, born at Arles, son of a button-seller. He died suddenly, at Avignon, August 1765, aged 46. There was much delicacy and softness in his execution. His principal pieces are les belles marines, Ste. Geneviere, and a portrait of Frederic Augustus king of Poland. Of this last he took proof impressions, contrary to his promise to the dauphiness, for which violation of his word he was expelled from the academy, and sent to a disagreeable retirement. He was well acquainted with chemistry.

BALEN, Matthias, a native of Dordt, born 1611. He published, in 1677, an interesting account of his native city.

BALEN, Hendrick Van, a native of Antwerp, eminent as a painter. His best pieces are the drowning of Pharaoh, and the judgment of Paris. He died 1632, aged 72. His son John was also eminent as a landscape painter.

BALES, Peter, a man eminent for his skill in penmanship, and considered as the inventor of short-hand writing. He studied at Glocester-hall, Oxford; and in 1575 he wrote the Lord's prayer, the creed, the ten commandments, with two short prayers in Latin, besides his own name, motto, day of the month, year of the Lord and of the queen's reign, all within the circle of a single penny, inchased in a ring and golden border, which he presented to the queen at Hampton court, to the admiration of her majesty and the whole court. He was employed by Walsingham in imitating hand-writing for political purposes; and four years after, 1590, he opened a school near the Old Bailey. He published at this time his "writing schoolmaster," an useful performance, which appeared recommended by no less than eighteen copies of complimentary verses from men of genius and learning. He is improperly suspected by Anthony Wood of being concerned in Essex's treasonable practices. He died 1610.

BALESTRA, Anthony, an historical painter of Verona, who, in 1694, was rewarded with the prize of merit by the academy of St. Luke. He died 1720, aged 54.

BALEY, Walter, a native of Portsham, Dorsetshire, educated at Winchester-school, and New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He was proctor of the university, 1558, and took his degrees in physic, whilst he studied divinity with equal attention. He was made professor of physic at Oxford, and soon after became physician to queen Elizabeth, which recommended him to practice and to opulence. He died March 3, 1592, aged 63, and is buried in New college chapel. His writings were chiefly on the eye-sight and its preservation, and were neither valuable nor learned. He also wrote a discourse on the qualities of pepper, 1588, 8vo.—directions for health, 4to.

BALGUY, John, an English divine, born at Sheffield, where his father was master of the grammar school. He was admitted of St. John's college, Cambridge, where he laments, that two years were lost to himself by an improper fondness for reading romances, till he was awakened from his inactivity by perusing Livy, and by reflection urged to more serious and honorable pursuits. Some

part of his time was spent in the care of Sheffield school, either as head or assistant; and afterwards he entered the family of Mr. Banks, of Lincolnshire, as tutor. When admitted to orders, he soon distinguished himself as a preacher. During the four first years of his residence on the donative of Lamesley and Tanfield, in Durham, he never omitted writing a new sermon every week, so that afterwards he committed at once to the flames 200 of these valuable compositions, in the presence of his son, afterwards arch-deacon and prebendary of Winchester, whom he wished to excite to the same laudable application. As a writer, he became respected in the Bangorian controversy, and at all times he maintained the character of a good divine, and a warm advocate in the cause of rational religion and Christian liberty. His works consist of sermons and of tracts, all on divinity; and though some of his philosophical opinions are considered erroneous, his principles must ever be applauded, and his discourses highly admired. He was a great friend to toleration, and whilst he abhorred the tenets of the Romish church, he cultivated an acquaintance with the most respectable of the dissenters and of the quakers. His defence of Hoadley recommended him to the friendship and patronage of that prelate; but he nobly disdained to use the esteem of the great for his character as a step to rise to preferment. Besides a prebend at Salisbury, he obtained the living of North Allerton, which he retained till his death, which happened at Harrowgate, 21st September, 1748, in his 63d year.

Bali, Meula Bali, a Mussulman who wrote on the jurisprudence of his country, and died the year of the hegira 977.

Baliol, Sir John, the founder of Baliol college, Oxford, was born at Barnard castle, Durham. He was governor of Carlisle, 1248; and the guardianship of Alexander III. of Scotland and of Margaret, daughter of king Henry III. of England, his wife, was intrusted to his care; but an accusation of misconduct drew upon him the vengeance of the English king, which he averted by paying a large sum of money. The foundation of his college was laid, 1263, and the building was completed by his lady. During the wars of Henry III. and his barons, he supported the king's power. He left three sons.

Baliol, John de, king of Scotland. He was descended from David earl of Huntington, brother of king William called the Lion; and on the death of queen Margaret, in her passage from Norway, he laid claims to the crown, in which he was opposed by Bruce. his rights were established by the decision of Edward I. of England, who acted as arbitrator; and he did homage 12th November, 1292. When, however, he found himself not an independent monarch, but a vassal of England, he boldly shook off the yoke, and made an alliance with the French king, and war was kindled between the two countries; but the battle of Dunbar proved fatal to Baliol, who, with his son, was carried a captive to the Tower, and afterwards was released by the pope's legate, 1299. Baliol retired to France, where he died, 1314. His son Edward afterwards claimed the kingdom, and obtained it for a little time; but dying without issue, the family in them became extinct.

Balkini, a surname of Yelaleddin, who wrote a book on the jurisprudence of the Mussulmans, besides treatises on the difficulties of various sciences, on hermaphrodites, &c.

Ball, John, an English divine, born in Oxfordshire, 1585, and afterwards minister of Whitmore in Staffordshire, where his abilities as a teacher were displayed in the respectability of his pupils. Though in his principles a puritan, he was severe against those who separated from the church. He wrote a book on the power of godliness; and died 1640.

Ballard, George, a native of Campden, in Gloucestershire, who, while the obscure apprentice of a habit-maker, employed the hours which his companions devoted to sleep, to the acquisition of the Saxon language, and recommended himself by his industry to the patronage of lord Chedworth, who liberally offered him an annuity of 100*l.* a year, of which, however, he only accepted 60*l.* as sufficient for his expenses. He went to Oxford, where, by the kindness of Dr. Jenner, he was made one of the eight clerks of Magdalen college, and afterwards one of the beadles of the university. His weakly constitution was impaired by the severity of his studies, and he died June, 1755, in the prime of life. His access to the Bodleian was the means of his increasing his valuable collections; but he published only "memoirs of British ladies celebrated for their writings," in 4to. 1752. His account of Campden church was read before the antiquarian society, 1771, November 21.

Ballenden, or Bullanden, Sir John, a Scotch historian, in favor with James VI. He took orders, and was made canon of Ross and archdeacon of Murray, and he afterwards succeeded to the office of clerk-register to the court of chancery, which the troubles of the times obliged him to resign, but to which he was restored in the succeeding reign. He was also a lord of session; but the opposition which he, with Dr. Laing, made to the reformation, rendered him obnoxious to the ruling powers, so that he retired to Rome, where he died, 1550. He wrote several pieces in prose and verse, besides a translation of Hector Boetius' history.

Ballerini, Peter and Jerome, two learned brothers, ecclesiastics, at Verona, the former of whom was born 1698, the latter 1702. They devoted themselves with equal alacrity to the pursuit of literature, particularly ecclesiastical history; and besides several valuable works of their own, they edited the works of Leo the Great, those of cardinal Noris, those of Gilbert bishop of Verona, &c. They were still living in 1758.

Ballexerd, a native of Geneva, author of the education physique des enfans, a valuable composition, honorably noticed by the society of sciences of Haerlem. He wrote also on the causes of the death of so many children, an equally meritorious publication. He died 1774, aged 48.

Balli, Joseph, a native of Palermo, canon of Bari, in the kingdom of Naples, and author of de fæcunditate dei—de morte corporum naturalium, &c. He died 1640.

Balliani, John Baptist, author of a treatise on the natural motion of heavy bodies, 1645, was a native of Genoa, and also a senator. He died 1666, aged 80.

Ballin, Claude, a goldsmith of Paris, early distinguished by his superior genius. He executed, in the most perfect style of elegant workmanship, four vases, representing the four ages of the world, for Richelieu, with four antique vases to match them, and also silver tables, dishes, girandoles, &c. for Lewis XIV. and was advanced on the death of Varin, to the lucrative direction of the dies for striking medals, &c. Several works of this illustrious artist are still admired at Paris, St. Denys, and Pontoise; but the silver vessels made for the monarch were converted into coin, to defray the expenses of his protracted wars. Ballin died 22d January, 1678, aged 63.

Balsamon, Theodore, a learned patriarch of Antioch, some of whose works are written against the Romish church, and on the canon law, printed, Paris, 1620, in folio. He died 1214.

Balsham, Hugh de, bishop of Ely, founded Peter-house, at Cambridge, and died 1286.

Balthasar, Christopher, a king's advocate at Auxerre, who abandoned the emoluments of his office, and the catholic religion, to embrace the tenets of the protestants, in whose favor he wrote several controversial treatises, especially against Baronius, which were received with great avidity. The synod of Loudun granted him, in 1659, a pension of 750 livres, for his literary services.

Balthazarini, surnamed Beaujoyeux, an Italian musician, recommended by Brissac, governor of Piedmont, to Henry III. of France, by whom he was liberally patronised, and for the entertainment of whose court he wrote several ballads and pieces of music. He composed a ballet called Ceres and her nymphs, for the nuptials of the duc de Joyeuse with the queen's sister, mademoiselle de Vaudemont; and this is regarded as the origin of the ballet heroique of France.

Baltus, John Francis, a Jesuit of Metz, author of several works, especially of an answer to Fontenelle's history of oracles, printed at Strasburg, 8vo. He died librarian of Rheims, the 9th of March 1743, at the age of 76.

Balue, John, a cardinal, born of mean parents in Poitou. He raised himself to consequence by flattery and merit, and gradually became bishop of Evreux and of Arras. He was raised to the purple by Paul II. and when honored with the confidence of Lewis XI. he became his minister, and acted as general over his troops. Ungrateful to his duty and to his master, he formed intrigues with the dukes of Burgundy and Berri; and when at last discovered by the king, he was imprisoned for eleven years; after which he repaired to Rome, and rose to new preferments. He afterwards came to France as pope's legate, though he had so ill deserved of the confidence and honor of his country. He died at Ancona, 1491.

Balzue, Stephen, a native of Tulles in Guienne, patronised by Peter de Marca, archbishop of Toulouse, by Tellier, afterwards chancellor of France, and by Colbert. He employed the hours of his easy independent life, in enriching the libraries of his patrons with valuable manuscripts, till in his 39th year he was appointed professor of canon law in the royal college with every mark of distinction. His lives of the popes of Avignon proved so interesting to the king that he granted the author a pension, but his attachment to the duke of Bouillon, the history of whose family he had undertaken to write, but in which he inserted some offensive remarks, was soon after productive of trouble. When the duke was banished he shared his disgrace, and was confined by a lettre de cachet at Orleans; he however was restored to favor, though he was not replaced to his directorial chair of the Royal college, which he before held. He died 28th of July, 1718, in his 87th year, and left behind him the character of an indefatigable collector of curious manuscripts and annotations. He wrote little though he possessed an extensive acquaintance with polite literature, and was connected by correspondence and friendship with the most learned men of his age. By his will he capriciously left all his property from his family, to a woman not related to him. He wrote also the history of Tulles.

Balzac, John Louis Guez de, a native of Angouleme, who visited Holland in his 17th year, where he wrote a discourse on the state of the united provinces. He travelled with the duke d'Epernon, and was at Rome with the cardinal de la Valette, but he found at last the tranquillity of retirement on his estate at Balzac more congenial to his studious inclinations, than paying court to Richelieu, who flattered his ambition with promises of high patronage. He was universally admired for the elegance of his writings, especially his letters to Voltaire, who however censures his style, but allows him the merit of having given harmony and numbers to French prose. His writings created him some political opponents, but though he dreaded the weapons of an adversary, he was pleased with the familiarity of the great, and a pension from the court of 2000 livres, and the pompous title of historiographer of France and counsellor of state. He was of a weakly constitution, so that he used to say when he was but 30, that he was older than

his father. He died Feb. 18th, 1654, in his 60th year, and left 12000 livres to the hospital of Notredame des Anges, in which he was buried, besides a small estate for a golden medal, as the reward of the best composition on a moral subject, to be adjudged every two years by the French academy. His works, consisting of le Prince—le Socrate Chretien—l'Aristippe—Entretiens—Christ victorieux, &c. were collected and printed at Paris in 1665, with a preface by abbé de Cassagnes.

BAMBOCHE, a nick-name given to Peter de Laer for his deformity. He was a native of Laerden, near Marden, in Holland, where he died, 1673, aged 60. The chief merit of his pieces, is the ease and correctness with which he delineates characters, so that shops, inns, conversations, cattle, &c. are touched with the highest success by his pencil. He improved much in his profession by a residence of 16 months at Rome.

BAMBRIDGE, Christopher, a native of Westmoreland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and employed as ambassador from Henry VIII. to pope Julius II. who raised him to the purple. He was made bishop of Durham, and in 1508, translated to York, and six years after he was poisoned by his servant, who thus revenged himself for some blows which he had received from him.

BAMPFIELD, Francis, M. A. a native of Devonshire, educated at Wadham college, became prebendary of Exeter, and minister of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, but was ejected for nonconformity. He was author of a book on the observation of the sabbath, and died in Newgate 1684.

BANCHI, Seraphin, a Dominican of Florence, who came to France for the improvement of his studies. When Peter Barrere, a youth of 27, formed the diabolical project of assassinating Henry IV. Banchi became acquainted with the secret, which he prudently revealed to one of the lords of the court. The assassin was thus discovered as he was ready to perpetrate the deed, and Banchi was rewarded with the bishopric of Angouleme, which however he resigned, in 1608, for the life of a recluse in the monastery of St. James de Paris, where he died some years after. His writings were chiefly controversial.

BANCK, Lawrence, a Swede, professor of law at Norkoping his native place. He died in 1662, author of several works of jurisprudence, and treatises against the pope's usurpation.

BANCROFT, Richard, was born near Manchester, and educated at Jesus college. He was chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and bishop of London, 1597, and advanced to Canterbury on the death of Whitgift, 1604. He was a strong advocate for the royal prerogative, and the rights of the church; and in a conference at Hampton court in an oration of mean flattery, he compared James I. to Solomon for wisdom, to Hezekiah for piety, and to Paul for learning. He was indefatigable in his endeavors to establish episcopacy in Scotland. He died at Lambeth, 1610, aged 66.

BANCROFT, John, nephew to the primate, was born in Oxfordshire, and educated at Christ Church. He was afterwards elected master of University college, and during the 20 years in which he presided over the society, he laboriously employed himself in establishing their rights and improving their property. In 1622 he was raised to the see of Oxford, and built the palace of Cuddesden for the residence of the bishops. He died 1640, and was buried at Cuddesden.

BANDARRA, Gonzales, a Portuguese cobler, who distinguished himself some time as a prophet and versifier. He was silenced by the inquisition, and narrowly escaped being burnt 1541, and died 1556.

BANDELLO, Matthew, a native of Castelnuovo in the Milanese, author of several curious novels in the style and manner of Boccace. He was ruined by the Spanish conquests at Pavia and Milan, and retired as an outcast into France, upon the estate of his friend Cæsar Fregosa near Agen. He was made bishop of Agen in 1550 by Henry II. and devoted his time to literary pursuits, rather than to the discharge of his episcopal functions. He resigned his bishopric in 1555, according to his promise, and the vacant see was conferred on James the son of Fregosa. He died in 1561. His novels were edited at Lucca 1554, in three vols. 4to. with a fourth volume printed at Lyons, and again at London 1740, in four vols. 4to.

BANDINELLI, Baccio, a native of Florence, known by his pieces in painting and designing, and particularly in sculpture. His copy of the famous Laocoon, in the garden of the Medicis at Florence, is much admired. He died in 1559, aged 72.

BANDURI, Anselm, a monk born at Ragusa, who studied in France, where he was patronised by the duke of Orleans, and admitted into the academy of inscriptions. The grand duke of Tuscany, who was not ignorant of his merit intended to place him at the head of the academy of Pisa. He died at Paris 1743, aged 72. His antiquitates Constantinopolitanæ, in two vols. fol. and his numismata Roman. Imperat. a Trajano ad Palæologos 1718, are chiefly valuable.

BANGUIS, Peter, a native of Helsingberg in Sweden, professor of theology at Abo for 32 years, and in 1682 raised to the see of Wyburg. He wrote an ecclesiastical history of Sweden, a sacred chronology, and other works, and died 1696, aged 63.

BANGUISI, Thomas, author of an Hebrew lexicon, and of a treatise on the origin of the diversity of languages, was professor of Hebrew, theology, and philosophy at Copenhagen, where he died 1661, aged 61.

BANIER, Anthony, an ecclesiastic of the diocèse of Clermont in Auvergne, who acquired by his industry and the patronage of his friends those means of education which the poverty of his parents could not supply. He was intrusted with the care of the children of Monsieur de Metz, president of the

chamber of accounts at Paris; and it was for their education and improvement that he applied himself to mythological studies, and soon produced his "Historical explanation of fables." This work on its appearance was universally admired, and procured the author admission to the academy of inscriptions besides the applauses of the learned world. A new edition soon after appeared with important improvements, and the addition of five dialogues, further to illustrate and to enrich the work. The fruits of his literary labors were numerous and valuable, various essays and not less than 30 dissertations were produced by him to the academy of Belles Lettres, the treatises on history and literature by Vigneul Marville or rather Bonaventure D'Argonne, were republished, and new light and beauty given to the voyages of Paul Lucas into Egypt, and of Cornelius le Brun to the Levant. In the last ten years of his life Banier particularly devoted his time to his favorite study of mythology, and then translated the metamorphoses of Ovid, with historical remarks and explanations, published at Amsterdam in folio, 1732. It was also at that time that he completed his mythology or fables explained by history, Paris 1740, in 3 vols. 4to. or 7 in 12mo. a book abounding in erudition, and deservedly admired. He was prevailed upon by the booksellers when he labored under the attacks of a fatal distemper, to superintend a new edition of a general history of the ceremonies, &c. of all the nations in the world, which 20 years before had appeared in Holland, and he had the gratification to see it finished in 1741 in 7 vols. fol. with the assistance of le Maserier a Jesuit of learning. Banier died Nov. 19th, 1741, in his 69th year. An English translation of his mythology and fables of the ancients was printed in London the year of his death in 4 vols. 8vo.

Banister, John, a learned physician of the 16th century, who, after studying at Oxford and proceeding there to his first degree in physic in 1573, removed to Nottingham, where he acquired great reputation. He was author of several works on physic and surgery.

Banister, Richard, the younger, was educated under his relation of whom mention has just been made, and applied himself to the acquisition of superior skill in complaints of the eyes, ears, hare-lips, and wry necks. He was settled at Stamford in Lincolnshire, but he occasionally visited London, and other places. He obtained a certificate of the magistrates of Norwich of his having cured 24 blind persons in that city. His language is harsh, and of his life the only account is to be derived from his works. The time of his death is unknown.

Banks, Sir John, an eminent barrister of Gray's Inn, born at Keswick in Cumberland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was in 1630 attorney general to the prince of Wales, and was afterwards made chief justice of the king's bench from which he removed to the common pleas. He died at Oxford, Dec. 28th, 1664. Several of his MSS. on law are still extant. His wife is famous for defending Corff-castle against the parliament, till relieved by the earl of Carnarvon.

Banks, John, a native of Sunning in Berkshire, apprenticed to a weaver at Reading. He left his trade in consequence of breaking his arm, and retired to London with ten pounds left him by a relation, and after feeling all the hardships of disappointment and poverty, he became, from a bookseller's stall in Spitalfields, and a bookbinder's shop, a writer of miscellaneous essays, and solicited subscriptions to some trifling poems. Pope, to whom he addressed a letter and a poem, honored him with an answer and a double subscription, and the obscure poet rose to literary consequence, and distinguished himself as the author of the critical review of Oliver Cromwell's life 12mo. a work frequently reprinted. He wrote besides, in the beginning of his literary career, the Weaver's miscellany, in imitation of Duck's thresher, and in the latter part of his life he was engaged on the Old England and Westminster Journals. He died of a nervous disorder at Islington, April 19th, 1751.

Banks, John, was a member of the society of New inn, which he abandoned for the cultivation of the muses. As a writer for the theatres he did not meet with that encouragement which might give reputation to his labors, and independence to his fortune. Though his language is not often the language of poetry, nor his style the effusion of genius or vivacity, yet there is something interesting in his compositions. The subjects are happily drawn from history, and those incidents are introduced which can move the heart and call forth all the sympathizing feelings of an audience. His tragedies are seven in number, of which the best is indubitably the earl of Essex, a drama abounding in bold strokes of nature, and some fine instances of the pathetic. The time of his death is not known. His remains were deposited in St. James's, Westminster.

Bannes, Dominique, a Spanish ecclesiastic, who died at Medina del Campo in 1604, aged 77. His writings on Aristotle and on the fathers abounded in warmth of language rather than in taste or judgment.

Bannier, John, a Swedish general under Gustavus Adolphus. He distinguished himself in various battles, and after the death of his master added to the glory of Sweden by fresh victories and by the taking of several important places from the Germans and Saxons. In the latter part of his life he was unfortunate, and he forgot his military character to espouse the daughter of the prince of Baden, after the death of his wife. He died 10th May, 1641, aged 40.

Banquo or Banchio, a Scotch general of royal birth, often victorious over the Danes and the Highlanders in the reign of Donald VII. He joined Macbeth in the overthrow of his sovereign, and for his services was murdered by the usurper.

BAPTIST, John, surnamed Monnoyer, a native of Lisle, resident for some time in England, and distinguished as a painter of flowers. He studied at Antwerp, and he displayed the superiority of his talents in assisting le Brun in painting the palace of Versailles, in which the flowers were his execution. The duke of Montague, who was ambassador in France, saw and admired his merit, and he employed him with la Fosse and Rousseau in the decoration of Montague house, now the British museum. A looking-glass which he adorned with a garland of flowers for queen Mary, is still preserved at Kensington palace. There is a print of him from a painting by Sir Godfrey Kneller, in Walpole's anecdotes. He died 1699, and was buried in London. His son Anthony distinguished himself also in flower painting. Another of the same name, called also Gaspars and Lely's Baptist, was born at Antwerp. He visited England during the civil wars, and was engaged in general Lambert's service, and after the restoration he painted the attitudes and draperies of sir Peter Lely's portraits. He died in 1691, and was buried at Saint James's. Charles II.'s portrait in painter's hall, and that in St. Bartholomew's hospital, were painted by him.

BAPTISTIN, John Baptiste Struk, a musician of Florence, who died 1740. He composed the three operas of Meleager, Manto, and Polydorus, and excelled in the music of his cantatas. He first introduced the use of the violencello in France.

BARACH was fourth judge of the Hebrews for 33 years, about 1240 B. C. He delivered his country from the oppression of Jabin king of Canaan, and of Sisera, with the assistance of Deborah.

BARADÆUS, called also Zanzalus Jacobus, bishop of Edessa, revived in the sixth century the tenets of the Monophysites, who supported that there was but one nature in Christ. His followers were called from him Jacobites. He died 588.

BARANZANO, Redemptus, a monk born at Serravalle near Vercell in Piedmont, was professor of philosophy at Annecy, and the correspondent of the great Bacon. He possessed vast energy of mind, and acquired great reputation at Paris, both as a preacher and a philosopher, but more as a warm and judicious opposer of Aristotle's doctrines. He died at Montargis, 23d December 1622, in his 33d year, and thus early was finished a career, which promised to add much splendor to literature, and to criticism. His works on philosophical subjects, were "doctrina de cœlo," 1617, fol.—de novis opinionibus physicis, 8vo. 1617—Campus philosophorum, 8vo. 1620.

BARATIER, John Phillip, a most extraordinary person, born January 19th, 1721, at Schwobach, in the Margravate of Anspach, and of such uncommon powers of memory, that at the age of four, he conversed with his mother in French, with his father in Latin, and with his servants in German. The rapidity of his improvements augmented with his years, so that he became perfectly acquainted with Greek at six, with Hebrew at eight, and in his 11th year translated from the Hebrew into French the travels of the rabbi Benjamin of Tudela, which he enriched with valuable annotations. His proficiency in mathematics was so great that he submitted to the London Royal Society a scheme for finding the longitude, which, though found insufficient, exhibited the strongest marks of superior abilities, with all the labor of mathematical calculation. He visited Halle with his father in 1735, where he was offered by the university the degree of M. A. The young philosopher drew up 14 theses, which he printed, and the next morning disputed upon them with such ability and logical precision that he astonished and delighted the most crowded audience. At Berlin he was received with kindness by the king of Prussia, and honored with those marks of distinction which his superior genius deserved. His abilities however, so great and so splendid, shone but like a meteor; a constitution naturally delicate, was rendered still more weak by excessive application; and a cough, spitting of blood, and fever on the spirits, put an end to his life, at Halle, fifth of October 1740, in his 20th year. Baratier has deservedly been mentioned as a prodigy of learning and of genius, his memory was universally retentive, and his application scarcely credible, when it is recollected that he spent 12 hours in bed till his tenth year, and ten afterwards. In one winter he read 20 great folios, with all the attention of a vast comprehensive mind, and the large work which he prepared on Egyptian antiquities, showed the variety of materials collected, as well as their judicious and laborious arrangement. In his domestic economy he was very temperate; he ate little flesh, lived totally on milk, tea, bread, and fruit; he disliked wine, he had an aversion to dancing, music, and the sports of the field, so that he wished for no recreation from study but in walking, or in the conversation of a few friends, whom he loved and courted, with all the openness and unreserved gaiety of a generous heart.

BARATIER, Bartholomew, author of a new digest of the feudal law, printed 1611 at Paris, was a native of Placentia, and professor of jurisprudence at Pavia and Ferrara in the fifteenth century.

BARBA, Alvarez Alonzo, curate of St. Bernard de Potosi, is the author of a scarce book called arte de los metallos, Madrid 1620, 4to. reprinted 1729 in 4to. with the addition of Carillo Lasso's treatise on the mines of Spain. His works have been abridged in French, in one vol. 12mo. 1730, with a valuable collection of treatises on the same subject.

BARBADILLO, Alphonsus Jerome de Salas, author of several admired comedies, died at Madrid about 1630. The elegance and correctness of his style improved and embellished the Spanish language. He also wrote the adventures of Don Diego de Noche, 1624, in 8vo.

BARBADINO, a Portuguese, whose work

on the state of literature in Portugal, printed at Paris 1746, was severely censured by a Portuguese Jesuit, and ably defended by Don Joseph de Maymo.

Barbaro, Francis, a noble Venetian, distinguished by his learning as well as his political talents. He defended Brescia, of which he was govenor, against the duke of Milan, and obliged the besiegers to retreat. He wrote a treatise in Latin, de re uxor, on the choice of a wife, and the duties of women, 1515, Paris, besides a translation of some of Plutarch's works, &c. He died 1454, aged about 56. His letters appeared 1743.

Barbaro, Ermolao, the elder, nephew to Francis, was bishop of Trevisa, and afterwards of Verona, where he died 1470. He translated some of Æsop's fables into Latin, when only 12 years old.

Barbaro or Barbarus, Hermolaus, grandson of Francis, a learned Venetian, employed by his countrymen as ambassador to the emperor Frederic, to his son Maximilian, and to Pope Innocent VIII. He was honored by the pope with the vacant patriarchate of Aquileia against the wishes of his countrymen, who had passed a law that their ambassadors should accept no favor from the Roman pontiff; and so inexorable were the Venetians, that Barbaro's father, who was far advanced in years and intrusted with the first offices of the state, was unable to avert their resentment, and died, in consequence, of a broken heart. Barbaro wrote some excellent treatises as well as poetry; and in translations from Plutarch and Dioscorides he showed his abilities as a Greek scholar. He died at Rome 1493, aged 39, of the plague, according to Bayle.

Barbaro, Daniel, coadjutor of the patriarchate of Aquileia, with his uncle Hermolao, was sent as ambassador from Venice to England, where he continued till 1551. He died 1570, and left several learned works behind him, among which were a treatise of eloquence, in 4to. 1557, Venice—an Italian translation of Vitruvius 1584,—the practice of perspective, folio.

Barbarossa, Aruch, a well known pirate, who made himself master of Algiers, and murdered the king Selim Entemi, whom he had come to assist and defend against his Spanish invaders. He afterwards made himself master of Tunis, and of Tremecen, whose sovereign was assassinated by his own subjects. His success was stopped by the marquis of Gomares governor of Oran, whom the heir of the Tremecen dominions had invited to his support; but when besieged in the citadel he made his escape by a subterraneous passage; but though he strewed the ways with silver and gold, he was overtaken and cut to pieces, bravely defending himself with a few Turkish attendants, 1518, in his 44th year.

Barbarossa, Cheredin, successor to his brother Aruch on the throne of Algiers, was the able admiral of the naval forces of Selim II. He obtained possession of Tunis, but was checked by the arms of Charles V. after which he plundered several towns of Italy, and then advanced to Yemen in Arabia, which he conquered for the emperor of the Turks. He died 1547, aged 80, leaving his son Asan in possession of the kingdom.

Barbaroux, Charles, deputy from Marseilles to the national convention, proved himself one of the bitterest enemies of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. whose accusation he read with triumph in the assembly. He was intimate with Roland, and with boldness attacked the Orleans party, the usurpation of Roberspierre, and the machinations of the Jacobins. His conduct rendered him obnoxious to the demagogues in power; and when the Girondists were overthrown, he was accused but escaped into Calvados. He afterwards passed from Quimper to Bourdeaux, where he was recognised and immediately guillotined, 25th June 1794.

Barbatelli, Bernardino, a painter, disciple of Ghirlandaio of Florence. He studied at Rome, and his fruit pieces, animals, flowers, &c. were much admired. He died 1612, aged 70.

Barbazan, Stephen, a native of St. Fargeau-en-Puisaye in Auxerre, who made himself acquainted with authors of the middle centuries, from whom he drew the most curious anecdotes and remarkable stories. He assisted in the completion of the Recueil alphabetique, in 24 vols. 12mo. 1745, and the following years; a laborious but desultory work. He wrote also instructions from a father to a son, 1760, 8vo. He died 1770, in the 74th year of his age.

Barbazan, Arnaud Guillaume de, one of the courtiers of Charles VII. of France, distinguished as a warrior. He died of the wounds which he had received at the battle of Belleisle, 1432.

Barbe, a Bohemian lady who married the emperor Sigismond. She was devoid of those virtues which ought to adorn elevated rank, and even ridiculed those of her attendants whose conduct was more chaste than her own. She died 1451.—Another, queen of Poland, surnamed Esther for her piety. She died 1525.—Another, also queen of Poland, married secretly to Sigismond Augustus, and publicly acknowledged after the death of his father. She died 1551.

Barbeau des Bruyeres, Jean Louis, son of a wood-monger at Paris, rose by the strength of his genius from the mean occupation of his father. He resided 10 or 15 years in Holland, and on his return he assisted for 23 years M. Bauche in the completion of his works. His first publication in 1759, was his mappe monde historique, an ingenious chart, in which was united all the information which geography, chronology, and history could produce. He published besides the tablettes chronologiques of Lenglet, a translation of Strahlemberg's description of Russia, La Croix's modern geography, besides large contributions to the works of his friends, and the two last volumes of the Bibliotheque de France, by le Long. Barbeau had to struggle through life against po-

verty, but it did not ruffle his temper, or render him unwilling freely to communicate to others from the vast store of his knowledge in geography and history. Two years before his death he married, that his infirmities might be alleviated by the affectionate attention and concern of a female friend. He died of an apoplexy at Paris, Nov. 20th, 1781.

Barberini, Francis, a poet of Barberino in Tuscany, born 1264. Of all his works there is extant only his poem called the precepts of love, a composition extremely elegant, chaste, moral, and instructive. It was edited at Rome 1640, by Fred. Ubaldini, with a glossary explanatory of obsolete words, &c. and the life of the author. The family of the Barberini was distinguished in Europe in the 17th century. Francis, nephew of pope Urban VIII. was a cardinal and legate of the holy see in France and Spain. He died in 1679, aged 83.—His brother Anthony was likewise a cardinal, and he became known by his abilities as a negotiator and ambassador. He was archbishop of Rheims, and died 1671, aged 64.—Another, brother of pope Urban VIII. who died 1646, aged 77, and ordered this inscription to be placed on his tomb: "Hic jacet pulvis & cinis, postea nihil."

Barbeu de Bourg, James, a native of Mayenne, physician of the academy of Stockholm, and author of the gazette de medicine, —le Botaniste Francois, two vols.—elemens de medicine, &c. He was born 12th Feb. 1709, and died 14th Dec. 1779.

Barbey, Marc le, a celebrated physician of Bayeux, who checked the ravages of the plague, among his countrymen, but refused to exercise his profession to save the friends of the league. He was the favorite of Henry VI. who ennobled his family. He died about the last years of the sixteenth century.

Barbeyrac, John, a native of Bariers, in Languedoc, teacher of philosophy at Berlin, and afterwards for seven years professor of law and history at Lausanne, from whence he passed to Groningen. He was eminent in the knowledge of the law of nature, and of nations; and besides a treatise on the morality of the fathers, and another on gaming, two vols. he translated into French Puffendorf's works, besides Noodt's discourses, Grotius' de jure pacis, &c. some of Tillotson's sermons, &c. Some of his critical and literary remarks were also inserted in the various journals of the times. He died 1729, aged 55. His brother Charles was eminent as a physician at Cereste in Provence, and he was the friend of Locke and Sydenham. He died at Montpellier, 1699, aged 70, author of two works, traités de medicine, 12mo.—and quæstiones medicæ duodecim, 4to. 1658.

Barbier d'Aucour, John, a native of Langres, whose great application raised him from the obscurity and indigence of his family. He devoted himself to the studies of the bar, but he was unsuccessful in his first pleading, either from fear, or failure of memory, a circumstance to which Boileau, in the Lutrin, has alluded; and so small were his pecuniary resources, that he consented to marry his landlord's daughter, that he might thus satisfy the large demands which he had upon him. The patronage of Colbert, one of whose sons he educated, promised him better times, but the minister's death disappointed him, and a more fortunate attempt at the bar at last restored him to his lost character. In his last cause in defence of Le Brun, a valet accused of murdering his lady, he displayed, besides generosity of heart, a most commanding eloquence. He died of an inflammation in the breast, Sept. 13, 1694, aged 53. He told the abbe Choisi who visited him in his last illness, that he rejoiced in leaving none to inherit his misery. His works were trivial, except his "Sentimens de Cleanthe sur les entretiens d'Ariste & d'Eugene par Bouhours, 2 vols. 12mo. 1671, a book of infinite value for its ingenious reasoning and the justness of its criticism. He wrote besides some treatises against the Jesuits.

Barbier, Mary Ann, a native of Orleans, who published at Paris several tragedies and operas, which have been attributed but falsely to her friend and adviser the abbe Pelegrin. She died in 1745. Her works are scarce above mediocrity, as she has exhausted all her powers to magnify the character of her heroine, while her heroes are drawn as uninteresting and insignificant personages.

Barbier, Lewis, a favorite of Gaston duke of Orleans, raised to the bishopric of Langres by Mazarin for betraying the secrets of his master. He was mean in his character and little respected. He left 100 crowns for the best epitaph for his tomb, which was written in a style of irony by Monnoye. He died 1670.

Barbieri, John Francis, a pupil of the Caracci, and a strong imitator of Caravaggio. He is called among artists Guercino. His historical pieces possessed merit. He died 1666, aged 76. His brother Paulo Antonio was eminent in drawing quiet scenes and animals. He died 1460. Vid. Guercino.

Barbosa, Arius, one of the chief restorers of learning in Spain. He was instructed in Greek by Angelus Politian in Rome, and was a professor at Salamanca for 20 years. He was preceptor to the king of Portugal's sons Alphonsus and Henry, and died 1540 in a good old age. He wrote some Latin poems, a treatise on prosody, &c.

Barbosa, Peter, a native of Viana in Portugal, professor at Coimbra, and afterwards chancellor of the kingdom. He died 1596, author of some commentaries on the Digests, three vols. fol. 1613, &c.

Barbosa, Emanuel, a Portugese, author of some treatises. He died 1638, aged 90, author of a treatise de potestate episcopi, &c. His son, Augustin, distinguished himself by his knowledge of law. He was made bishop of Ugento, and died 1649. He wrote several ecclesiastical treatises, &c.

Barbou, Hugh, son of John, a printer of eminence at Lyons, who settled at Limoges in 1580, where, among other books, he printed Cicero's letters to Atticus, &c. with du Bos' notes. His descendants have carried on the same profession at Paris with emolument to themselves, and advantage to the public.

Barbour, John, a Scotch ecclesiastic, employed by David Bruce as ambassador at the English court. He wrote in verse an account of the life and actions of Robert Bruce, a work highly esteemed for its authenticity, printed at Glasgow 1671. He died 1378, aged 58.

Barbud, a celebrated musician at the court of Kosru Parviz, king of Persia, of the fourth dynasty. He was so eminent in his profession, that his name is become proverbial.

Barcali, author of a commentary on the Arbain. He died in the 960th year of the hegira. Another, of the same name, author of some books of devotion. He died the 981st or 982d of the hegira.

Barchusen or Barkhausen, John Conrad, a native of Herne in Germany, who settled at Utrecht, where he acquired eminence as a physician and as a lecturer on chemistry. His elementa chemicæ—historia medicinæ, &c. are highly esteemed. He died 1717, aged 51.

Barclay or Barklay, Alexander, a writer of the 16th century, born in Scotland according to Mackenzie, or according to Wood, at Barclay in Somersetshire. He was of Oriel college, Oxford, and from thence travelled over Holland, Germany, France, and Italy. On his return he was preferred by Cornish, the provost of his college, who had been raised to the bishopric of Tyne. Authors disagree about his preferment. He was rector of Baddow Magna in Essex, according to Wood, but he is mentioned by others as rector of Allhallows, Lombard Street. He was an elegant writer, and translated some of the best authors on the continent, and among them Navis Stultifera, &c. He died at Croydon in an advanced age.

Barclay, William, a native of Aberdeen, who, not meeting the patronage which he expected from Mary queen of Scots, went over to France, where he studied civil law at Bourges, and was made professor of the newly founded university of Pontamousson, by the duke of Lorrain. His son was nearly engaged to follow the tenets of the Jesuits, which the father prevented, and the dissention between him and the society was so great, that he abondoned Lorrain, and came to England, where king James offered him some handsome preferment, provided he subscribed to the articles of the Anglican church, a condition which he declined. He returned to France, and died professor at Angers in 1605. He wrote several books on the kingly and papal power, &c.

Barclay, John, son of the preceding, was educated by the Jesuits, but removed from their society, by his father, who was afraid he should follow their tenets. He visited England with his father, and complimented with a Latin poem king James, who wished to patronise him, but he returned to France. After the death of his father he resided in London for ten years, and afterwards went to Rome, where he was well received by pope Paul V. and cardinal Bellarmin. He died at Rome 1621, and his son erected a monument to his honor in St. Laurence's church, on the way to Trivoli. His works were numerous and elegantly written. The most celebrated are his Euphormio, a satire in Latin; and his Argenis, &c. which has been translated into various languages, a kind of romance in the style of Petronius and Apuleius, in which he describes the manner of a court, &c. Pierese had the care of the first edition, and under the effigies of the author Grotius wrote these lines;

"*Gente Caledonius, Gallus natalibus, hic est*
Romam Romano qui docet ore loqui."

Barclay, Robert, a native of Edinburgh. His father, colonel Barclay, sent him to Paris to the care of his uncle, who presided over the Scot's college; but in becoming acquainted with the literature of the times, he imbibed the tenets of the Roman catholics. On his return to Scotland, he embraced the principles of the quakers with his father, and he showed himself, by his actions as well as by his writings, a most zealous defender of the sect. His writings are numerous, and chiefly on theological or controversial subjects. The most celebrated is his apology for the quakers, published in Latin at Amsterdam 1676, and two years after translated by himself, and addressed to Charles II. with excessive freedom of language. He was universally respected, not only for the celebrity of his writings, but the purity of his life. He travelled over England, Holland, and Germany, with the famous legislator Penn, with the intention of making converts; and on his return spent the rest of his life in dignified retirement. He died at Ury, third of October, 1690, in his 42d year.

Barcochebas, or Barcochab, the son of a star, a celebrated impostor, who introduced himself to the Jewish nation, as the star predicted by Balaam. His followers became so numerous over Judæa, that the Romans found it difficult to oppose them. Julius Severus at last took signal vengeance on the nation for the Roman soldiers that had been slain, and he almost destroyed the whole race, 134 A. D.

Barcos, Martin de, a native of Bayonne, nephew of the famous abbé St. Cyran. He was engaged in the controversies which took place about the Jansenists, but his works on the subject are now justly forgotten. He died 1678, aged 78.

Bard, a Mahomedan author, who wrote on the pronunciation of the vowels of the text of the Koran.

Bardas, a chief at Constantinople, uncle and guardian to Michael III. After various

attempts to seize the sovereign power, by violence and artifice, he was put to death by Bacilus the Macedonian, 866.

Bardas called Scelerus, a general raised to the purple by his soldiers after the death of John Zimisces. He was opposed by Bardas Phocas, and in consequence of a defeat fled to Bagdad, where he was imprisoned 979. He was afterwards reconciled to Phocas, and after his death was honorably treated by his successor Basil.

Bardesanes, a native of Edessa in Syria, eminent as an author. He was the founder of a sect which bore his name, and supported the existence of Æons, but denied the doctrine of the resurrection. He florished about 172.——The author of a curious book on the gymnosophists, in the third century, bore that name.

Bardet, Peter, an advocate of reputation, author of a "recueil d'arrets," two vols. fol. He died at Moulins 1685, aged 94.

Bardhadi, a Mahomedan, author of a moral treatise called Adab.

Bardin, Peter, a native of Rouen, author of several treatises of an inferior character. He was drowned in 1637, in attempting to save his pupil M. D'Humieres. His epitaph by Chapelain, in a style of fulsome panegyric, mentioned that the virtues were drowned with him. He wrote le grand Chambellan de France, fol. 1623—Pensées morales sur l'Ecclesiaste 8vo. 1629—Le Lycée, oú de l'honnete homme, two vols. 8vo.

Bardney, Richard, a Benedictine of Bardney in Lincolnshire, author of a life of Grostete bishop of Lincoln, in Latin verse. He died 1504.

Barebone, Praise God, a violent leader of Cromwell's parliament of 1654. He was a leather-seller by trade, but he acquired such celebrity as an orator and a demagogue, that the parliament was ludicrously called after his assumed name. Two of his brothers, it is said, had adopted likewise scripture names, one of them, "Christ came into the world to save Barbone;" and the other, "if Christ had not died thou hadst been damned, Barbone," which the wits of the time abbreviated to the two last words. When Monk led his army to London, Barebone acted with such violence at the head of the rabble, that the general sent a petition to parliament to dismiss and punish this furious zealot and his partisans.

Barent, Dieterick, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam. He was the disciple of Titian, and excelled in historical pieces and in portraits. He died 1592, aged 58.

Baretti, Joseph, a native of Turin, son of an eminent architect. He received a respectable education, but the little fortune which he inherited was lost at faro, and the indigent son became an author by profession. After enduring many difficulties, and after visiting several countries of Europe, he came in 1750 to London without any recommendations, and with an imperfect knowledge of the English language He accidentally met at the Orange coffee-house Mr. Lennox, whose wife wished for instruction in the Italian language, to enable her to translate some of the romances from which Shakspeare had drawn his plays, and from this connection, arose the consequence and respectability which he afterwards enjoyed. Mrs. Lennox introduced him to Dr. Johnson, whose friendship he long and sincerely enjoyed, and he was soon after introduced to the Thrale family, and to other persons of respectability and distinction. After a residence of ten years in London, he resolved to revisit his native country, and he set out on 13th August 1760, through Spain and Portugal, not however without expressing with all the power of gratitude, his deep sense of the kindness, generosity, and philanthropy of England. In his journey he followed the directions of Dr. Johnson, and in taking notice of whatever scenes passed before his eyes, with the good-humor and playfulness of youth, accompanied with the accurate judgment of the philosopher, he produced a most amusing and valuable performance, published in four vols. 8vo. At Venice he published a periodical paper called Frustra literaria, under the character of a peevish soldier returned home after an absence of 50 years. This satirical performance raised against him a host of enemies, and after an absence of six years he returned to England, where he in a little time engaged in an injudicious controversy with Mr. Sharp, who had just published "letters from Italy, &c." He made some short excursions to France and Spain in 1768 and 69; and it was after his return that an accident happened which threw a veil of horror over the remaining part of his life. On his return from the Orange coffee-house through the Hay-market about seven o'clock in the evening, he was attacked by a woman whose indecorous behaviour provoked him to strike her on the hand. She continued her insults, and three men, who apparently were in connection with the woman, approached to push him with rudeness from the pavement, and to trample upon him, when he, alarmed for his safety, struck one of them, Evan Morgan, with a knife, and repeated the blows again and again when pursued and collared. The wounds were so deep that Morgan died the next day in Middlesex hospital, and Baretti was at the following sessions at the Old Bailey tried for murder. The infamous life of his assailant, and the respectability of his own character, were strong in favor of his innocence; and he refused the accustomed privilege of having the half of his jury of foreigners. He read his defence from a printed paper, and he accounted for the knife which inflicted the wounds, by saying that he wore it as all foreigners do, to cut sweetmeats and fruit in deserts. His innocence was acknowledged, and he was acquitted, as having committed the murder in his self defence. He returned to his literary life, and improved his fortune as well as his reputation by various useful publica-

tions. He received, it is said, 500*l.* for his travels, and he not only procured pecuniary assistance from Mrs. Middleton, one of his pupils, but was fortunate enough to receive a pension of 80*l.* per annum from lord North's administration. But as the wants of literary men, however, are numerous, and their profusion proverbial, Baretti soon found himself in indigent circumstances, and the refusal which he met in his application to the booksellers for relief, whilst in the prosecution of his improvements for his dictionary, ruffled his spirits, and hastened in some degree his decline. An attack of the gout was neglected, and the advice of medical men, whom he opprobriously denominated vultures, was disregarded till a recovery was impossible. On the morning of his death, he declared that he had dreaded the arrival of that day; he put off the attendance of his barber to the morrow, and with great cheerfulness took his last leave of his friends. About eight, he took a glass of wine, and immediately after expired, May 5th 1789, in his 73d year, and was buried on the ninth in Mary-bone new burying ground. In his private character he was highly respectable, his integrity was unimpeached, and his conversation always easy and free, and was directed to the improvement and instruction of his hearers. He was of a benevolent and charitable disposition, and never hesitated to divide his last shilling with an indigent friend. It is to be lamented, that among his papers, which were carelessly burnt by his executors, there were some letters and valuable communications from Dr. Johnson. His works were numerous, but though in general interesting and useful, he disregarded them in one of his letters, as hastily and injudiciously produced under the pressure of distress and poverty, and not abounding with that elegance and correctness, which a more settled life and more opulent circumstances might have supplied. His works are, besides the travels, the dictionary Italian and English, 2 vols. 4to.—a dissertation on Italian poetry —the Italian library, as introductive to the Italian language—an Italian grammar—an account of the customs of Italy, two vols. 8vo.—an introduction to most of the European languages, 8vo.—a Spanish and English dictionary—Tolondron speeches to John Bowle, about his edition of Don Quixote, 8vo.—&c.

Barezi, a Mahomedan, born at Hama, author of several treatises on the Koran, &c. He died the year 738 of the hegira.

Bargrave, Isaac, an ecclesiastic of great abilities, member of Clarehall Cambridge, and chaplain to James I. and Charles. He was made dean of Canterbury, 14th October, 1625; but he suffered greatly during the civil wars, and Sandys, a man whose life he had saved, treated him and his family with unusual severity, and imprisoned him in the Fleet. Bargrave survived that mark of ingratitude only three weeks, and died of a broken heart, 1642, aged 56. He was a zealous defender of the liberties of the kingdom, civil and religious, and it is said that he offended king James, at St. Margaret's, Westminster, by a discourse against popery, &c.

Baridah, a Mahomedan writer on Aristotle's works.

Barini, a Mahomedan author, who wrote on the introduction of Porphyry's sagoge.

Barkham, John, a native of Exeter, who, after studying at Oxford, and holding several places of preferment, died at Bocking in Essex, of which he was rector and dean. He is mentioned by Speed, and others, as possessing "learning, virtue, and courtesy." His valuable collection of coins and medals, which he gave to Land, was presented to the university. Though he never published any thing, yet his friends had reason to acknowledge his great erudition, so that Guillim's display of heraldry, and Speed's John and Henry II. are attributed to him.

Barki, a Mahomedan, author of a treatise on geomancy.

Barksdale, Clement, a native of Winchcomb, Gloucestershire, educated at Abingdon school, and Oxford. He was elected master of Hereford school, but during the civil wars, he left his situation and took pupils at Hawling, in Gloucestershire. On the restoration he was presented to the living of Naunton, where he died 1687, aged 78. His works are, besides several sermons, and some tracts, monumenta literaria, sive obitus et elogia, doctorum virorum ex historiis Thuani, 4to.—Nympha Libethris, or the Corswold muse, 8vo. 1651—the life of Grotius 1652, 12mo.—memorials of worthy persons, 1661, 12mo.

Barlaam, a monk of Seminara, in Calabria, who in visiting Constantinople to learn the Greek language, gained the favors of the emperor Andronicus, who made him abbot of St. Salvador, 1339. He was also sent by that prince into the West, to promote the reunion of the two churches, and to solicit the assistance of Christian princes against the Mahometans. He afterwards had a controversy with Palamas, a monk of Athos; but though he wrote against the Latins, he no sooner returned to Italy, and took possession of the see of Gieraci, which was afterwards removed to Locri, than he severely attacked the Greeks. This circumstance, so inconsistent, has given occasion to some authors, to say that there were two persons of that name. He died about 1348. His letters were published at Ingolstadt, 1604.

Barlæus, Gasparaus, a Latin poet of Antwerp, appointed subprincipal of the college of Leyden, but afterwards rejected from his office, for the zealous share which he took in the disputes of the Arminians. He now took his degrees in physic at Caen, and in 1631 was invited by the magistrates of Amsterdam, to fill the chair of professor of philosophy, which he held till his death in 1648, in his 64th year, though his writings, in favor of Arminius, raised him a num-

ber of enemies, who loudly called for his dismission. His orations are admired for their wit and purity, and his poems for their elegance and correctness. Two volumes of his letters were published after his death. He wrote also an account of count Maurice's government in Brazil.

Barlæus, Lambert, a Greek professor at Leyden, who wrote annotations on Lucian's Timon, and Hesiod's theogony, and assisted Rivius in the translation of the confessions of the reformed churches into Greek. He spoke Greek with the same fluent facility as his mother tongue. He died 1655.

Barland, Adrian, a native of Barland, in Zealand, professor at Louvain, and author of notes on Virgil, Terence, Pliny the younger, and Menander, besides an abridgment of universal history—the chronicle of the dukes of Brabant—de literatis urbis Romæ principibius, &c. He died 1542.

Barletta, Gabriel, a Dominican, born at Barletta in the kingdom of Naples. He acquired some celebrity as a writer and as a preacher, and it became proverbial to say, nescit prædicare qui nescit Barlettare. It is reported that his sermons rapidly passed through 20 editions, but so incongruous was the composition, so full of serious reflections and ridiculous levities, of obsolete words and of modern and ancient idioms, that a more singular and extraordinary performance scarce ever appeared. The best edition is that of Venice 1577, two vols. 8vo. He was born about 1400, but the time of his death is unknown.

Barlotta, Joseph, a Sicilian poet of the 18th century, whose odes, sonnets, cantatas, &c. possess some merit.

Barlow, William, prior of a monastery, before the dissolution, was raised to the see of St. Asaph, and afterwards of St. David's, in the reign of Henry VIII. He was translated to Bath and Wells 1547, but was ejected by Mary because he was married, upon which he retired to Germany. On Elizabeth's accession, he was promoted to the see of Chichester, where he died, 1568. He was author of several controversial books, &c.

Barlow, Francis, a native of Lincolnshire, the pupil of Shepherd. He excelled in his representation of birds, beasts, fishes, &c. He died 1702.

Barlowe, Thomas, a native of Langhill, Westmoreland, educated at Appleby school, and Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He kept his preferment during the civil wars, and became successively keeper of the Bodleian, provost of his own college, Margaret professor of divinity, archdeacon of Oxford, and bishop of Lincoln, 1675. He was violent against the Roman catholics, but it has been mentioned that he paid his court to James II. when on the throne, and with the same time-serving spirit he vented his resentment at the revolution against those of the clergy who refused to take the required oaths. In his opinions he was a strong Calvanist, and warmly supported the Aristotelian tenets against the new philosophy introduced by the Royal society. He died at Bugden, Huntingdonshire, Oct. 8th, 1691, in the 85th year of his age. Such of his books were given to the Bodleian of which there were no copies already deposited there, and the rest to Queen's college. His works were against popery and on cases of conscience, and chiefly controversial. His manuscripts passed into the hands of his chaplains, Offley and Brougham.

Barlowe, William, son of William Barlowe, bishop of St. David's, studied at Baliol college, and distinguished himself as the first discoverer of the nature and properties of the loadstone, the piercing and cementing of which he effected by a new method. He explained the difference between iron and steel, and why a magnet by being doubly capped takes up a greater weight. His opinions were made public in three different treatises. He died 1625.

Barnabas, St. a Levite, born at Cyprus. As soon as he embraced Christianity, he sold his estate, and delivered his money to the apostles, and was afterwards sent to Antioch, to confirm the disciples. He preached the gospel in company with St. Paul, and afterwards passed with St. Mark into Cyprus, where he was stoned to death by the Jews. There is extant a Greek letter written by him, which was published with learned notes by Le Clerc, at Amsterdam, 1724.

Barnard, Theodore, a native of Amsterdam, who studied under Titian, and adorned the cathedral of Chichester by his paintings of the kings and bishops. There is a family near Chichester descended from him.

Barnard, John, a native of Castor in Lincolnshire, who studied at Queen's college, Cambridge, and was made by the parliamentary visitors fellow of Lincoln, Oxford. He married Dr. Heylyn's daughter, and settled at Waddington, the advowson of which he purchased. He obtained after the restoration a prebend of Lincoln. He died at Newark, on a journey to Spa, Aug. 17, 1683, and was buried at Waddington. He wrote against scandalous ministers, &c. besides the life of his father-in-law.

Barnard, Sir John, an upright magistrate, and an incorrupt statesman. He was born at Reading, where his father, a quaker, was a wine merchant. He succeeded to the business, but at the age of 19 he relinquished the quakers for the established church, and became first known in the examination which he underwent in the house of lords on a wine bill, to the passing of which the merchants objected. The spirited and becoming manner in which he expressed himself on the occasion, gained him popularity. He became candidate for the city of London, and was elected in 1722, and he served the city in the six succeeding parliaments. In 1727, he was appointed alderman of Dowgate ward, and in 1738 he filled the chair of the city with all the dignity which became a

great and opulent corporation. His conduct in parliament was ever guided by a strong attachment to his country; he supported every measure which contributed to extend commerce and prosperity, and in his opposition to Walpole, especially during the debates on the excise act, his language was firm, manly, and patriotic. In July 1758 this virtuous magistrate resigned his gown, to the great regret of the city, and retired to his seat at Clapham. After attaining nearly the age of 80, he expired, 29th August, 1766, leaving one son and two daughters. The general character of sir John may be collected in the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens on his resignation. He was complimented with all those expressions of gratitude and admiration which are due to integrity and to virtue, and his public and private life was equally made the subject of panegyric liberally bestowed and meritoriously earned. He had been knighted in 1732 by George II. and in memorial of his merits his fellow citizens erected his statue in the Exchange.

Barnave, Anthony Peter Joseph Marie, a native of Grenoble, brought up to the bar. The revolution called him to Paris, where, as a deputy to the national assembly, he displayed great eloquence and strong powers of mind. His popularity however quickly vanished, when he expressed some interest for the captive family of the monarch, whom he had conducted back from Varennes to Paris, and ventured to predict that liberty by its excesses might be productive of a thousand miseries to his country. He was sent to prison, and after 15 months of confinement, he was dragged to Paris, where his innocence and the energy of his appeal to the sense of the nation, would have procured his acquittal if his judges had been upright. He was guillotined 29th Nov. 1793, aged 32.

Barnes, Juliana, a native of Roding, in Essex, prioress of Sopewell nunnery, near St. Albans, eminent for her learning, piety, and personal accomplishments. She has been mentioned with great commendation by Bale, Hollingshead, and others. She wrote some treatises on hunting, hawking, &c. besides a book on heraldry. She was living in 1486, according to the titles of her book, 26 years later than the period mentioned by Bale.

Barnes, Joshua, a native of London, educated at Christ hospital, and admitted servitor of Emanuel, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and where he soon distinguished himself by his great learning, and his superior knowledge of Greek. In 1700, Mrs. Mason, of Hemmingford, Huntingdonshire, a widow not beautiful in person, but possessed of 200*l.* a year, visited him at Cambridge, and her offer to settle on him the half of her income at her death, induced him to solicit her hand, which the obliging fair-one did not refuse to Joshua, for whom, she observed, the sun stood still. He died August 3d, 1712, in his 57th year, and his widow, who was nearly of the same age as himself, erected a monument over him at Hemmingford. His works were valuable for their erudition and criticism. The chief were, a poetical paraphrase of Esther 1676—the life of Edward III. dedicated to James II. in 1688—a learned edition of Euripides, in 1694—Anacreon, in 1705—and Homer, &c. in 1706. Bentley used to ridicule his learning, and with pedantic pride observed, that he knew Greek as much as a cobler.

Barnes, Robert, D. D. was employed by Henry VIII. to collect the opinions of the German divines, about his divorce from queen Catherine. His attachment to Luther's doctrines incurred the displeasure of the monarch, who sent him to the tower. He was burnt alive at a stake, in 1540. He wrote a treatise on justification, and the history of the popes.

Barneveldt, John d' Olden, a statesman of great abilities, ambassador to Elizabeth in England, and to Henry IV. of France. His attempts to limit the authority of Maurice the second stadholder of Holland, raised him enemies, by whose virulence he was accused of designs to deliver the country to the Spaniards, and in consequence of this false charge, he was tried and beheaded in 1619. His sons, William and René, resented the cruelty exercised against their father, and though the elder escaped, René felt the punishment due to a conspirator. The mother stepped in defence of her son, and when Maurice expressed surprise to see her eager to save him when she had seen his father fall unlamented, she indignantly replied, "I would not solicit a pardon for my husband, for he was innocent. I ask it for my son because he is guilty."

Baro or Baroni, Peter, a native of Estampes, in France, who left his country on account of his attachment to protestantism, and found a hospitable asylum in England, in the house of lord Burleigh, and at Cambridge with Dr. Pierce, by whose influence he was chosen Margaret professor of divinity 1574. The tranquillity of his residence was however of short duration. He opposed Whitaere, Tindal, and Chadderton, who violently supported the tenets of absolute predestination, and whilst he gave a more moderate explanation to the doctrine in his sermons and in his lectures, he found himself cited before the vice chancellor, and accused before archbishop Whitgift; and though lord Burleigh the chancellor disapproved of the virulence of his prosecutors, he found himself obliged to leave Cambridge for Crutchedfriars, London, where he died. He was buried in St. Olave, Hart-street. His writings were on divinity subjects, and in Latin.

Baroche, Frederic, a painter of Urbino, who learnt sculptor of his father, and architecture and geometry and perspective of his uncle, and drew the heads of his Virgins after the features of his sister, and those of his Jesuses after his nephew. Cardinal de la Rovere became early his patron, but the

jealousy of his rivals proved nearly fatal. He was maliciously poisoned, and though he recovered by the immediate application of medicine, his constitution grew weak and languid, and he lingered in an unhealthy state, till his 84th year, 1612. His paintings are in great esteem, his historical pieces are deservedly admired, but he shines with superior lustre in the execution of his devotional portraits. His merit was universally admitted, and his infirmities alone prevented him from excepting the honors which were liberally offered to him by the duke of Tuscany, the emperor Rodolph II. and Philip II. of Spain. In correctness he is great; he understood well the effects of light and shade, and though the attitudes of some of his figures are out of proportion, he certainly may be said to approach near the softness and graces of Corregio.

Baron, Bonaventure, a native of Clonmel, Ireland, educated by his uncle Luke Wadding, and afterwards employed as divinity professor at Rome, where he spent 60 years, and died blind in a good old age, March 18th, 1696. He was a learned and voluminous writer. His Theologia in 6 vols. is his best performance. See a list of his works in sir James Ware's writers of Ireland, p. 253.

Baron, Michael, son of a merchant of Issondun, became celebrated as a player. His powers in expressing the passions were unusually great and he was deservedly called the Roscius of his time. He was not insensible to the popularity which he enjoyed, and with arrogance and vanity he observed, that once in a century perhaps a Cæsar might arise, but that 2000 years were requisite to produce a Baron. His superior excellence was in a great degree owing to his own exertions, so that Racine in representing his Andromache to the actors, with the judgment and correctness of a poet and of a man of feeling, paid him the highest compliment, assuring him that he could give him no instructions, "for added he your own heart will tell you more than any lessons of mine can suggest." He died at Paris 22d Dec. 1729, aged 77. Three volumes in 12mo. of theatrical pieces, appeared in 1760, under his name, of which however some supposed that he was not the author. His dialogue is lively, and his scenes diversified; but there is not frequently that brilliancy of coloring which an acquaintance with the manners of the great could have supplied. His "Coquette,—l'ecole des peres,—l'homme a bonne fortune, &c." are his best pieces. His father was also on the stage for some time. When playing Don Diego in the Cid his sword fell, and kicking it as the character required, he wounded his little toe against the point, but he disregarded the blow till a gangrene informed him of his danger. He might have saved his life by amputation, but he observed, that a theatrical monarch with a wooden leg would be hissed, and therefore he waited patiently the slow approaches of death, which happened in 1655.

Baron, Hyacinth Theodore, a learned physician of Paris, author of a Latin dissertation on chocolate. He had also some share in the pharmacopœia of Paris for 1732. He died 29th July, 1758, aged 72.

Baroni, Adrianne Basile, a native of Mantua, sister to the poet Basile. She was so admired for her beauty, her wit, and her accomplishments, that volumes were written in her praise. Her daughter Leonora possessed equal charms, and met equal admiration, and in 1639, a collection of peices in Latin, Greek, Spanish, Italian, and French, was published, in which her beauty and her perfections were portrayed with all the graces of poetry. She resided long at Rome, where she appeared occasionally as a singer. She also wrote some poetical trifles.

Baronius, Cæsar, a native of Sora in Italy, educated at Veroli, Naples, and Rome. In this last place he became a priest, and was appointed soon after confessor to Clement VIII. keeper of his library, and raised to the rank of cardinal. On the death of the pope 1605 he was nearly elevated to the pontificate, as he had 31 voices in his favor, but his election was opposed by the Spanish faction, as he had asserted that the claims of the king of Spain on Naples were founded on false grounds. His constitution was injured by his intense application, so that in his old age he digested his food with difficulty. He died 30th June, 1607, aged 68. His works are numerous and valuable, especially his Annales ecclesiastici, in 12 vols. fol. abridged by several authors, by H. Spondæus, Lud. Aurelio, and Bazovius.

Barou Du Sobeil, N. a native of Lyons, distinguished as a lawyer, and as a man of letters. He translated some things from the English, and wrote the eulogy of his friend Prost de Royer. He was put to death after the siege of Lyons, at the end of 1792, by the bloody revolutionists.

Barozzi, James, an architect, born in the dutchy of Modena, and better known by the name of Vignola. His skill in architecture was displayed in the splendid edifices of Bologna, and in the canal between Ferrara and Bologna. He succeeded M. Angelo as the architect in the erection of St. Peter's at Rome, and died threre 1577. He was member of the academy of designs at Rome, and was much noticed during an excursion in France. He wrote a treatise on perspective, and also rules for the five orders of architecture, a popular work which has passed through 16 editions.

Barral, Peter, an ecclesiastic of Grenoble, who kept a school at Paris, and distinguished himself as the author of a dictionaire historique, &c. des hommes celebres, 6 vols 8vo. a work generally esteemed, though in some articles partial and unnecessarily severe. He also abridged Pitiscus's dictionaire des antiq. Rom. and published an abstract of Sevigne's letters. His style was manly and vigorous, though occasionally negligent and incorrect. He died at Paris, July 21st, 1772.

Barre, Francois Poullain de la, a French

ecclesiastic at Paris, who obtained a professorial chair at Geneva He died there 1723. He published some treatises on the equality of the two sexes, the education of women, &c. in a style little above mediocrity.

BARRE, Louis Francois Jos. de la, a native of Tournay, member of the academy des inscriptions, editor of Moreri's dictionary, and author of some books on antiquarian history, &c. among which are memoirs of the history of France and Burgundy. He also assisted Banduri in his imperium orientale, and in his collection of Roman medals from Decius. He was rewarded with a pension by the grand duke of Tuscany, and died at Paris 1738, aged 50.

BARRE, Michel de la, a musician of Paris, eminent as a player on the German flute, and as the author of some musical compositions. He died 1744.

BARRE, Joseph, an ecclesiastic, canon of St. Genevieve, and chancellor of the university of Paris, where he died 23d of June 1764, aged 72. He was well versed in ecclesiastical and profane history. His history of Germany 11 vols. 4to. is the best of his works, though it does not abound either in elegance of language, choice of matter, or happy and interesting combination of events. He published, besides a life of marshal de Fabert, 2 vols. 12mo.—History of the laws and the tribunals, of Justice, 4to.—Vindiciæ librorum deutero-canonicorum veteris Test. &c.

BARRE, Madame du, celebrated as the mistress of the effeminate Lewis XV. was the daughter of an obscure silversmith of Paris, of the name of Chivaux. Her eldest sister was the mistress of a colonel Barré, and in visiting her she was accidently seen and admired by the fickle monarch. That she might the better improve this infamous attachment, she secretly married the brother of her sister's seducer, and was now received at court, and loaded with all the honors and riches which a captivated master could bestow. At the revolution she was accused before the bloody tribunal, who wished to share her ill acquired opulence, and she was dragged to the scaffold, where her fears and pusillanimity exposed her to the derision of her enemies, and the contempt of the spectators, and she closed like a coward a life of guilt, licentiousness, and infamy, 1793.

BARREAUX, Jacques Vallee, a native of Paris, known, by the libertinism of his life and conversation. As his connections were noble, and his income ample, he spared nothing to give variety to his voluptuous pursuits; his winters were passed in the mild climate of Florence, and in summer he was lost amidst the dissipation of the capital. In his old age he became a convert to Christianity. He died at Chalons sur-Saone 1673, in his 72d year. An elegant sonnet "Grand Dieu, &c." is the only thing which he wrote, and some even have asserted that it was not his composition.

BARRELIER, James, a Dominican, who, as a preaching friar, made the tour of Spain, France, and Italy. As he was particularly fond of botany he made a large collection of plants, &c. during his journey, and he intended to give a general history of plants called Hortus mundi, or Orbis botanicus, when a fatal asthma stopped his useful labors 1675, in his 67th year. A collection of his intended work was afterwards published by de Jussieu, called "Plantæ per Galliam, &c. observatae cum iconibus Æneis, 1714, in folio.

BARRERE, Peter, a physician of reputation at Perpignan, author of treatises on the color of negroes, 4to. 1741, on the history of equinoctial France, &c. 1748, 12mo. He died 1755.

BARRETT, George, a native of Dublin, eminent as a self-taught painter. In his youth he obtained the prize of 50*l.* from the Dublin society for the best landscape in oil, and in 1762 he also with another landscape gained a similar prize from the London society for the encouragement of arts. He was zealous in the establishment of the royal academy, of which he was member. His most admired pieces are preserved in the collections of the dukes of Portland and Buccleugh, Mr. Locke and others. He died 1784, aged 52.

BARRETT, William, a native of Somersetshire, who settled at Bristol as a surgeon, and devoted much of his time for twenty years in making collections for the history of that city. The work was published in 4to. 1788, and the author died the next year. He was interested much in the Chattertonian controversy, as he was one of the earliest friends and patrons of the unfortunate youth.

BARRIERE, Pierre, a man who, from a sailor, became a soldier, and formed the project of assassinating Henry IV. of France He imparted this diabolical purpose to Seraphin Bonchi an Italian monk, who informed the courtiers of the king's danger, and Barriere was seized and broken on the wheel at Melun 26th Aug. 1693.

BARRINGTON, John Shute, son of Benjamin Shute, merchant, was born at Theobald's, Herts, and partly educated at Utrecht. He early embibed the tenets of the dissenters, in whose favor he wrote some treatises. He applied himself to the law, and so conspicuous were his abilities, and so great his authority among the dissenters considered, that the ministry, at the instance of lord Somers, applied to him when he was but 24 years old to exert his influence with the Scotch presbyterians to promote the union of the two kingdoms. He was successful, and his labors were rewarded by the appointment of commissioner of the customs in 1708, from which however he was removed three years after on the change of administration. His character was so highly respected that John Wildman, esq. of Becket, Berks, though a stranger, left him his estate, and some years after the same liberal and honorable compliment was paid him by Francis Barrington of Tofts, who had married his relation, and whose name and arms he assumed. Mr. Shute sat in parliament for Berwick-upon-Tweed, but he did not

distinguish himself as an eloquent or a frequent speaker. In 1720 he was raised to the peerage of Ireland by the title of Viscount Barrington, but in 1723 his character was undeservedly tarnished for his conduct in the Harburgh lottery, for which he was expelled from the house. He died at Becket Dec. 4th, 1734, in his 66th year. He was the disciple and the friend of the famous Mr. Locke. He was author of miscellanea sacra in two vols. 8vo. explaining the spiritual gifts, &c. by which the apostles propagated Christianity, a work which strongly supported the truth of religion, and which shook the infidelity of Anthony Collins. He wrote also other treatises on divinity and political subjects, such as an essay on the several dispensations of God to mankind—a tract on the toleration of protestant dissenters 1701,—the rights of protestant dissenters in 2 parts,—and in these he displayed not only erudition but a warm attachment to the rights of mankind, and strongly maintained the importance and necessity of free inquiry in matters of religion. He married Anne, daughter of William Daines, by whom he had six sons and three daughters.

Barrington, Daines, fourth son of lord Barrington, was, in 1757, appointed a Welsh judge, and afterwards second justice of Chester. These offices, which he discharged with great dignity, he resigned some years before his death, and devoted himself to those literary pursuits which he loved. He was author of observations on the statutes, 4to.—tracts on the probability of reaching the north pole, 4to. &c.—and made besides valuable communications to the royal and antiquarian societies, of which he was a distinguished member, and of the last of which he was vice-president. He died March 14, 1800, aged 73, at his chambers in the Temple, and was buried in the Temple church.

Barrington, Samuel, fifth son of lord Barrington, distinguished himself by his naval services, especially in the West-Indies, at the taking of St. Lucia, and at the siege of Gibraltar with lord Howe in 1782. He was made post captain 1747, rear admiral in 1778, and died 16th August 1800, aged 71.

Barros, or De Barros, John, a native of Viseo, engaged as preceptor to the children of Emanuel, king of Portugal. After being three years governor of St. George, on the coast of Africa, he was recalled by his pupil, king Juan, to be treasurer of the Indies; and in this employment he formed the design of writing the history of that lately discovered part of the globe. He died at Pompal, the place of his literary retirement, 1570, in his 74th year. His history is divided into 4 decades, and though censured by la Boulaye le Goux, and extolled by Possevin and de Thou, it contains a collection of many hitherto unknown facts, though unadorned with the graces of elegance, or the strictest attachment to truth. Alfonso Ulloa translated the book from Portuguese into Spanish. The work was edited, 3 vols. fol. Lisbon, 1736.

Barrow, Isaac, a native of Spiney Abbey, Cambridgeshire, educated at Peterhouse, of which he became fellow. He was ejected in 1643, and then retired to Oxford, and was made chaplain of New college, and after the restoration he was consecrated bishop of Sodor and Man, and soon after translated to St. Asaph. He died 1680, and was buried in St. Asaph cathedral. The two sees over which he presided were much benefitted by his liberality, especially the former.

Barrow, Isaac, a learned mathematician and divine of an ancient family in Suffolk, was born in London. From the Charterhouse, where he gave few proofs of application, and many of his fondness for fighting, he went to Felsted in Essex, where a change of disposition from indolence to industry soon distinguished him. He was admitted pensioner of Peter-house, Cambridge, 1643; but when he went two years after to reside, he became member of Trinity college, where his uncle had entered, after being ejected from Peter-house for writing against the covenant. He was afterwards chosen fellow of the college; but though his income was small, from the losses which the civil war had brought upon his father, he did not ingloriously submit to the ruling powers; and though he inadvertently subscribed to the covenant, he soon repented of this weakness, and insisted upon the erasure of his name. His studies were directed to divinity; but when he observed the connection which exists between chronology and astronomy, he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to those higher sciences, and made a rapid progress besides in anatomy, botany, and chemistry. Upon his disappointment in not being elected Greek professor, on the death of Dr. Duport, he resolved to travel, and to supply his expenses he parted with his books, and left the kingdom, 1655. He visited Paris, Leghorn, and Florence, and every where enriched the stores of his mind by observation and inquisitive researches. His progress might, however, have been checked, had not his pecuniary difficulties been removed by the liberality of Mr. James Stock, a young merchant of London, whom he met at Florence. From Leghorn he passed to Smyrna, and in his voyage displayed his uncommon courage, by assisting the crew of the vessel in beating off an Algerine corsair that threatened them with death or slavery. He passed from Smyrna to Constantinople, where he resided one year, and returned to England through Venice, Germany, and Holland, in 1659. He now took orders, agreeable to the statutes of his college, and in 1660, he was elected to the Greek professorship of the university, and two years after, to that of geometry in Gresham college. The next year he was made Lucasian mathematical lecturer at Cambridge, an office which, in 1669, he resigned to his great friend Isaac Newton, that he might with closer application devote himself to divinity. He now received the preferment which was due to his merit from his uncle, bishop of

St. Asaph, and from Ward, bishop of Salisbury, and, in 1672, the king, whom he served by his conduct, and flattered by his poetry, raised him to the mastership of Trinity college, observing, with real truth, that he gave it to the best scholar in England. He was vice chancellor in 1675; but his public services were of short duration. He died of a fever, 4th May, 1677, aged 47, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where his friends, by contribution, erected a monument over him, of which the epitaph was written by Dr. Mapletoft. The writings of Barrow are numerous and valuable, and chiefly on mathematical subjects. As a divine he was great as well as exemplary, so that Charles II. whose chaplain he was, called him, with propriety, "an unfair preacher," meaning that he exhausted every subject, and left nothing for others to say. Barrow is a remarkable instance of the amendment which may happily be produced from youthful irregularities. His conduct when a boy was so displeasing to his father, that the old man was heard to say, that if it pleased God to take any of his children, he hoped it might be his son Isaac. The mathematical part of his valuable works consists of Euclidis elementa, & data—lectiones geometricæ—Archimedis opera—Apollonii conicorum, libri 4.—Theodosii sphericorum, libri 3.—Novâ methodo illustrata et succinctè demonstrata—& lectio in quâ theoremata Archimedis de sphærâ et cylindro—-& mathematicæ lectiones habitæ in scholis publicis acad. Cantab. published after his death. His sermons are highly esteemed, and have been frequently edited. His works in English were published together by Dr. Tillotson, in 3 vols. fol. 1682.

Barry, Girald, a native of Pembrokeshire, called Giraldus Cambrensis. He was of a respectable family, and obtained preferment in the church, and was at last nominated bishop of St. David's by the chapter, which, however, could not be sanctioned by the pope. When afterwards offered the same bishopric, in 1215, he indignantly refused it. He is author of the history of the conquest of Ireland, and of the topographia Hibernica, edited by Camden, 1602—itinerarium Cambriæ, edited by Dr. Powel, besides ecclesiæ speculum against the monks.

Barry, James, son of the representative of Dublin, was brought up to the bar, and in 1629, made king's serjeant, and in 1634, knighted, and appointed one of the barons of the exchequer. At the restoration he was made chief justice of the king's bench, and raised to the peerage, by the title of lord Santry. He was intimate with the unfortunate Stafford; and died 1673, and was buried in Christ Church, Dublin. He wrote the case of tenures upon the commission of defective titles, published, Dublin, fol. 1637, and 12mo. 1725.

Barry, Spranger, was born in Dublin, son of a silversmith, 20th November, 1719. After following unwillingly for two or three years, his father's business, his inclination for theatrical pursuits burst forth, and, in 1744, he appeared on the stage, in the character of Othello. As his acting was of superior order, he was received with unprecedented applause; and he so highly established his character at Cork, as well as in the capital, that he ranked with the great names of Garrick, Cibber, Sheridan, Quin, and Woffington, who at that season were engaged on the Dublin stage, and from whose exertions in producing full and applauding houses, a Barry, Quin, or Garrick fever, became proverbial for diseases contracted in an overloaded theatre. In 1746, Barry came to England; but his connection with Drury-lane was of short duration. In Covent-garden, however, he became a formidable opponent to the great Roscius, as he played the same characters, and divided with him the applauses of the town. After eleven years of arduous contention, in which the highest powers of theatrical eloquence were successfully displayed by both rivals, Barry joined with Woodward, of Covent-garden, in an expedition to Ireland, where they built, at great expense, two elegant play-houses, at Dublin and Cork. The plan did not, however, succeed. Woodward left his friend to settle the debts of this ruinous scheme, and returned to London, where he was followed, in 1766, by Barry. Barry engaged with Foote at the Opera-house, Hay-Market, and there introduced his wife in the character of Desdemona, which she supported with so much force and propriety that Garrick, then in the pit, admired her powers, and not only foretold the high rank to which her abilities were soon to raise her, but actually engaged her and her husband at Drury-lane. In 1773, he returned to Covent-garden, where, though broken by infirmities, and the agonies of hereditary gout, he occasionally called forth those bursts of universal applause which soothed his old age, and brought back to his recollection the exertions of his more vigorous years. He died 1774, universally regretted. His greatest characters were Othello, Macbeth, Lear, Essex, and Jaffier; and so powerfully expressive of grief and agony were his features, that the spectators, says a writer of the times, were disposed to pity before he spoke, and his broken throbs so wrung the soul that their distress could be relieved only by torrents of tears. In his person, Barry was pleasing, elegant, and graceful, his address was insinuating, and his judgment so correct, that the man was lost in the actor.

Barry, James, a native of Cork, in Ireland, whose genius early marked him for eminence as a painter. His piece on the legendary baptism of the king of Cashel recommended him to the notice of the Dublin society for the encouragement of arts; and by a consequent introduction to Mr. Burke, he was noticed by Johnson, sir Joshua Reynolds, and other men of great public fame. By the friendship of his patron Burke, he was enabled to travel through France and on the continent, and to improve himself in the

celebrated schools of Italy. On his return to England, in 1772, he published in reply to Winkelman, an inquiry into the real and imaginary obstructions to the acquisition of the arts in England. About this time he wished, with other artists, to adorn St. Paul's cathedral with religious paintings; but the plan was rejected, as unworthy of the simple spirit of the protestant faith; and therefore he proposed to the society of arts to adorn their great room with allegorical paintings; which noble and patriotic design was completed in the labor of seven years, in a series of six very beautiful and correct pictures. In 1777 he was elected royal academician, and in 1786 appointed professor of painting to the royal academy. He was, in 1799, removed from his office, and soon after expelled from the learned body whose fame and honor he had long supported by the elegant labors of his pencil and the animated language of his lectures. The cause of this disgrace is attributed by some to the republican principles entertained, and publicly set forth, by the professor, too often in a manner offensive to the feelings of moderate and impartial men. This eminent artist was attacked by a paralytic stroke, which ten days after proved fatal. He died 22d March, 1806, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral, with every mark of respect from some of the learned society of which he had been a member. At his death he was engaged in a picture of Pandora, of unusual size, 18 feet long and 10 broad, which therefore remains unfinished. Several of his pieces have been engraved, especially his Jupiter, by Smith, his Venus rising from the sea, by Green, &c.

Barry, George, a Scotch divine, born in Berwickshire, educated at Edinburgh, and successively minister of Kirk-wall and of Shapinhay in the Orkneys, where he died, September 1805, aged 57. His statistical account of his two parishes for the publication of sir John Sinclair was much admired, and his reputation as a writer and as a public teacher procured him from the university of Edinburgh the degree of D. D. Much of his time was devoted to the history of the seven islands of the Orkneys, and this very valuable composition made its appearance a little before the author's death, in one vol. 4to. adorned with maps, &c. From his character as a preacher, Dr. Barry was appointed, by the society for propagating Christian knowledge, their superintendant of the schools in that distant part of Scotland. He left a widow and nine children.

Barsuma or Barsoma, metropolitan of Nisibis, revived the doctrines of Nestorius. He wrote several books in Syriac.—Also another, who propagated the tenets of Eutychius, and wrote in Syriac several treatises.

Bartas, Guillaume de Salluste du, a French poet born at Monfort, in Armagnac. He was commander of a corps of cavalry under Henry IV.; and he travelled through England, Denmark, and Scotland. The poem which rendered his fame known, was his commentary of the week of creation, in 7 books; a work in which he displayed his conceit, as well as the barbarity of his age, by calling the head the lodging of the understanding, the eyes the twin stars, the nose the gutter or chimney, the teeth a double palisade, used as a mill to the open gullet, &c. This poem, so incorrect and so injudicious, had, however, its admirers, and in five or six years it passed through 30 editions. Bartas wrote some other poetical pieces but all in the same contemptible style. What, however, renders his character amiable, is the integrity of his life, and the innocence and modesty of his conduct. He retired from the bustle of the world to his chateau de Bartas, where his time was devoted to literary pursuits. De Thou speaks of him in the most flattering terms. He died 1590, at the age of 46. His works were collected by Rigaud, in 1611, folio, Paris. The poem was translated into English by Sylvester.

Barth, John, was born at Dunkirk, and by his bravery and enterprise he rose from the obscurity of a fisherman's occupation to consequence in the French navy. When he had the command of a squadron of seven frigates, he eluded the vigilance of the English and Dutch, who were blocking up Dunkirk, destroyed a fleet of 86 English merchantmen, afterwards made a descent near Newcastle, in Northumberland, where he destroyed 200 houses, and brought back prizes to the value of 500,000 crowns. In various actions with the Dutch, he distinguished himself by his courage, presence of mind, and great dexterity. He often engaged superior forces, and always obtained the advantage; and so high were his services considered that he was ennobled. In 1694 he was particularly successful, as, with a smaller number of ships, he attacked the Dutch fleet, which had captured the merchant ships, laden with corn, which he was ordered to join, and had the good fortune to take the whole of the enemy, besides those of his own nation that had surrendered. His uncouth figure and rough manners were the ridicule of the courtiers of Lewis XIV. When the monarch told him that he had made him chef d'escadre, you have done very well, replied the unpolished seaman. His language was incorrect, his words few, and he could neither read nor write, but merely was able to scrawl his name. This great man, who rose without friends and without patrons, by merit alone, died at Dunkirk, 27th April, 1702, of a pleurisy, at the age of 51. His life was published, in 12mo. in 1780.

Barthe, Nicolas Thomas, author of some dramatic pieces, of a translation of Ovid's art of love into French verse, &c. was a native of Marseilles, and died at Paris, 1785, aged 52.

Barthelemi, Nicolas, a Benedictine monk of the 15th century, born at Loches, author of some Latin poems, now very scarce, and a treatise on active and contemplative life. They are mostly devotional.

Barthelemi, Jean Jacques, celebrated as the author of the voyage of Anacharsis, was born at Cassis, near Aubagne, in Pro-

vence, 20th January, 1716. He was educated at Marseilles in the oratory, and after devoting himself to Hebrew, Syriac, and Greek, he was admitted into the church. His abilities recommended him to Gros de Boze, with whom he became, 1744, associate in the care of the medals of the king's cabinet at Paris. He was afterwards placed in the office of secretary to the academy of inscriptions, and on the death of Boze he succeeded as keeper of the cabinet of medals. He visited Italy in 1755, and not only enlarged the powers of his own mind, but benefited the republic of letters by the judicious observations which he made on the valuable relics of the lately discovered city of Herculaneum. On his return to France, he was honored with a seat in the royal society of London, and his services to literature were rewarded by the minister, the duke de Choiseul, with a pension of about 250*l.* a year, to which was added, in 1765, the place of treasurer of St. Martin de Tours, and, five years after, the post of secretary-general to the Swiss guards. The public had already applauded the literary abilities of Barthelemi, who had been admitted into the French academy, when his great work, entitled the voyage of the young Anacharsis in Greece, which appeared in 7 vols. 8vo. 1788, commanded the universal admiration of the world. This composition was the labor of 30 years, and in elegant and chaste style exhibited the most pleasing characters of antiquity, interspersed with philosophical reflections, interesting anecdotes, and amusing descriptions, and every where abounded with proofs of judgment, taste, and erudition. In 1793, the venerable philosopher was dragged from his peaceful retreat, under the reign of terror, to a prison; but he was soon after liberated, by order of the government, at a moment when, with calmness and resignation, he expected the fatal decree which had already hurried so many of his countrymen to the grave. He died 30th April, 1795, universally respected, not only for his learning, but the mildness of his temper, for his modesty, and his affability and unaffected manners. He wrote, besides other works, contributions, chiefly on medallic subjects, to the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, and the journal des savans.

Barthelemi des Martyrs, a Dominican of Lisbon, made archbishop of Braganza, and highly extolled by Roman catholic writers for his great charity and other meritorious actions, in times of public danger and calamity. He died 1590, aged 76.

Barthius, Gaspard, a native of Custrin, in Brandenburg. As his father was professor of civil law at Frankfort on the Oder, he received the best instruction, so that he is mentioned by Baillet as having, at 12 years of age, translated the psalms into Latin verse, of every measure. He unfortunately lost his father, but his education was not on that account neglected. He went through all the universities of Germany, and afterwards visited Italy, France, Spain, England, and Holland, and made himself a perfect master of most of the foreign languages, as his elegant translations from the Spanish and French evidently show. He settled at Leipsic, and devoted himself totally to literature. In his old age he relinquished all worldly affairs for devotion. He died September, 1658, aged 71. His commentaries on Statius and Claudian, in 4to. and his adversaria, in fol. are his best works.

Bartholin, Gaspard, a native of Malmoe in Schonen, who is said, at the age of three, to have learned to read perfectly in fourteen days, and to have composed with correctness at the age of 13 some Greek and Latin orations. After finishing his studies, he travelled through the greatest part of Europe, and directed his attention to medicine, in which science he took his degree. He at last settled at Copenhagen as Latin professor, an employment which, six months after, he exchanged for the chair of medicine, which he filled with credit and respectability. A severe illness, however, alarmed his conscience, naturally weak, and he vowed to apply himself to divinity if he recovered. He kept his vow, and afterwards succeeded to the theological professorship on the death of Aslach. He died of a violent cholic, the 13th July, 1629, at Sora, aged 44. His works were on anatomy, metaphysics, logic, and rhetoric.

Bartholin, Thomas, son of the preceding, was born at Copenhagen, 20th October, 1616. He studied physic at Leyden, Paris, Montpelier, Padua, Malta, and Basil; and in 1646 he returned to his native city, where he was appointed mathematical professor, and the next year promoted to the anatomical chair, which he held for thirteen years. Ill health obliged him to resign, and he retired to his small estate of Hagested, near the capital, where his hopes of repose and literary ease were disturbed by the destruction of his library and valuable papers by fire in 1670. His misfortunes did not pass unnoticed. The university of Copenhagen made him librarian, and the monarch made him his physician, with a handsome salary, exemption from taxes, and the honor of a seat in the council of Denmark. He died 4th December, 1680. His works are chiefly on medical subjects.

Bartholin, Thomas, son of the preceding, was professor of history and law at Copenhagen, and counsellor to the king. He died 1690. He published antiquitates Danicæ, &c. His brother Erasmus was professor of geometry and medicine at Copenhagen, and died 1698, aged 73. Another brother, called Gasper, succeeded his father in the anatomical chair—John was professor of theology—and a daughter called Margaret was eminent as a poetess in the Danish language.

Bartholomew, St. one of the apostles, who preached the gospel in the Indies, in Ethiopia, and Lycaonia. It is said that he was flayed alive in Armenia; but the assertion is not well authenticated.

Bartholomew, The Martyr, an ecclesiastic, a native of Lisbon, who attended the council of Trent, and was strenuously urgent for the introduction of a reform among the clergy. He was made archbishop of Braga, where, during a pestilence, he behaved with all the kindness of a friend, and the mild benevolence of a good Christian. He retired in his old age from his see to a monastery, and died 1590, aged 76. His works have appeared in 2 vols. folio.

Bartlet, John, intimate with bishop Hall, was minister of St. Thomas, near Exeter, from which he was ejected for refusing to comply with the act of conformity. He died in a good old age. He was author of some divinity tracts. His brother William was also ejected from Bideford rectory, and was a violent independent. He died 1682, author of a model of church government.

Bartoli, Daniel, a Jesuit of Ferrara, who settled at Rome, where he published several historical works, in Italian. His best composition was an history of his society, in 6 vols. folio, and translated into Latin by Giannini; and he deserves the praise of laborious attention, of purity and precision in style, and happiness in diction. He died at Rome, 1685, aged 77, much respected.

Bartoli, Cosimo, a native of Florence, sent to Venice as the resident of the great duke Cosmo. He continued there five years, and wrote an account of Frederic Barbarossa in Italian, besides other works, in the 16th century.

Bartolo, a lawyer of eminence, born in the march of Ancona. He took his degrees at Bologna, and became law professor at Pisa, from whence he removed to Perugia. He was honored with the title of counsellor by the emperor Charles IV. and died 1359, aged 46, leaving behind him 10 vols. in fol. on law subjects.

Bartolocci, Julius, a Cisterciau monk of Celano, Naples, Hebrew professor of the Neophytes at Rome. He published a bibliotheca rabbinica, 4 vols. fol. to which his pupil, Imbonati, added a 5th. He died 1st November, 1687, aged 74.

Barton, Elizabeth, a religious impostor in the age of Henry VIII. called the holy maid of Kent. The convulsive fits and distortions to which she was subject, were converted to purposes of deception by Masters, the minister of Aldington, her native place, and she was so perfectly instructed in her art, that she imposed not only upon the vulgar, but upon the more enlightened mind of sir Thomas More, bishop Fisher, and archbishop Warham. Her external conduct, her piety and devotion, countenanced her profession, and she was believed when she asserted that she saw visions of angels, and that in her trances the virgin Mary appeared to her to comfort her. Commissioners were appointed to examine into the truth of these reports, and when the artifice had so far succeeded, the impostor began to prophesy, and she acknowledged that God had revealed to her, that if Henry divorced queen Catharine, his reign would not extend to a month's duration. The popish priests, encouraged by her success, fanned the flame, the king's character was blackened, and he was even insulted to his face by some of his preachers, till the boldness of the imposture roused his resentment. The maid and her accomplices were produced before the star-chamber, the whole plot was revealed, and the confession of the actors was publicly read to the astonished populace at St. Paul's cross, and the holy maid and her confederates, Masters, Bocking, Deering, &c. were condemned and executed at Tyburn, April 20th, 1534.

Baruch, the prophet, author of a book not received as canonical among either Christians or Jews, was the friend and associate of Jeremiah, whom he accompanied into Egypt. He afterwards went to Babylon with the Israelites in their captivity.

Barwick, John, a native of Witherslack, in Westmoreland, educated at Sedbergh-school, where he acted with credit the part of Hercules in one of Seneca's tragedies. At St. John's, Cambridge, he gained so much reputation that, when only 20 years of age, he pleaded before the privy council, in the controverted election of a master. His zeal in the royal cause was particularly great. He wrote against the covenant, procured the plate of the university for the king's service, and managed with address and secrecy his correspondence when at Carisbrook-castle and in other places. His attachment was transferred to Charles II. but he was at last betrayed by one Bostock of the post office, and he underwent all the severity of imprisonment, rendered still more terrible by the ravages of disease, and the cruelty of his persecutors. When restored to liberty, his loyalty continued unabated, and, to his great sagacity and retentive memory, Clarendon, it is said, owes many of the materials of his history. On the restoration of Charles, Barwick refused the bishopric of Sodor and Man, and that of Carlise, satisfied with the deanery of Durham, which he afterwards exchanged for that of St. Paul's. He died of a pleurisy, 22d of October, 1664, aged 52.

Barwick, Peter, brother of the dean, was eminent as a physician for his skill in the small-pox, and in several kinds of fevers. He published in Latin a life of his brother, and supported Harvey's doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and defended the Eikon Basilike against Dr. Walker. He died Aug. 1705.

Barzerini, a Mahomedan writer.—— Another called Hagi, who wrote in Turkish verse "the five columns or grounds of Mussulmanism."

Bas, Le, a French engraver of eminence. His landscapes and sea pieces, particularly, were well executed. He died since 1765.

Baschi, Matthew, a native of Urbino, who became founder of a new order of Franciscan capuchins, which was approved by a bull of pope Urban VIII. He died at Venice, 1552.

Basedow, John Bernard, a native of Hamburgh, son of a barber. He was the

pupil of Reimarus, and afterwards studied at Leipsic, and in consequence of his character and abilities, he obtained, in 1753, the chair of professor of moral philosophy and belles lettres at Soroe in Denmark, which, however, he afterwards lost for speaking irreverently of religion. He next tried a plan of education in a new method, but though he obtained large sums of money to carry his schemes into execution, the measures failed upon trial. He was author of various works of no great merit, though possessed of plausible assertions. He died 1790, aged 67, a victim it is said to intemperance.

Bashuysen, Henry James Van, a native of Hanau, and there professor of ecclesiastical history, and of the oriental languages. He was afterwards called to the divinity chair of Berlin, and made member of the royal society there. He printed in his own house various learned works, chiefly on rabbinical subjects, and died 1758, aged 79.

Basil, St. bishop of Cæsarea after Eusebius 370 was exposed to the persecution of Valens, because he refused to embrace Arianism. He died 379, aged 53.

Basil, an Arian made bishop of Ancyra by Eusebius, on the deposition of Marcellus His appointment was vacated by the council of Constantinople.

Basil I. a native of Adrianople, of an obscure family. He was taken prisoner by the Bulgarians when a soldier, and he escaped to Constantinople, with only his wallet on his back and his stick in his hand. Here he was noticed by the emperor Michael, and raised gradually to consequence, and at last taken as partner of the empire. Basil discovered that Michael, jealous of his popularity, intended his destruction, and he anticipated the blow, and became sole emperor in 867. He reigned till 886, when he was killed by a stag in hunting. He defeated the Saracens at Cæsarea, and he was distinguished for his prudence and his love of justice, though some marks of weakness and ambition appear in his character.

Basil II. son of Romanus, and emperor of Constantinople after John Zimisces, died 1025, aged 70, after a reign of 50 years. He was valiant and fond of justice. His inhumanity, however is remarkable, after he had in 1014 defeated the Bulgarians, killed 5000, and taken 15,000 he permitted only one in every 100 to retain his eye-sight, that he might conduct his 99 eyeless companions to their terrified monarch, who it is said survived only two days the horrid spectacle.

Basil, an impostor, who disturbed the peace of Constantinople in 934, by pretending to be Constantine Ducas, who had been dead for some years. Romanus, however, the reigning emperor, resisted with success the artifices and the designs of his rival, who, after being punished in vain with the loss of his hand, was at last seized and burned alive at Constantinople.

Basil, a physician, who became the head of a sect called the Bogomiles in Bulgaria, and recommended a community of goods, and even of wives. He was at last condemned for his heresy, by a synod at Constantinople. He pretended that God had another son called Sathanael, who revolted against his father, and was hurled from heaven with the angels which espoused his cause, and that he was afterwards shut up in hell by Christ, who had been sent to destroy him.

Basilides, a secretary of Alexandria, in the second century, who enjoined to his followers, a strict silence of five years.

Basilices, brother of Verina wife of Leo I. emperor of the east, was unsuccessful in an expedition against Genseric, and lost the greatest part of his fleet. He afterwards seized the empire under Zeno Isauricus, and governed with cruelty. Two years after, 477, he was attacked by the deposed emperor, his army was defeated, and he was doomed to the horrors of a prison, where he expired the following year. During his short reign part of Constantinople was destroyed by fire, and the valuable library of upwards of 120,000 volumes was totally destroyed.

Basilowitz, Iwan, a bold hero, who rose against the tyranny of the Tartars, and in giving freedom to his countrymen laid the foundation of the Russian power, and first assumed the name of Czar, and added Astracan to his dominions. He reigned 50 years, and died 1584. He was succeeded by Fœdor.

Basine, wife of Basin king of Thuringia, fled from her husband to France to espouse Childeric I. "Had I known a more valiant hero than yourself," said she to this new lover, "I would have flown over the seas to his arms." She became mother of the great Clovis.

Basingstoke or Basinge, John, was born at Basingstoke, and studied at Oxford and Paris. He visited Athens, and brought back several Greek MSS. He was intimate with Grostete bishop of Lincoln, who made him archdeacon of Leicester. His works are sermons, Latin translations from Greek books, &c. He is supposed to have first introduced the use of Greek numeral figures into England. He died, according to Leland, 1252.

Basire, Isaac, D. D. a native of Jersey, who studied at Cambridge, and was archdeacon of Northumberland, and chaplain to Charles I. During the rebellion he retired to Oxford, and in 1646 travelled towards the Levant with the intention of recommending the doctrines of the church of England to the Greeks. After preaching in Greek to the bishops and clergy of the Morea, he extended his travels to Aleppo and Jerusalem, where he visited the temple of the sepulchre, and returned through Mesopotamia and Constantinople to Transylvania, where George Ragotzi II. the prince of the country, raised him to a divinity professor's chair. On the return of Charles II. he came back to England, and was promoted to a prebend of Durham, and died October, 1676. His works were diatriba de antiq. Eccles. Brit. libertate—a letter to sir Richard Brown, relating to his travels, &c.—the history of the English and Scotch presbytery, &c.

Baskerville, John, a native of Wolverly, Worcestershire, distinguished as a printer. As he was brought up to no occupation, and in possession of an estate of only 60*l.* per annum, he became a writing master at Birmingham, and afterwards turned his attention to the lucrative trade of a japanner, and five years after, in 1750, he commenced printer. He spent much money in the improvement of this favorite pursuit, and it was not before 1756 that he published his first work, a beautiful 4to. edition of Virgil. Other books equal in beauty and execution issued from his press, till in 1765 he solicited his friend Dr. Franklin to procure him at Paris purchasers for his types. The expenses of the war, of 1756, prevented his meeting there, the encouragement which he hoped, but after his death, the types, much to the disgrace of the booksellers of London, as well as the British nation, were doomed to add celebrity to the labors of the literati of France, a society of which purchased them in 1779 for 3700*l.* and soon after expended not less than 100,000*l.* in printing the works of Voltaire. Baskerville, in his private character, was indolent, peevish, and resentful, and he was so far an infidel that he raised himself a mausoleum in his ground that his body might not rest among Christians, whose religion he disregarded. He died 1775, aged 69, leaving no issue.

Baskerville, Sir Simon, knight, descended from the ancient family of Baskerville in Herefordshire, was born at Exeter, and studied at Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. In 1606 he was senior proctor of the university, and he adorned his public character by an intimate acquaintance with the learning of ancient and modern times. He particularly devoted himself to medicine, and as a physician in London, he not only obtained distinction, and the honor of knighthood, but he amassed so large a fortune, that he was called Baskerville the rich. It is said that he had no less than 100 patients a week, and the hospitality of his life, and his liberal and affable manner, deserved the success which he obtained. He died fifth July 1641, aged 68, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral.

Basnage, James, a native of Rouen, in Normandy, son of Henry. He studied at Saumur under Tanaquil Faber, and when he had made a rapid progress in the ancient as well as the modern languages, he went at the age of 17 to Geneva, where he prepared himself under the ablest masters for the ministry. He settled in his native town, but the disgrace of the protestants in 1685 drove him to Rotterdam, where he continued as pastor till the interest of the pensionary Heinsius obtained for him, in 1709, a share in the ministry of the Walloon church at the Hague. Basnage distinguished himself, not only as a divine, but as a statesman, so that Voltaire said with truth, that he was more fit to be a minister of state than of a parish. His abilities were courted by the duke of Orleans, regent of France, who directed his ambassador du Bois to follow his advice in the negotiation for an alliance between Holland, France, and England; and the exiled protestant, as a reward for his political services, obtained the restitution of all his forfeited property. As a scholar Basnage was of a superior order, in private life he was affable, candid, and sincere, and he had the happiness of cultivating friendship with the greatest men in Europe, his epistolary correspondence with whom does honor to his head and heart. He fell a victim to a complication of disorders, 22d December, 1723, in his 70th year. His works are numerous, and his history of the Jews since the time of Christ, 15 vols. 12mo. 1716, is particularly valuable.

Basnage, Henry, brother to James, was advocate of the parliament of Rouen, but he fled to Holland upon the proscription of the protestants, and died there, March 29, 1710, in his 54th year. Among other works, he revised the dictionaire of Furetiere, 3 vols. fol.

Basnage, Benjamin, a protestant, who succeeded his father as minister of Carentan, was author of a valuable treatise on the church. He assisted at the national synod of Charenton, and also came to Scotland under James VI. as deputy from the French churches. He died 1652, in his 72d year.

Basnage, Anthony, eldest son of Benjamin, was minister of Bayeux, and after being imprisoned at Havre de Grace for his religion, he fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, where he died 1691, aged 81.

Basnage du Fraquenay, Henry, younger son of Benjamin, distinguished himself as an advocate at Rouen. He was eminent for learning, as well as eloquence, as his treatises show. He published the Coutume de Normandie,—a treatise on mortgages, &c. and died 20th October, 1695, aged 80.

Basnet, Edward, a native of Denbighshire, made in 1537 dean of St. Patrick in Ireland. During O'Neal's rebellion in 1539 he warmly espoused the cause of government, and marched at the head of the troops in a military character under the lord lieutenant, and for his services was made a privy counsellor, and received a grant of the lands of Kilternan, in the neighbourhood of Dublin. He died in the sixth Edward's reign.

Bassan, James du Pont, a painter born at Bassan in Italy. As he chiefly lived in the country, and possessed a mind well stored with literature, his pieces are generally on subjects of landscapes, animals, and night scenes, and with so much success that Annibal Carrache was himself deceived by a book which he had drawn on a wall, and which he attempted to seize, as if real. In his flowers he interwove serpents with great dexterity, though little taste. His valuable pieces were dispersed through Europe, and among others Titian purchased several of them. Bassan died at Venice 1592, aged 80, leaving four sons, all painters. Of these Francis was employed by the Venetian republic, with Paul

Veronese and Tintoret, to adorn the palace of St. Mark. He was of a melancholy turn, and once thought himself pursued by archers, so that in a fit of self-created terror he threw himself out of a window and died soon after, 1694, aged 44.—Leander, another brother, obtained as a reward for his pieces, the collar of St. Mark, from the doge of Venice, and a gold medal from the emperor Rodolphus II.—John Baptiste and Jerome were eminent as imitators of the style and manner of their father.

Bassandyne, Thomas, a Scotchman, educated at Antwerp. He learned the art of printing at Paris and Leyden, and returned home in 1558. He joined himself to the reformers, and printed several valuable books. He died 1591.

Bassani, James Anthony, a Jesuit of Vicenza, eminent as an eloquent preacher, and consequently distinguished by pope Benedict XIV. He died 1747, 21st May, aged 61. His sermons were published at Bologna and Venice, 1752 and 1753.

Bassani, John Baptiste, an admired Italian composer, master to Corelli, in the 17th century. His compositions are described by Burney and Hawkins as chaste, and pathetic.

Bassantin, James, a Scotchman, who after studying astronomy and the mathematics at Glasgow, travelled in quest of learning, through the Netherlands, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, and at last settled at Paris, where he acquired both reputation and money, as a mathematical teacher. He returned in 1562 to his native country, and became early acquainted with sir Robert Melvil, a strong partisan of Mary queen of Scots, and he afterwards supported the pretensions and ambitious views of the earl of Murray. Bassantin died 1568. In his religion he was a zealous protestant, as a man of learning he was strongly tinctured with the failings and the superstition of the time. He placed great confidence in astrology, and with more zeal than good sense asserted the influence of the planets on the affairs of the world. His works are all on mathematical subjects, and though not free from pedantry, and improbable conclusions, they yet bear strong testimony to his merits as a philosopher.

Basselin, Oliver, a fuller of Vire in Normandy, in the 15th century, known for his songs and ballads, called Vaudevilles by corruption for Vaux de Vire, the place where he lived.

Basset, Peter, chamberlain to Henry V. accompanied that prince in all his expeditions, of which he has given an interesting account in one volume. The work has never been printed, but is preserved in the herald's office. The historian says that Henry died of a pleurisy, others however attribute his death to a different disorder.

Bassi, Laura, wife of Joseph Verati, honored in 1732 with the degree of doctor of philosophy for her high mental accomplishments, which she displayed in her lectures on experimental philosophy. Her private life was also deserving of the highest encomiums, and exhibited her as the possessor of every amiable virtue. She died 20th February, 1778.

Bassith Khaiath, a Mahometan, author of a treatise on prayer.

Bassompierre, Francois de, a marechal of France, of a family of distinction in Lorraine, was confined in the Bastille by Richelieu, who dreaded the power of his satire. He remained in this confinement 10 years till the death of his persecutor, and employed his time in writing his memoirs, published, 3 vols. in 1665, Cologne, which are interesting, though occasionally trivial. On his release he received the offer of 500,000 livres from the dutchess of Aiguillon, niece of Richelieu, which he politely refused, adding, "Madam, your uncle has done me too great an injury, to allow me to receive so much good from you."—He was employed in embassies by Lewis XIII. and he possessed all the requisites of a courtier, with great presence of mind, affability, wit, and uncommon generosity. He spoke the languages of Europe with great fluency. He was much addicted to play and women, so that it is said that on the morning in which he was arrested, he burned not less than 6000 letters which he had received from ladies of gallantry. He was found dead in his bed, 12th October, 1646, in his 67th year. The account of his embassies appeared in 2 vols. 12mo. 1668.

Bassville, Nicholas John Hugon de, a Frenchman, sent as envoy to Rome to reclaim some of his countrymen, who had been imprisoned there. During a tumult caused either by the dissatisfaction of the Italians, or the intrigues of the republicans, he was stabbed with a razor, 13th January, 1793, and died 34 hours after. This violence offered to his person was made a pretence for severe measures against the pope. Bassville wrote elements of mythology 8vo.—memoirs of the French revolution, &c.

Bassuel, Peter, a native of Paris, distinguished as a surgeon and a lecturer. His dissertations in the memoirs of the academies of surgery and of the sciences are valuable compositions. He died 1757, aged 51.

Basta, George, a native of Rocca, near Tarentum, distinguished as a warrior, and engaged in the service of the duke of Parma, and afterwards of the emperor, in Hungary and Transylvania. He died 1607, author of two treatises in Italian, on military discipline.

Bastard, Thomas, a native of Blanford in Dorsetshire, educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford, from which he was expelled for a libel. He obtained preferment by means of the earl of Suffolk, to whom he was chaplain, and he distinguished himself as a poet, not less than as a preacher. He was three times married. His faculties were disordered on the close of his life, and he died in an obscure situation near Dorchester, April 19th, 1618. He was a man of learning, and chiefly eminent for his

witty and facetious conversation. He published epigrams, sermons, &c.

Baston, Robert, a Carmelite monk, born near Nottingham, poet laureat, and public orator at Oxford. He attended Edward I. in his expedition against Scotland, but he was taken prisoner, and instead of celebrating the victories of his master, he was compelled by torture to sing the successes of the Scottish monarch. He wrote several works in a style barbarous, but not totally contemptible, for the age in which he lived. He died 1310, and was buried at Nottingham.

Bastwick, Dr. John, a native of Writtle in Essex, born 1593, of Emanuel college, Cambridge, which he left without degree. He travelled nine years, through Europe, and became doctor of physic at Padua. His publication called flagellum pontificis, &c. drew upon him the resentment of the bishops, though he declared he did not wish to reflect upon them or their office, and he was fined 1000*l.* excommunicated, &c. and imprisoned, till he made a recantation of his assertions. In his confinement, which lasted two years, he wrote several things, and in his new litany inveighed against the severity of his treatment, which called down the vengeance of his enemies. He was therefore fined 5000*l.* sentenced to be pilloried, to lose his ears, and to be imprisoned for life. He was consequently immured in St. Mary's castle in the Scilly islands, till the civil wars put an end to his sufferings. In 1640, the house of commons voted the proceedings against him, and against Prynne and Burton illegal; he was recalled to London amidst the acclamations of thousands, and he was repaid the fine from the forfeited estates of the archbishop of Canterbury and the other commissioners who had so severely treated him. He was living in 1648, but the year of his death is unknown.

Bate, John, D. D. prior of the Carmelites at York, was born in Northumberland, and studied at Oxford at the expense of some powerful patrons. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of philosophy, divinity, and Greek. He published several things chiefly critical and theological, and died 26th January, 1429.

Bate, George, a physician, born at Maids-morton near Buckingham. He studied at New college, Queen's, and St. Edmund's hall, Oxford and practised as a physician in the university. He possessed such insinuation united with great talents, that he was physician to Charles I. while at Oxford, afterwards to Oliver Cromwell, and to the royal family after the restoration. His recommendation to the favor of Charles II. originated, it is said, in the report that he had given the usurper a strong dose which hastened his death. He wrote among other pieces a Latin account of the civil wars, and died 1669, and was buried at Kingston-on-Thames.

Bate, Julius, a friend of Hutchinson, by whom he was recommended to Charles duke of Somerset, and to the living of Sutton in Sussex. He attended Hutchinson in his last illness, and thus he was enabled to contradict the report which had been spread, that his friend on his death-bed had recanted to Dr. Mead the publication of his writings. Dr. Mead, it is to be observed, had much to his surprise been dismissed from his attendance on Hutchinson. Bate was author of some valuable pieces on criticism and divinity, and in defence of his friend's system. He died 7th April, 1771.

Batecumbe, William, a mathematician, who florished 1420. He studied at Oxford, where he taught mathematics, and he distinguished himself by his writings on philosophy, &c. the chief of which are, de sphæræ concavæ fabricâ & usu—de sphærâ solidâ—conclusione sophiæ—de operatione astrolab. &c.

Bateman, William, bishop of Norwich, was founder of Trinity-hall, Cambridge. He was well versed in civil and canon laws, and died 1354 at Avignon, where he was embassador at the pope's court.

Bates, William, a nonconformist divine, educated at Emanuel and King's colleges, Cambridge, where he took his degrees, and at the restoration was created D. D. by royal mandate. He was chaplain to Charles II. and minister of St. Dustan's in the west, from which he was ejected by the act of uniformity. He was at the conference of the Savoy for reviewing the public liturgy, and he also was, with Jacomb and Baxter, engaged in the dispute against Pearson bishop of Chester, Gunning of Ely, and Sparrow of Norwich. His character was so respectable that, though a noncomformist, he might have obtained the deanery of Coventry, or even been raised, according to Dr. Calamy, to any bishopric in the kingdom. His great intimacy with Tillotson, lord chancellor Finch, lord Nottingham, and lord keeper Bridgman, is a further proof of his merit and respectability. He published the lives of some eminent men in Latin, in 4to. 1681. His works were published in a folio volume after his death. He resided at Hackney the last part of his life, where he died 1699, aged 73.

Bathalmiusi, a Mahomedan writer of eminence, of the family of Ali, who died in the year of the hegira 421. He wrote a book of genealogies, a treatise on the qualities of a good writer, &c.

Bathe, Henry de, a native of Devonshire, appointed 1238, under Henry III. to the office of justice of the common pleas, and afterwards of justice itinerant. Though for a while under disgrace, 1251, in consequence of some slanderous accusation, he was restored to royal favor, and advanced to the place of chief justice of the king's bench. He died 1261.

Bathe, William, an Irish Jesuit, rector of an Irish school at Salamanca, where he died 1614. He is author of introduction to the art of music, 1584, 4to. London.—Janua linguarum, 1611,—besides some pieces on divinity.

Bathurst, Ralph, a Latin poet, physician, and divine of Trinity college, Oxford, of which he was elected president 1664. In the younger part of life he left divinity for physic, but after the restoration he took orders, and became dean of Wells, and vice chancellor of the university. He refused, in 1691, the bishopric of Bristol, from his great regard for the society over which he presided, and whose chapel he rebuilt in a very neat and elegant style. He was a man of great erudition, as appears from his poems and other pieces. He died 1704, in his 84th year, and was buried in the chapel of his college. His life has been written by Thomas Warton.

Bathurst, Allen, descended from the Bathursts of Northamptonshire, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, under his uncle, the president, and afterwards was elected in two parliaments for Cirencester. He opposed the duke of Marlborough, and he was one of the 12 lords introduced in one day, 1711, to the upper house, to form a majority. He continued firm to his political friends even in their disgrace. He boldly opposed the attainder of lord Bolingbroke, and the duke of Ormond, and in 1718, he began to show himself as a speaker among the peers, the most formidable opponent of the measures of the court, and of Walpole in particular. In 1704, he married Catherine, daughter of sir Peter Apsley, of Sussex, by whom he had four sons and five daughters. His only surviving son was for some years chancellor of England, and made a peer by the title of lord Apsley. Lord Bathurst was employed about the person of Frederic, prince of Wales, and of his son, George III. at whose accession he resigned his offices for a pension of 1200*l.* In his private character, lord Bathurst was a man of great generosity, affable in manners, and humane in sentiment, and his long and familiar acquaintance with Pope, Swift, and Addison, prove him to have possessed wit, taste, and erudition. He was attached to rural amusements, and fond of conviviality. He drank regularly his bottle after dinner, and laughed at the temperate regimen of Dr. Cadogan, which 50 years before Dr. Cheyne had recommended to him, assuring him that he should not live seven years more if he did not abstain from wine. He was made an earl in 1772, and died at his seat near Cirencester, 16th Sept. 1775, aged 91.

Batoni, Pompeo, a native of Lucca, eminent as a painter. His merit was so universally acknowledged, that the greatest personages were proud of his society, and the emperor Joseph added to the honors already bestowed upon him, the title of nobility. His best piece is Simon the magician contending with St. Peter, which is preserved at Rome in the great church, dedicated to the apostle. Batoni died 1787, aged 79.

Battaglini, Mark, bishop of Nocera and Cesena, died 1717, aged 71. He wrote a history of councils, fol. 1686, and annales du sacerdoce de l'empire du 17 siecle, 4 vols. fol. 1701 to 1711.

Battely, Dr. John, born at Bury, Suffolk, was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and chaplain to the primate Sancroft, who gave him the living of Adisham, and the archdeconry of the diocese. He wrote Antiquitates Rutupinæ et St. Edmundburgi, and died 10th Oct. 1708, aged 61.

Batteux, Charles, a French philosopher, philosophical professor in the Royal college, member of the French academy, &c. eminent for his erudition, as well as for his private virtues, and the humanity which was directed to the maintenance of a numerous and impoverished family. His works are various, and all chiefly on classical literature, in which he displays frequently more method and more labor, than eloquence or purity, not without a mixture of metaphysical ideas. It is said that his death was accelerated by grief in observing that the elementary book which he wrote for the military school of Paris, did not succeed so well as he wished. He died at Paris, 14th July, 1780, aged 67. Among other works he published the four poetics of Aristotle, Horace, Vida, and Boileau, with notes, two vols. 8vo. 1771.

Battie, Dr. William, a physician, born in Devonshire, and educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, where his mother attended him, to supply him with the necessaries which his youth or inexperience might want. He obtained a Craven scholarship, but his views to study the law were checked by his poverty, and he turned his thoughts to physic, when he found that his pecuniary distresses could not be relieved by repeated applications to two opulent cousins of the name of Coleman. He practised at Uxbridge and London, and became physician to St. Luke's, and in 1738, after a long courtship, he married the daughter of Barnham Goode, under master of Eton school, a man whom, for a satirical poem, Pope has immortalized in his Dunciad. Though the Colemans had a political dislike to Goode, they behaved with kindness to his daughter, and the survivor of them left 30,000*l.* to her husband. Dr. Battie was lampooned for the active part which he took with the college of physicians against Dr. Schomberg, in 1750, in the Battiad, a poem said to be written by Schomberg, Moses Mendez, and Paul Whitehead. Dr. Battie's publications were all on medical subjects, and all respectable. His observations on madness recommended him to public notice, and he was, with Dr. Munro, examined at the bar of the house of commons, with respect to the private madhouses in the kingdom, and the highest testimonies of his abilities are recorded in the journals of the day. Dr. Battie died of a paralytic stroke, 13th June, 1776, aged 75, leaving three daughters. He published an edition of Isocrates, two vols. 8vo.

Bauab, a Mahomedan, who rendered the Arabic alphabet more perfect, after

Ben Molak. He died in the year 413 of the hegira.

Baudelot de Dairval, Charles Cæsar, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, author of a curious and elegant treatise, called "de l'utilité des voyages," 1727, in two vols. 12mo. He died of the dropsy 1722, aged 74.

Baudet, Stephen, an eminent French engraver of Blois, who was successfully employed on Poussin's pieces. His chief work is Adam and Eve, from Dominino. He died 1671, aged 73.

Baudier, Michael, a native of Languedoc, historiographer of France under Lewis XIII. He wrote the history of the Mahometan religion, 8vo. 1636—the life of cardinal Amboise, 1651, 8vo.—of marechal de Toiras, 1644—of Ximenes, Suger, &c.—and though his style is heavy and inelegant, yet his works are curious and interesting, and valuable for their authenticity and the variety of his matter.

Baudin, Peter Charles Lewis, a native of Sedan, elected to the national assembly and to the convention. Here he conducted himself with moderation, though not always with firmness. It was he who nobly exclaimed on the laws made with respect to emigrants, "if among the millions of the guilty, ten innocent persons can be found, the law which strikes them is unjust." He died December 1799. He wrote anecdotes on the constitution, 1794, 8vo. on the liberty of the press, 1795, 8vo.

Baudius, Dominique, a native of Leisle, who studied at Aix la Chapelle, Leyden, and Geneva. He visited England in the suite of the ambassador of the states of Holland, and formed an acquaintance with sir Philip Sidney, and afterwards he went to France, where he staid 10 years, and by means of Achilles de Harlai he was admitted advocate of the parliament of Paris. He next went to Leyden, where he was raised to the professorial chair of eloquence, and with Meursius named historiographer to the states of Holland in 1611. He was a man of genius, as well as erudition, and in his Latin poems, some of which he dedicated to the king of England and to the prince of Wales, he displayed taste and elegance of composition. He was a zealous advocate for a truce between Spain and Holland, and the two discourses which he published on the subject were so much misrepresented to prince Maurice, that he was accused of being bribed by the French ambassador, and with difficulty he escaped the vengeance of his enemies. He died at Leyden, 22d August, 1613, aged 52. He was so addicted to wine and to sensual pleasures, that his character was exposed to the severest ridicule, especially from the pen of Scioppius. His letters, poems, &c. were published 1607.

Baudoin, Benedict, a divine of Amiens, author of a learned dissertation on the shoes of the ancients, published 1615. From this circumstance some have imagined that he was the son of a shoemaker.

Baudori, Joseph du, a native of Vannes, educated among the Jesuits. He is author of various discourses, &c. He died at Paris, 1749, aged 59.

Baudot de Juilli, Nicholas, a native of Vendome, son of a collector of excise. He is author of several historical pieces written with method and ingenuity, though too much in the spirit of romance. His history of the conquest of England, by William of Normandy, 12mo. of Philip Augustus, two vols. 12mo. and Charles VII. two vols. 12mo. are his best pieces. He wrote besides the history of Catherine of France queen of England—Germaine de Foix—the secret history of the constable of Bourbon—Spain invaded by the Moors, four vols. &c. He died 1759, aged 81.

Baudouin, emperor of Constantinople. *Vid.* Baldwin.

Baudouin, John, a native of Pradelle in the Vivarais. He was in the service of queen Margaret of France, and of marechal de Marillac, but he was neglected. He published translations of Sallust, Tacitus, Lucian, Suetonius, &c. but as he wrote more for bread than fame, his language was occasionally inelegant, and oftener inaccurate. He died at Paris, 1650, aged 66.

Baudrand Mich. Anton. an ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He visited Rome, Germany, and England, and distinguished himself by his "Dictionaire Geographique, two vols. fol." printed first in Latin, and afterwards in French. The work is not without its errors, which have not been corrected in subsequent editions. He died 1700, in his 67th year.

Baudricourt, Jean de, a marechal of France, who signalized himself with Charles VIII. in the conquest of Naples, 1495. His father Robert was the person who introduced the famous maid of Orleans on the public stage.

Bauhinus, John, a physician of Amiens, who retired, on account of his religion, to Basil, where he practised with great reputation, and died, 1582, aged 71.

Bauhinus, John, eldest son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a physician and medical writer at Basil and Lyons. He was physician to the duke of Wirtemburg, and died at Montbeillard 1613, aged 73. The best known of his works is Historia plantarum universalis, fol. three vols. He wrote a treatise on the medicinal waters of Europe.

Bauhinus, Gaspar, was physician to the duke of Wirtemburg, and professed botany at Basil, where he died 1624, aged 65. He is styled in his epitaph the phœnix of his age for anatomy and botany, but Riolan accuses him of ignorance and presumption. He wrote Institutiones anatomicæ—theatrum botanicum—pinax theatri botanici—a treatise on hermaphrodites, &c.—His son, John Gaspar, was equally eminent, and he published his father's theatrum botanicum, and died 1685, aged 79.

Bauldri, Paul, a native of Rouen, professor of sacred history, at Utrecht, and

son-in-law of Henry Basnage. Besides some chronological tables and historical treatises, he published Lactantius' de morte perseent. with learned notes. He died 1706, aged 67.

Baulot or Beaulieu, James, a lithotomist, born of obscure parents in a hamlet in Franche-comté. He served in a regiment of cavalry, till he formed an acquaintance with an empirical surgeon called Paulouni, who pretended to cut for the stone. After five or six years of instruction, he began to practise for himself, and he travelled in a monastic habit over different parts of France, and to Geneva and Amsterdam, with the boldness of an enthusiast. He used to neglect his patients after the operation, adding, "I have extracted the stone, God will cure the wound." His success was great, so that at Amsterdam the magistrates, in gratitude for his services, had his portrait engraved, and a medal struck. His method was adopted from Holland by Cheselden with such unusual success that it was called the English operation, though certainly the invention belonged to the French. After visiting Rome and Vienna, Baulot retired to a seat near Besancon, where he died 1720, aged 69. The history of this great man, who so honorably devoted his life to the service of humanity, was written by Vaeher 1757, 12mo.

Baume, James Francis de la, a native of Carpentras, and canon of St. Agricola's church, Avignon, author of a poem called the Christiade, in 6 vols. 12mo. a work uninteresting, and written in a pompous and affected style. He wrote besides a pamphlet called eloge de la paix, and other small pieces. He also wrote for more than 10 years for the Courier de l'Europe. He died at Paris 1757, aged 52,

Baume, Nicholas Auguste de la, a marechal of France, who served in Germany and against the Camisards with great credit. He died at Paris 1716, aged 70, leaving no children, though twice married. There were of this family many members who distinguished themselves by their abilities as statesmen and ecclesiasties.

Baume, James de la, a Jesuit of Paris, who died 1725, aged 76. He is author of some Latin poetry, orations, &c.

Baumer, John William, a native of Rheweiler, who studied at Jena and Halle, and left the pursuit of divinity for medicine, of which he was made professor at Erfurt. He wrote the natural history of the mineral kingdom, 2 vols.—the natural history of precious stones, and other works, and died 1788, aged 69.

Baumgarten, Alexander Gottlieb, a native of Berlin, who studied at Halle, where he was made professor of philosophy, and afterwards at Frankfort, on Oder. He wrote metaphysica, 8vo.—Ethica philosophica, 8vo.—asthetica, initia philosoph. practicæ, primæ, &c.—and died 176, aged 48.—His brother, Sigismund, was a Lutheran minister, divinity professor at Halle, and died 1757.

Baur, John William, a painter and engraver of Strasburg, commonly called Wirlembaur. He excelled in pictures of processions, public places, and markets, but though his works possessed animation, his figures are little and mean. He died at Vienna 1640, aged 30.

Baur, Frederic William Von, a native of Hessian Hanau, who served in the Hessian troops in the pay of Britain 1755. In 1757 he was made a general, and was ennobled by Frederic II. of Prussia, and in 1769 he entered into the service of the Russians, and was appointed by Catherine inspector of the salt-works of Novogorod. His abilities as an engineer and mechanic were also employed in supplying Moseow with water, and in making deeper the canal of Petersburg, and in constructing a capacious harbour at its extremity. He died 1783, author of memoires historiques and geographiques sur la Valachia, 8vo.—of a chart of Moldavia, to illustrate the war between the Turks and Russians, in seven sheets.

Bausch, the surname of Abu Giafar, who wrote a treatise on the seven different modes of reading the Koran. He died the year 546 of the hegira. Bausch signifies a water-melon or grapes.

Baussiri, a Mahomedan, author of a poem in praise of Mahomet, who had cured him, as he said, of the palsy in a dream. Every line of this poem ends with an M, the initial of the prophet's name, and so highly is the performance valued that many of the Mahomedans learn it by heart, on account of its excellent maxims.

Bautru, William, a Frenchman famous for his wit, which he displayed with great freedom and efficacy at the court, and among the ministers. After seeing the escurial, in Spain attended by an ignorant librarian, he told the king that it would be advantageous for him to make his librarian his treasurer, because, said he to the monarch who inquired why, he never touches what he is intrusted with. He died at Paris 1665, aged 77.

Bauves, James de, a learned advocate of the parliament of Paris, in the 17th century, intimate with Despeisses, with whom he wrote a treatise on successions.

Bauvin, John Gregory, a native of Arras, who studied the law, and was eminent for his knowledge of belles lettres. He wrote a tragedy called Arminius, which he afterwards amended under the name of the Cherusci. He wrote other pieces, and died 1776, aged 62. He labored all his life under pecuniary difficulties.

Baux, William de, prince of Orange, received in 1214 from the emperor Frederic I. the title of king of Arles and Vienna. He was murdered by the people of Avignon 1218, and his body cut to pieces, and it was their cruelty which caused the siege of Avignon by Lewis VIII. in 1226.

Baxter, Richard, a nonconformist, born at Rowton, Shropshire, 12th November, 1615. He compensated for the deficiences of a ne-

glected education, by unusual application, and was appointed master of Dudley free-school by the interest of Mr. Richard Foley of Stourbridge, and soon after admitted into orders by the bishop of Winchester. His scruples were raised by the oath which was proposed by the convention at that time sitting, and he was among the number of those who showed their dislike to an unqualified submission, " to archbishops, bishops, et cætera," as they knew not what the et cætera comprehended. In 1640 he was invited to be minister at Kidderminster, but the civil war which broke out soon after, exposed him to persecution, as he espoused the cause of the parliament. He retired to Coventry, and continued his ministeral labors till the success of the republicans recalled him to his favorite flock at Kidderminster. The usurpation of Cromwell gave him great offence, and he even presumed to argue in private with the tyrant on the nature and illegality of his power, but in the only sermon which he preached before him he wisely confined his subject to the dissensions which existed in the kingdom on religious matters. He was in London after Cromwell's death, and preached before parliament the day before the king's return was voted, and likewise before the lord mayor for Monk's successes. Charles II. made him one of his chaplains, and chancellor Clarendon offered him the bishopric of Hereford which he refused, alleging in a letter his reasons of conscience, and he only requested permission to continue his ministry at Kidderminster, which was not complied with. His opposition to the church government was now so open that he felt the persecution of the court, and he was continually watched, and did not even escape confinement. In 1672 hoping to find less acrimony among his enemies he came to London, where he built a meeting-house in Oxendon-street, but his preaching was forbidden here as well as in Swallow-street, where he wished again to collect a congregation. In 1682 he was seized and fined 1957. for preaching five sermons within five miles of a corporation, and he would have been imprisoned had not his physician Dr. Thomas Cox pleaded the infirmity of his health. His paraphrase on the New Testament, drew upon him, in 1685, the vengeance of Jeffries, and he was condemned to be imprisoned for two years, from which punishment, six months after, he was discharged by the interference of lord Powis with king James. He died December 8th, 1691. He was interred in Christ Church. His compositions were very numerous, not less than 80 according to Mr. Long of Exeter, or according to Dr. Calamy 120, or 145 says the Biographia Britannica. Burnet speaks of him as a man of great piety, whose learning would have commanded universal esteem if not directed to politics. He was moving and pathetic, but he possessed too much of the subtle and metaphysical.

Baxter, William, nephew to the preceding, was born at Lanlugany, Shropshire. His early education was much neglected, so that when he entered at Harrow school, at the age of 18, he knew not one letter, and understood nothing but Welch. Application, however, surmounted all difficulties. As a grammarian, a critic, and an antiquarian, he equalled his contemporaries, as his editions of Horace, published 1710, Anacreon 1695, his translations of some of Plutarch's lives, his glossary of Roman antiquities 1726, and his dictionary of British antiquities 1719, sufficiently evince. The best part of his life was employed in imparting instruction. From a private school at Tottenham high cross, he was elected master of the Mercer's school, London, which laborious and honorable office he ably filled and conducted for more than 20 years. He resigned a little before his death, which happened, 31st May 1723, in his 73d year. Some of his letters, &c. are preserved in the philosophical transactions, No. 306 and 311.

Baxter, Andrew, a native of Old Aberdeen, who was engaged as tutor by the first families of Scotland. As he travelled with his pupils, he resided some time at Utrecht, and visited different places in France, Germany, and Flanders. He married a clergyman's daughter at Berwick, by whom he had three daughters and one son, Alexander, whose communications to the Biographia Britannica represent his father as a man of great learning, tried integrity, candor and humanity. He was intimate with Wilkes, to whom he dedicated one of his works. Of his compositions the most valuable is his inquiry into the nature of the human soul, &c. of which the third edition was published in 1741. He died of a complication of diseases, but particularly the gout, 23d April 1750, aged 63. He wrote besides Matho five Cosmotheoria puerilis, dialogues, &c. translated into English, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bayard, Pierre du Terrail, chevalier de, a soldier of fortune, born at Dauphiné. He followed Charles VIII. to the conquest of Naples, and he every where distinguished himself by his heroic valor, and obtained the love of the army. His generosity and his humanity have been deservedly celebrated. He gave back to the daughter of his hostess at Brescia, the 2000 pistoles which he had received for the protection of the house, and he triumphed over his passion, in refusing to offer violence to a most beautiful woman, whom fear and poverty had submitted to his power. He was with Francis I. at the battle of Marignan, and when mortally wounded, against the imperialists in 1524, he seated himself under a tree, exclaiming, that in his life he had always faced the enemy, and that in his death he would not turn his back upon them. He was in his 48th year, 32 of which had been devoted to the service of his king and country. His remains were honored with the most magnificent obsequies by the duke of Savoy, and he was lamented not only by his own men, but by the enemy. Not less than four persons have written an account of his life.

Bayer, Theophilus Sigfred, a German, who devoted himself with great industry to ancient and modern languages. After visiting Dantzic, Berlin, Halle, Leipsic, and other towns of Germany, he settled at Konigsberg as librarian, and nine years after, 1726, he went to Petersburg, where he became professor of Greek and Roman antiquities. He died there in 1738, aged 44. He wrote a number of valuable dissertations. His Musæum Sinicum in two vols. 8vo. is highly esteemed. His grandfather, John Bayer of Augsberg, was a mathematician of great eminence, and chiefly known for his description of the stars in a book published 1603, called Uranometria, in which he assigns the names of the Greek letters to the stars of each constellation. His Uranometria was republished by himself in 1627, with great improvements, and the new title of Cœlum Stellatum Christianum.

Bayeux, N. an advocate of Caen, rewarded with the poetical prize of the academy of Rouen for his ode on filial piety. He also translated the Fasti of Ovid, 1783, and 1789, 4 vols. 8vo. with valuable notes, and wrote reflections on the reign of Trajan, 1787, in 4to. He was accused of a criminal correspondence with Montmorin and de Lessart, and consequently imprisoned. The massacres of September in 1792, put an end to his life.

Bayle, Peter, born 18th Nov. 1647, at Caria, a small town of Foix, was educated by his father, who was a protestant minister, and gave early strong proofs of superior genius. His scruples were raised by the controversial books which he perused, and by the conversation of a popish priest who lodged with him, when he attended the Jesuit's college at Toulouse, and with all the precipitation of immature judgment, he embraced the catholic religion, which 18 months after he renounced as superstitious and unsupported by revelation. He now was employed as tutor in three private families, but this sphere of action was too circumscribed for his rising fame, and he retired therefore to Paris, and soon after was raised to the chair of a philosophical professor at Sedan, by the united suffrages of the senate of the university, who thus rewarded his merit, in preference to three competitors of great influence and of acknowledged talents. In this new situation he maintained the high character which he had acquired, but the cause of the protestants was not favored at the court of Lewis XIV. and among other establishments the college of Sedan was suppressed by a royal edict 1681. Bayle, thus abandoned to himself for some time, doubted whether he should take refuge in England or Holland, but an honorable invitation from Rotterdam drew him to that city, where he was appointed professor of philosophy and history, with an annual salary of 500 guilders. In this peaceful retreat, he began to publish some of his works, which, with the admiration of the learned, brought upon him the resentment and envy of rivals and enemies, and the censure of Cristina, queen of Sweden. This famous princess, who prided herself on her discernment and mental acquirements, and who professed herself a catholic, more from conviction than prejudice or education, had been alluded to by Bayle in one of his journals, as the author of a letter on the persecution of the protestants, and therefore a correspondence was opened with him, and he was persuaded by the queen in a letter, full of conceited terms of high superiority, but not without great civility, to apologize for his expressions, and to acknowledge her as the patroness of learning, and the friend of merit. His most inveterate enemies were Jurieu and Renaudot, and it is to be lamented, that men of science cannot engage in controversy without bitterness of reflection and acrimony of language. He was afflicted in his latter years with a decay of the lungs; but as he considered it as an hereditary complaint, he disregarded the advice of medical men. He died 28th December 1706, after writing the best part of the day. The works of Bayle are "thoughts on the comet of 1680, 4 vols. 12mo." in which he introduces with much good sense, profane and religious conclusions—"nouvelles de la republique des lettres," a very popular periodical work, published from 1684 to 1687—"a philosophical commentary on the words of our Saviour, 'compel them to come in,' 2 vols. 12mo."—"answers to the questions of a provincial, 5 vols. 12mo."—"letters in 5 vols." and a "dictionary historical and critical, 4 vols. folio."—Of these works, which all possess great merit, and display strength of mind, deep research, and vast erudition, the dictionary is the most celebrated. In this, however, as well as in others of his publications, Bayle gave the reigns to the licentiousness of his ideas. He is to be censured, not only for indelicate expressions frequently introduced with the eagerness of a depraved and prurient imagination, but for impious and profane sentiments, and so far did his active adversary, Jurieu, prevail against him, in his accusation before the consistory of Rotterdam, that his judges yielded to the truth of the representation, and called upon the author to correct his expressions, and show more caution in his principles in his second edition, from which, consequently, some offensive passages were properly expunged. Among the homage paid to the abilities of Bayle should be mentioned, not only the opinion of Voltaire, who considers the dictionary as a book where a man may learn to think, but the decree of the parliament of Toulouse. When his relations wished to cancel the will that he had made in Holland, as not valid in France, Senaux, one of his judges, with the indignation of a man of sense and humanity, exclaimed, that the learned were citizens of all countries, and that he ought not to be branded with the name of foreigner, in whose birth and writings France had so much reason to glory. In his private character Bayle was liberal, open, and disinte-

rested, he was fond of independence, and maintained his principles under persecution and in distress. His life was a series of literary occupation, and it is not to be wondered that his writings are so numerous, since, to a happy judgment and a copious fluency of words, he added the powers of a very retentive memory. His various compositions, besides the dictionary, have been published in 4 vols. folio. Des Maiseaux has written his life.

Bayle, Francis, a professor of medicine at Toulouse, where he died 1709, aged 87. He was a man of merit, and wrote some medical treatises.

Bayley, Anselm, an English divine, who became minor canon of St. Paul's and Westminster Abbey, and subdean of the chapel royal. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took the degree of L.L.D. in 1764. He died 1794. He was author of some useful publications, the antiquity, confidence, and certainty of Christianity, canvassed, on Dr. Middleton's examination of the bishop of London's discourses on prophecy—practical treatises on singing and playing with just expression, &c.—a plain and complete grammar of the English language—a grammar of the Hebrew, with and without points—the old testament, Hebrew and English, with remarks critical and grammatical, 4 vols. 8vo.—the commandments of God, in nature, institution, and religious statutes in the Jewish and Christian churches—two sermons, 8vo.—alliance between music and poetry, 8vo.—&c.

Bayly, Lewis, a native of Caermarthen, educated at Oxford, and made bishop of Bangor in 1616. He is author of a book called "the practice of piety," which became so popular that in 1734 it had reached the 59th edition. The bishop died 1634 leaving four sons.

Bayly, Thomas, son of the preceding, was educated at Cambridge, and made subdean of Wells by Charles I. He was with Charles at Oxford, and defended with lord Worcester Ragland castle; after which he retired to the continent where he became a zealous papist, and published some religious and controversial tracts. After being settled at Douay for some time he went to Italy, where he died in great poverty in an obscure hospital, according to Dr. Trevor, fellow of Merton, who saw the place where he was buried.

Bayly, Nathan, was author of an English dictionary, and of some other grammatical works.

Baynard, Anne, daughter of Edward B. a physician of eminence, was born at Preston, Lancashire, 1672. As she was well instructed in classical literature, and in the sciences, she wrote Latin with great ease and fluency. She died 1697, and was buried at Barnes in Surrey.

Baynes, Sir Thomas, knt. a physician, professor of music in Gresham college, was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, and accompanied Sir John Finch to Italy and Turkey. He died at Constantinople 1681, aged about 59, and was soon followed to the grave by his friend sir John. They both together left munificent donations of 4000*l.* to Christ's college.

Baynes, John, son of an attorney, was born at Middleham in Yorkshire, and educated at Richmond school, from whence he passed to Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1780. Great application marked his progress in literature, and at the age of 20 he obtained the medals for the best exercises on mathematical and classical subjects. He entered at Gray's inn under Allen Chambre, esq. and espoused, with all the eagerness and vivacity of a young man, the politics of the times, and he stood forth as a vehement champion of reform at a meeting at York in 1779. His abilities were displayed not only by his speeches as a member of the constitutional society, but he employed the great poetical talents, which he undoubtedly possessed, to fan the flames of party. As his pieces were all anonymous, it is difficult to ascertain what he wrote, but the London Courant among other papers owed its fame for some time to his exertions, and he has been considered by some perhaps with impropriety, as author of the celebrated archæological epistle to dean Milles. In his friendship Baynes was warm, zealous, and sincere, he was at all times a strong advocate for his favorite liberty, and he exclaimed with more animosity than prudence against the election of some of the fellows of his college, so that his remonstrance drew upon him censure from the heads of the society, and an admonition to behave with more respect to his superiors. He was attacked by a fever, hastened it is supposed by excessive application, and after three days illness he expired Aug. 3d, 1787, aged 29. His remains were deposited in Bunhillfields church-yard, near those of Dr. Jebb, a man whom he esteemed and loved.

Bazire, Claude, a native of Dijon, son of a porter, whom the revolution raised from obscurity to consequence and infamous celebrity. In the national assembly and in the convention he shone above all others for violent measures, and as the tool of the Jacobins he inveighed indecently against the king, and proposed a law to set a price on the head of la Fayette. At last Robespierre, tired with his bloody services, caused him to be condemned, and he suffered with Danton 5th April, 1794, aged 30.

Bazzaz, a Mahomedan, author of two treatises on theological subjects, for the use of the Mussulmans.

Be, Guillaume le, an engraver and letter founder at Troyes. In 1545, at the age of 20, after seeing the manner of composing types, in the famous house of Robert Stephens, he went to Venice, where he cut punches for the Hebrew printing house of Mark Anth. Justiniani, and acquired both reputation and opulence. He returned to Paris, where he died 1598, aged 73. He is mentioned with credit by Casaubon in Scaligers's opûscula. His son Henry was a prin-

ter of respectability at Paris, and his sons and grandsons were equally eminent in the same profession; the last of them died 1685.

BEACON, Thomas, a divine educated at Cambridge, and the first Englishman who wrote against bowing at the name of Jesus. He retired to Germany, under Mary, and wrote a consolatory epistle to the persecuted protestants. Under Elizabeth he obtained a prebend at Canterbury. Of his works his "de cœnâ domini" alone was in Latin in 3 vols. fol.

BEALE, Mary, daughter of Mr. Cradock, minister, of Walton on Thames, was born in Suffolk, and distinguished herself as a portrait painter in oil, water colors, and crayons. She copied sir Peter Lely's and Vandyke's portraits, and was little inferior to her contemporaries. Her portraits of Tillotson, Stillingfleet, Patrick, Wilkins, and other divines, are preserved at the earl of Ilchester's. She died Dec. 28th, 1697, aged 66, leaving two sons, who for some time studied painting. One of them afterwards studied physic under Sydenham, and practised at Coventry. Walpole's anecdotes contain an engraving of her, from a painting by herself.

BEARD, John, known for his eminence as an actor, was brought up in the King's chapel, and at Cannons in the duke of Chandos' chapel. His first appearance at Drury-lane was in sir J. Loverule in the "devil to pay," Aug. 30th, 1737, but his success and popularity were interrupted for a few years, by his marriage with lady Henrietta, daughter of the earl of Waldegrave, widow of lord Edward Herbert. He afterwards exchanged Drury-lane for Covent-garden. His wife died 31st of May 1753. Six years after, he married the daughter of Mr. Rich, whom he succeeded in the management of Covent-garden. In 1759, he appeared in the character of Macheath, and divided the applauses of the town for 52 successive nights, with Miss Brent in Polly. In 1768 he retired from the stage, and died that year, in his 74th year, respected for his private character as much as he had been for the superiority of his theatrical talents. His remains were deposited in Hampton church vault.

BEATON, or BETON, David, archbishop of St. Andrew's and cardinal, was born 1494, and educated in the university of St. Andrew's and Paris. His abilities, which were great, but more probably the interest of his uncle, James Beaton, archbishop of Glasgow, raised him to consequence. In 1528 he was made lord privy seal, and some years after he was employed in the honorable office of negotiating the king of Scotland's marriage with Magdalen, the French king's daughter, and afterwards that with Mary, daughter of the duke of Guise. His popularity raised him enemies, and not only the Scots but Henry VIII. himself grew jealous of his influence, and when he was raised to the rank of cardinal and the primacy of Scotland, the English monarch sent an ambassador to king James, to undermine the power of the prelate, and to insinuate the deep and perfidious schemes which he meditated in favor of the catholic cause. James however was deaf to the representations of Henry; the cardinal, at the head of his clergy, proudly summoned heretics before him, and with all the bigotry and furious zeal of persecution, he directed his resentment particularly against sir John Borthwick, the favorite of the king of England, and George Buchanan, illustrious as a poet and historian. The death of James for a while checked the career of Beaton; he aspired to the regency, but he had the mortification to see the envied power vested in the hands of the earl of Arran, and himself confined a prisoner in Blackness castle. His intrigues soon liberated him; he was reconciled to the regent, and in the fullness of his power he again vented his persecution against the protestants. Among those who suffered, none deserved the tears of humanity more than George Wishart, who was precipitately tried, condemned, and burnt as a heretic, at St. Andrew's, in the presence of his haughty persecutor. This inhuman deed, though applauded by the catholics, roused the indignation of the kingdom; but the cardinal's pride soon raised against him a formidable conspiracy. He rejected with disdain a petition of Norman Lesley, son of lord Rothes, and the indignant youth bound his family to resent the insult. The prelate was attacked in his castle, his servants were secured, and the first sound that awoke him from his sleep were threats against his life. He opened his door upon promises, it is said, that no violence should be offered to his person, but he was struck by one of the Lesleys and by Carmichael, and the fatal stab was at last given by James Melvil, one of the associates in the bloody deed, with a cool ferocity, which, while it insulted the bleeding victim, profanely called upon the God of peace to witness the revenge of Wishart's innocence. This was the 29th of May, 1546.

BEATON, James, nephew of the archbishop, was born at Balfour, and raised to the see of Glasglow before his 25th year. At the reformation in 1560, he fled to France with the records and sacred vessels of his cathedral, which he presented to the Scotch college of Paris. He left a MS. history of Scotland, and died at Paris 1603, aged 73.

BEATRIX, daughter of the count of Burgundy, married the emperor Frederic I. in 1156. It is pretended by some historians that she was insulted by the people of Milan, and that the emperor revenged her wrongs by the destruction of the place, and the ignominious punishment of the inhabitants.

BEATRIX, of Provence, daughter of Raymond Berenger count of Provence, married in 1245 Charles son of Lewis VIII. of France who was afterwards crowned king of Naples and Sicily. She died at Nocera.

BEATTIE, James, a Scotch poet, son of a respectable farmer, and born in Kincardinshire, October 1735. He was educated at Aberdeen, where he obtained a

scholarship, and afterwards he undertook the care of Alloa school in Fifeshire, from whence he removed to Aberdeen grammar school as assistant, and married the daughter of the head master. He now distinguished himself as an elegant writer, and the publication of his minstrel, which was begun in 1771, and finished in three years, procured him the patronage of lord Errol, and the professorship of moral philosophy and logic in the Marischal college of Aberdeen, with a pension of 200*l.* from the king. Soon after this he visited London, where he was received by Dr. Johnson, Dr. Porteus, and other high and literary characters, with all the respect due to merit and virtue. He died August 1803, universally regretted as a man who had devoted his time to the advancement of literature, of taste and of morality. Besides his elegant poem of the minstrel, he published a small volume of poems and translations 1760,—the judgment of Paris 1765,—an essay on the nature and immutability of truth, in opposition to sophistry and scepticism, 1770, a work of great merit and full of sound argument, urged with such force against David Hume's doctrines that he never heard the name of Beattie mentioned without emotion, —dissertations moral and critical in 4to. 1783, —the evidences of the Christian religion in two small volumes, written at the request of his friend the bishop of London,—elements of moral science, delivered in lectures to his pupils, &c.

Beattie, James Hay, son of the above, was born at Aberdeen, 6th November 1768. He early displayed great powers of mind, and at the age of 13 he entered at the Marischal college where he took his master's degree in 1786. His abilities were so promising that, before he was 19, he was appointed by the king, at his father's solicitation, and with the approbation of the college, assistant professor of moral philosophy and logic. To the mildest manners he united the profoundest devotion; he always carried about him a pocket bible and a Greek new testament. He was in his disposition very cheerful, he studied music as a science, and was so fond of it that he built himself an organ, upon which he performed skilfully. He was carried off by a nervous atrophy, 19th November, 1790, to the great grief of his father and of the university of which he was a member. His father published a small volume of his poetry in 1799, and gave a pleasing and pathetic account of his lamented son, of whom he observes that he never found fault with him more than three or four times in his life. He had impressed early upon his mind the strict rules of morality, and particulary to speak the truth and keep a secret, and, I never found, says the afflicted father, that in a single instance he transgressed either.

Beatus Rhenanus, son of Anthony Bilde, whose name was altered to Rhenanus, as being a native of Rheinach. He was a learned man, and published, among other classical works, the history of Vell. Paterculus, the works of Tertullian with valuable notes, and other pieces, &c. He died at Strasburg, 1547.

Beau, John Lewis le, a learned professor and academician of Paris. He wrote a discourse on the dangers which attended literary men from poverty and from opulence, and he strongly recommended mediocrity as the truest standard of happiness. He published Homer in Greek and Latin, 2 vols. 1746, and Cicero's orations with annotations, 3 vols. 1750, and died 12th March, 1766, aged 45.

Beau, Charles le, elder brother of the preceding, was also distinguished as a scholar and professor of belles lettres at Paris, and like Rollin he enjoyed and deserved the love and veneration of a great number of respectable pupils. Besides valuable contributions to the memoirs of the academy, he wrote an history of the lower empire, in 22 vols. 12mo. admired for its correctness, elegance, and accuracy. The honor of a seat in the academy of belles lettres was intended for him, but he no sooner understood that Bougainville, the translator of Anti-Lucretius, opposed his pretensions, than he nobly transferred his interest to the support of his rival, exclaiming "every sacrifice should be made to oblige a man of merit." He was gladly received on the next vacancy. He died March 13th, 1778, aged 77. His opera latina were edited in 1783, at Paris, in 3 vols. 12mo.

Beaucaire de Pequillon, Francois, was born in the Bourbonnois, and raised to the see of Metz, by the interest of his pupil cardinal Charles de Lorraine. He wrote, besides his treatise des enfans, morts dans le sein de leur mere—rerum Gallic. commentaria, from 1461 to 1562, and died 1591. In his history of France, which, as he desired, appeared only after his death, he is too partial to the Guises, but otherwise he is correct and elegant, a polite scholar, and the friend of virtue and merit.

Beaucham, Richard, earl of Warwick, a brave general, who in various encounters defeated the French. He was at the council of Constance, and died at Rouen in Normandy 1439, aged 58, and his remains were brought to England and deposited at Warwick.

Beauchamps, Pierre Francois Godard de, was born at Paris, where he died 1761, aged 72. Besides translations of Rhodantis & Doricles by Theodorus Prodromus, and of the loves of Ismene and Ismenias by Eustathius, &c.—he wrote "lettres d'Heloise & d'Abelard," and recherches sur les theatres de France, in 3 vols. a work which better reflection and judicious selection might have enriched with valuable anecdotes, and a comprehensive view of the progress of the stage.

Beauchateau, Franc. Matthieu Chatelet de, son of a player, born 1645, was distinguished as a poet at the age of eight, and early noticed by the mother of Lewis XIV. by Mazarin, Seguier, and others. At 12 he published some of his poems, called la lyre

du jeune Apollon, and coming over to England he was admired by Cromwell. He travelled into Persia, where it is supposed that he died, as no intelligence was ever after heard of him.

Beaver, John, a Benedictine monk of Westminster abbey, in the 14th century, author of a manuscript chronicle of British affairs from Brutus to his own time. This work Hearne was prevented by death from publishing. He is quoted with respect by Stow, Leland, and others. He wrote also de rebus cœnobi Vestmonast.

Beaufils, Guillaume, a Jesuit of Auvergne, who died at Toulouse in 1758, aged 84. He was eminent as a preacher and as a literary character. He wrote funeral discourses, the life of madame de Chantal, &c.

Beaufort, Margaret, daughter of John Beaufort, duke of Somerset, the grandson of John of Gaunt, was born at Bletsoe, Bedfordshire, in 1441. She became mother of Henry VII. by Edmund Tudor earl of Richmond; after whose death she married sir Henry Stafford; and for her third husband took Thomas earl of Derby. She founded the colleges of Christ and St. John, Cambridge. She died 29th June, 1509, highly respected, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a black marble monument is erected to her memory.

Beaufort, Henry, brother of Henry IV. of England, was successively bishop of Lincoln, and afterwards of Winchester, chancellor of England, ambassador to France, a cardinal in 1426, and legate in Germany. He crowned, in 1431, Henry VI. in the metropolitan church of Paris. In his character, he was proud, haughty, and ambitious; and he is well delineated by our immortal poet. He died at Winchester, 1447.

Beaufort, Francois Vendome duc de, son of Cæsar duke of Vendome, was born at Paris, 1616. He was imprisoned for conspiring against Mazarin, and attempted in vain to excite a rebellion. He distinguished himself in the French civil wars, and became a great favorite among the populace, whose manners and language he strangely affected. He acquired additional honors against the Turks in Africa, and afterwards at the siege of Candia, where he was slain in 1669. It has been said, with little probability, that he was the man in the iron mask so long and so mysteriously confined in the bastille at Paris.

Beaufort, Lewis de, a learned man, author of the history of Germanicus,—of a dissertation on the uncertainty of the five first ages of the Roman republic,—of a history of the Roman republic, or ancient government of Rome, &c. He was member of the London royal society; and died at Maestricht, 1795.

Beaulieu, John Baptiste Allais de, author of "Part d'ecrire," 1681 and 1688, in folio, was a celebrated writing-master at Paris.

Beaulieu, Sebastian Pontault de, an engineer, who drew, and had engraved, all the sieges and military campaigns of Lewis XIV. in 2 vols. folio. He died 1674.

Beaulieu, Louis le Blanc de, a theological professor of Sedan, born at Plessis-Marli. He died 1675, aged 64, with the reputation of being learned, courteous, and moderate in his opinions. His theses were published 1683, in folio.

Beaulieu, N. Baron de, an Austrian general, who distinguished himself in quelling the insurrection of the Brabanters in 1789, and afterwards against Biron, the French general. In 1796 he was sent to command the Austrian armies in Italy, but sunk before the superior good fortune of Bonaparte, and after losing the battles of Montenotte, Milessimo, Mondovi, &c. he resigned his power into the hands of Wurmser, and died soon after. He was brave and active, but more fit to command a detachment than a large army.

Beaumanoir, Jean de, called mareehal de Lavardin, rose by his abilities and virtues to the government of Maine, and to military dignities. He died at Paris, 1614, aged 63, highly respected.

Beaumarchais, Peter Augustin Caron de, son of a clock maker, was born at Paris, 24th January, 1732. He was brought up to his father's profession, and invented a new escapement in the machinery of a watch, which was disputed with him by another artist, but honorably adjudged to him by the academy of sciences. He was also eminent as a musician, and excelled on the harp and guittar, so that he was noticed by the sisters of Lewis XV. and liberally patronised for the part which he supported in their private concerts. The abilities which he displayed in three lawsuits in which he was engaged, recommended him to government, and procured him some honorable employment. Upon the breaking out of the revolution, he fled to Holland, and then to England; but afterwards returned to France, and was imprisoned. Liberated with difficulty from the abbaye, he died suddenly, in 1799, aged 69. He wrote memoires contre les sieurs de Goesman, la Blache, Marin, d'Arnaud, 1774—memoir in answer to W. Kornman, 1787—Eugenie, a drama, in five acts, 1767—the two friends, a play, 1770—the barber of Seville, a comedy, 1775—the marriage of Figaro, 1784—Tarare, an opera, 1787—la mere coupable, 1792, &c. These plays, and his great and indefatigable activity, contributed much to render him independent and rich.

Beaumelle, Laurent Angliviel de la, a native of Valleraugues, in the diocese of Allais, whose literary fame procured him an honorable reception in Denmark, and afterwards at Berlin, where he became acquainted with Voltaire, whose abilities he admired, but whose irritable temper, opposed to his own, produced dissension, distrust, and enmity. On his return to Paris, 1753, le Beaumelle was confined in the bastille for some severe remarks in his book called "mes pensées;" but he was restored to liberty, and retired to Toulouse, where he married the daughter of M. Lavaisse, by whom he left a son and a daughter. His merits were

not, however, permitted long to languish in the country. He was called to Paris to be librarian to the king; but a dropsy in the chest rapidly terminated his useful career, November 1773, in his 46th year. His most valuable works are, the memoirs of mad. Maintenon, 6 vols. 12mo.—letters to Voltaire—thoughts of Seneca—a commentary on the Henriade—a defence of the spirit of laws, &c. He possessed the powers of wit and satire in a respectable degree; but it is to be lamented that his personalities were so illiberal against Voltaire, whom, in spite of his quarrel, he still respected and esteemed.

BEAUMONT, Sir John, son of Francis Beaumont, one of the judges of queen Elizabeth, retired, after three year's residence at Broadgate-hall, Oxford, to his native county, Leicestershire. He was knighted by king Charles, and died 1628, aged 46. He distinguished himself as a poet, and wrote the "crown of thorns," a poem, in eight books —Bosworth-field, &c.—besides some translations from Horace, Persius, Virgil, &c. copied and published by his son sir John.

BEAUMONT, Francis, brother to the preceding, studied at Cambridge and at the Inner Temple. His dramatic pieces, which he composed in conjunction with Fletcher, acquired him great celebrity, and though he did not reach his 30th year before he paid the debt of nature, March 1615, the correctness of his judgment, his taste, and his genius, have immortalized his name as a poet. He was intimate with Ben Jonson, who submitted his pieces to his criticising eye. He was buried in St. Peter's, Westminster, but there is no inscription on his tomb. He left a daughter, who was alive in 1700. His works are published with those of Fletcher.

BEAUMONT, Joseph, successively master of Jesus college and Peter-house, Cambridge, and regius professor of divinity, was author of Psyche, or love's mystery, in 24 cantos, an allegorical poem, much admired. He wrote observations on Dr. More's apology, &c. He died 1699, aged 84. A collection of his poems appeared in 1749, in 4to.

BEAUMONT DE PEREFIX, Hardouin, archbishop of Paris, wrote a valuable history of Henry IV. for the use of Lewis XIV. to whom he was preceptor. He displayed with fidelity, elegance, and fire, the great virtues and amiable character of his hero. He died 1670.

BEAUMONT, mad. le Prince de, an able and lively writer, whose works, in the form of romances, letters, memoirs, &c. were intended to improve youth in morality and religion. She was born at Rouen, 26th April 1711, and died at Anneci, 1780.

BEAUMONT, Elias de, a native of Carentan, in Normandy. He was brought up to the bar; but though he possessed powers of mind equal to the profession, he unfortunately was not blessed with the gift of pleasing elocution, and therefore he retired from the public eye to his closet. The memoire which he wrote on the Calas had a most powerful effect over the French nation. He wrote besides various other memoires which possessed merit. He died at Paris, 10th January 1785, much esteemed. His wife, whose name was Dumesnil-Molin, wrote an interesting novel, called lettres du marquis de Roselle, 12mo. and died 1783.

BEAUMONT, John Lewis Moreau de, an able political writer, who died 2d May 1785, at Mesnil, near Nantes, aged 70. His works, on the impositions des etats de l'Europe & de la France, in 4 vols. 4to. reprinted 1787, were much and deservedly admired on the continent.

BEAUMONT, Guill. Rob. Phil. Jos. Jean de, an ecclesiastic of Rouen, known for his piety and domestic virtues. He was author of some theological pieces, and died 1761.

BEAUNE, Jacques de, baron of Samblancai, a minister of the priories under Francis I. He was obliged by threats to give to the queen-mother the 300,000 crowns which had been promised to Lautrec for the defence of the Milanese, and when the expedition failed he was violently accused of peculation. In his justification, he informed the king of the application of the money; but the queen-mother perfidiously obtained the receipts from his secretary, Gentil, and the unfortunate minister having now nothing to produce in his defence, was condemned, and executed, 1527. Gentil afterwards suffered for some other crime.

BEAUNE, Renaud de, a native of Tours, who became archbishop of Bourges, and afterwards of Sens, 1596. He was strongly attached to the cause of Henry IV. He died 1606, in his 79th year.

BEAUNE, Florimont de, counsellor of Blois, was intimate with Descartes, who publicly praised his mathematical knowledge. He discovered how to determine the nature of curves by the properties of their tangents; and died 1652.

BEAURAIN, Jean de, a native of Aix en Issart in Artois, known as a negotiator, but more particularly as a geographer. After studying under the famous Sanson, he was made, at the age of 25, geographer to Lewis XV. for whom he composed a curious perpetual almanac. His topographical description of the campaigns of Luxemburg from 1690 to 1694, in three vols. folio, were highly valued. He died at Paris, February 11, 1771, aged 75, of a retention of urine.

BEAURIEU, Gaspard Guillard de, a French writer, born at St. Paul in Artois 9th July 1728, died at Paris in a public hospital, 5th October, 1795. He was very eccentric in his dress and character, though in his conversation he was lively, witty, and entertaining. He wrote various things, the best known of which are l'eleve de la nature, the pupil of nature, 1790, 2 vols. 8vo. often reprinted—l'heureux citoyen—cours d'histoire naturelle, 7 vols, 12mo. &c.

BEAUSOBRE, Isaac de, an able protestant of Niort, who fled to Berlin from France for tearing the king's signet from the door of a reformed church which he was forbidden to enter. The king of Prussia esteemed him as

his chaplain and counsellor; and he deserved his confidence by his erudition, the openness of his character, and the spirit and morality of his discourses. His writings were theological; the most esteemed was his history of the Manichæans, 2 vols. a work praised by Gibbon. He died 1738, aged 79. He wrote besides a defence of the reformation—a translation of the New Testament, with notes, together with l'Enfant—dissertation on the Adamites of Bohemia.

Beausobre, Louis de, son of the preceding, was born at Berlin, where he was distinguished as a literary character, and as the friend of the Prussian monarch. He wrote philosophical dissertations on fire, "les songes d'epicure—le pyrrhonisme du Sage," &c. He died of an apoplexy, December 3, 1783, aged 53.

Beauvais, Guillaume, a native of Dunkirk, member of the academy of Cortona, and author of a history of the Roman emperors by medals, 3 vols. 12mo. He died at Orleans, 1773, aged 75.

Beauvais, Charles Nicolas, a native of Orleans, distinguished as a physician, but more as a violent and seditious member of the national assembly and of the convention. He died at Montpelier, 1704. He wrote essays historiques sur Orleans, 8vo. description topographique du mont Olivet, 8vo. —cour elementaire d'education pour les sours & muets, &c.

Beauvais, John Baptiste Charles Marie de, bishop of Senez, died 1789, aged 56. He was eminent as an eloquent preacher, and in private life was very amiable. His funeral orations which he published were much admired.

Beauvau, Lewis Charles marquis de, a French general who distinguished himself at the siege of Philipsburg, 1734, at Clausen, Prague, and in Flanders at the siege of Ypres, where he received a mortal wound, 24th June 1744, aged 34.

Beauvilliers, Francis de, duke of St. Aignan, was author of some prose and poetical pieces. He died 1687, aged 80. His eldest son, Paul, was preceepter to the duke of Berry, father of Lewis XIV. He died 1714, in his 66th year. His brother, who was bishop of Beauvais, wrote some pieces of devotion, and died 19th August, 1751. Another brother, Paul Hippolitus, was eminent in the military service of his country, as well as in negotiations. He wrote "amusemens literaries;" and died 1776, aged 92.

Beauzee, Nicolas, author of an universal grammar, or exposition of the elements of languages, 2 vols. 8vo.—of an exposition of the historical proofs of religion, and other works, besides the articles in grammar in the encyclopædia, was member of the academy, and professor of grammar in the military school. He was born at Verdun, and died at Paris, 25th January, 1789, aged 72.

Bebele, Henry, a native of Justingen, in Suabia, professor of eloquence at Tubingen. He was an able Latin scholar, and he received the poetical crown, in 1501, from Maximilian I. Besides his poems, called "opuscula Bebeliana," he wrote some tracts, &c.

Becan, Martin, a Jesuit, born in Brabant, unusally zealous in the cause of the pope and of the church, was confessor to Ferdinand II. and died at Vienna, 1624. He wrote the sum of theology, in French; but some of his writings were publicly burnt at Paris and at Rome.

Beccadelli, Lewis, a native of Bologna, who followed the fortunes of cardinal Pole, of whose life he wrote an account, in Latin. He was employed as ambassador at Venice and Augsburg, and had the care of Ferdinand son of Cosmo I. duke of Tuscany. He resigned the archbishopric of Ragusa; but was disappointed in his expectations to succeed to Pisa. He died 1572, aged 80. He wrote a life of Petrarch, in Italian, and corresponded with Sadolet, Bembo, and other learned men.

Beccadelli, Antonio, a native of Palermo, professor of belles lettres at Pavia. He was crowned with the poetic laurel by the emperor Sigismund, 1432, and was in the train of Alphonso king of Naples, who ennobled him, and gave him some honorable appointments. He died at Naples, 1471, aged 97. His epistles, &c. were printed at Venice, 1453. He wrote also a book on the sayings and actions of Alphonso king of Arragon; and showed himself so partial to Livy, that he sold an estate to purchase a copy of the historian. He wrote also Hermaphroditus, an obscene and licentious work.

Beccafumi, Dominique, a shepherd of Sienna, whose abilities as a painter were observed and encouraged by Beccafumi, one of his countrymen. In gratitude he exchanged the name of his family, Mecarino, for that of his benefactor. He died at Genoa, 1549, aged 65. His St. Sebastian is much admired.

Beccari, Augustine, a native of Ferrara, who, and not Tasso, was the first Italian who wrote pastorals. His "il sacraficio" appeared 1555. He died 1560.

Beccaria, John Baptist, a learned monk of Mondovi, known as a teacher of philosophy and mathematics at Palermo, Rome, and Turin. The honors which he received in this last place, as preceptor to the royal family, were unable to divert his attention from philosophical pursuits. He wrote dissertations on electricity, and an essay on the cause of storms, &c. He died at Turin, May 22, 1781.

Beccaria, James Bartholomew, a native of Bononia, who applied himself to the study of medicine, and became professor of natural philosophy in the university of Bononia. A liberal communication with the learned men who frequented his company produced a new mode of instruction; the old forms were abandoned, and lectures in natural philosophy, anatomy, chemistry, physic, &c. were delivered to crowded audiences by twelve respectable professors; and as a medical reader Beccaria acquired opulence and fame. A dangerous fever, however, nearly proved fatal to him, and left such

unpleasant traces behind as shook his constitution. His publications on philosophical and medical subjects were numerous and valuable, so that his opinion was courted by the learned of Europe, and his name enrolled among their most respectable societies. Beccaria studied the diseases of the temper as well as those of the body; and by perseverance and attention he converted a sour and ungovernable disposition to mildness and placid composure. He died the 30th January 1766, aged 84.

Beccaria, Cæsar Bonesana, marquis, an Italian philosopher, the pupil of Genovesi of Naples. He published a treatise on crimes and punishments, which proved a popular work, and was translated into various languages—disquisitions on the nature of style, &c. He died at Milan 1795, aged 75.

Beccuti, Francis, an Italian poet, surnamed Il Cappeta. He was professor of law in his native town of Perugia; and died 1509, aged 44. He is particularly known by his burlesque poetry, in imitation of Berni. His works were edited by Cavalucci, 4to. 1751, Venice.

Becerra, Gaspard, a Spanish sculptor and painter in fresco. He was the pupil of Raphael; and his best piece is a virgin, made by order of Isabella of Valois. He died at Madrid 1570.

Becker, John Joachim, successively physician to the electors of Mentz and Bavaria, was born at Spires, and died at London 1685, aged 40. He possessed great genius, and his discoveries in chemistry and mechanics were many and important; but these high merits were obscured by impetuous passions, and an unyielding temper, which raised him enemies, and at last obliged him, after residing at Vienna and at Haerlem, to fly from Germany for an asylum in Britain. His publications were seven in number, on philosophical subjects, the chief of which are physica subterranea—institutiones chymicæ, &c.

Becker, Daniel, a physician of the elector of Brandenburg, who died in his native city of Konigsburg 1760, aged 43. He was author of commentarius de theriacâ, &c. London, 1660, 8vo.—de cultivoro Prussinio, Leyden, 8vo.

Becket, Thomas, was born at London, 1119, and educated at Merton abbey in Surrey, and afterwards at Oxford and Paris. By the favor of his patron, Theobald, archbishop of Canterbury, he passed to Bononia in Italy, where he studied civil law, and soon after embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and so highly was he recommended to king Henry II. that he was made chancellor 1158. As a courtier, Becket assumed all the gaiety of the times, and when he attended the king to Toulouse, he maintained in his train 1200 horse, besides 700 knights or gentlemen. On the death of Theobald, the monarch rewarded his favorite with the vacant see, but, by resigning the seals of chancellor, Becket offended his benefactor; and his subsequent haughtiness and obstinacy, and the high tone in which he asserted the privileges of the church, further widened the breach, and disturbed the peace of the kingdom. As the guardian of his people, Henry wished for a community of laws, but Becket refused to repress the disorders of his clergy by suffering them to be tried in the same manner as the laity, and though for a time he assented to the famous constitutions of Clarendon, he retracted his acquiescence, and resigned his archiepiscopal office at the feet of the pope, who not only forgave the error of his judgment, by reinstating him, but espoused his cause and annulled the decrees. Supported by the papal power the primate excommunicated those who favored the royal cause, and Henry, swollen with indignation, banished his relations and adherents, and sent them in disgrace and indigence to their exiled master. Becket continued to indulge his resentment. Not only the representations and intreaties of the clergy, but the interference of the pope by two cardinals, proved for a while abortive with the haughty prelate, who, when at last he condescended to see his sovereign 1167, broke off the conference, because Henry refused to give him the kiss of peace. In 1169, however, another meeting with difficulty took place on the confines of Normandy, and a reconciliation was effected, and the king, in proof of his sincerity, held the bridle of Becket's horse while he mounted and dismounted twice. The return of the primate to his country was not attended with the conduct which the friends of public peace expected, he refused to restore the excommunicated bishops; and so irritated was Henry on hearing this, that he exclaimed, "he was an unhappy prince, since none of his followers had either spirit or gratitude to revenge his wrongs on so insolent a priest." The words animated four of his courtiers, who sailed for England and dashed out the prelate's brains before the altar of his cathedral on the 29th Dec. 1171. The murderers fled, and to expiate their crimes, they undertook a pilgrimage to Jernsalem, where they died. The news of Becket's death alarmed Henry, who not only exculpated himself before the pope, but performed penance at the shrine of the murdered priest, and not only passed the night on the cold pavement in penitence and prayer, but suffered himself to be scourged by the monks. To the violence of his death, and not to his virtues, Becket was indebted for the honors paid to his memory. He not only became a saint by the indulgence of the church, but so numerous were the miracles wrought at his tomb that two large volumes could scarce contain the mention of them. The spot was visited by thousands with religious awe, and the shrine of the saint, like that of a god of Delphi in ancient times, was adorned with whatever was most costly, rich, and valuable in the kingdom.

Beckingham, Charles, an eminent dramatic writer, two of whose pieces, Henry IV. of France, and Scipio Africanus, were

acted and applauded before he completed his 20th year. He died 1730, aged 32.

Beckington, Thomas, a native of Somersetshire, in the fifteenth century, author of a book about the rights of the English monarchs in France. He was of New college, and became bishop of Bath and Wells.

Becquet, Anthony, a Celestine monk, who wrote an history of his order, published 4to. 1721. He was a man of learning, and acquainted with many valuable literary anecdotes. He died 1730, aged 76.

Bectash, Culi, a learned Mussulman, author of a book called the garden of thoughts.

Bectoz, Claude de, abbess of St. Honoré de Tarascon, was eminent for her knowledge of Latin. Her letters were so polished and elegant, that Francis I. not only showed them to his courtiers as perfect models, but paid the abbess a friendly visit. She published several pieces in Latin and French, both prose and verse, and died 1547.

Beda, Noel, a violent ecclesiastic, born in Picardy, and raised to the headship of the college of Montaign. His attack on Erasmus was so severe that the offended scholar convicted him of asserting 181 lies, 210 calumnies, and 47 blasphemies. It was by his influence that the Sorbonne did not pronounce in favor of the divorce of Henry VIII. and so irritative were his writings and his conduct, that he was three times sent into banishment, and at last died in his exile, in the abbey of Mount St. Michael, Feb. 8th, 1537. His works were neither elegant nor correct.

Beda or Bede, surnamed the Venerable, was born at Wearmouth or Jarrow, in the county of Durham, and from his earliest years educated in the monastery of St. Peter. The monastic life gave him the opportunities which he so ardently desired, his time was devoted to the severest studies, and his name and learning became so respectable that pope Sergius in vain solicited his presence at Rome. He was courted by the most learned of his countrymen, and particularly by Egbert, bishop of York, to whom he wrote, in the last years of his life, an epistle, valuable for the curious statement which it gives of the ecclesiastical affairs of the times. Confinement and application at last overpowered his constitution; but though laboring under the complicated weight of a consumption and an asthma, he continued occasionally to impart instruction to the monks of the monastery, till he expired, 26th May 735, aged 63. His remains were deposited at Jarrow, but afterwards removed to Durham, and placed with those of St. Cuthbert. Of his writings, which were all composed in Latin, the most celebrated were his ecclesiastical history from the time of Julius Cæsar to his own age, collected from the annals of convents and ancient chronicles—his commentaries on scripture, &c. His works were so universally admired that not only his countrymen, but foreigners, were loud in his praises. Some however have severely attacked his literary character. He certainly possessed all the puerile credulity of the times; he indulged in the relation of legendary miracles. He wrote, says du Pin (tom 6, p. 88.) with surprising facility, but without elegance, art, purity, or reflection; and though his style is clear, he appears to be a greater master of learning than of judgment, or true critical taste. He was however, according to Camden, Bale, Pits, and others, a man of superior powers of mind, and he shone like a meteor in the darkness of a barbarous age. So valuable were his writings considered that a council ordered them to be publicly read in churches. The best edition of his history is that of 1722 in folio.

Bedell, William, an illustrious prelate, born 1570, at Black Notley in Essex. He studied at Emanuel college, Cambridge, which he left to reside upon the living of St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk, and five years after, 1604, he went to Venice as chaplain to the ambassador sir Henry Wotton. During a residence of eight years in this ancient republic, he diligently applied himself to the study of Hebrew, and formed a friendly and intimate acquaintance with Paul Sarpi, the rabbi Leo, and Antonio de Dominis, men equally celebrated for their learning and piety. On his return home he was presented to the living of Horingsheath, and twelve years after he was unanimously elected to the provostship of Trinity college, Dublin, which by the king's command, though reluctantly, he accepted, and two years after the favour of his patrons, sir Thomas Jermyn and bishop Laud, raised him to the see of Kilmore and Ardagh. In this high station Bedell behaved with that strong sense of propriety which his private manners so much promised. He exhorted his clergy to exemplary conduct and residence; and, to show them his own moderation, he resigned the bishopric of Ardagh. His ordinations were public and solemn, example was made to go hand in hand with profession in the great business of religion, and in a synod of his clergy which he convened for reformation, some canons were enacted, excellent and conciliatory. A strong advocate for the church, he always abhorred the persecution of the papists, and supported the justice and the rights of his cause by the arms of meek persuasion, not of virulent compulsion. The liturgy as well as the bible was translated into Irish, and every method pursued which might inform and enlighten the minds of a rough and uncivilized peasantry. So much exemplary meekness did not go unapplauded; when the country was torn by rebellion in 1641, the bishop's palace was the only habitation in the county of Cavan that remained unviolated. Malice however prevailed, the rebels, who had declared that the prelate should be the last Englishman driven from the country, demanded the expulsion of the unfortunate men who had fled to his roof for refuge, and when he continued firm to his refusal, he and his family were seized

and sent prisoners to the castle of Clough-boughter. The horrors of confinement, and more particularly the misfortunes of his country, however, broke his heart, he expired on the 7th of February 1641, in the house of Dennis Sheridan, a protestant, to whose care he had been intrusted. His memory received unusual honors from the rebels, who in a large body accompanied his remains, and fired over his grave in the churchyard of Kilmore, with all the homage due to a worthy man, a pious Christian, and an exemplary prelate.

Bederic, Henry, a monk who florished about the year 1380. He was born at Saint Edmundsbury, Suffolk, and distinguished as an eloquent preacher. He was for his learning honored with the degree of doctor of the Sorbonne, and chosen for his virtues provincial of the Augustine order in England. He wrote several theological treatises.

Bedford, Hilkiah, a quaker of Sibsey, Lincolnshire, who settled as stationer in London. His son of the same name was educated at St. John's, Cambridge, of which he became fellow; but though patronised by the earl of Winchelsea, the politics of the revolution deprived him of his benefice in Lincolnshire. He was fined 1000 marks in 1714, for publishing "The hereditary right of the crown of England asserted," though the real author was Harbin, a nonjuring priest, whom his friendship thus protected. He wrote an answer to Fontenelle's oracles and Dr. Barwick's life, translated from the Latin, &c. and died Nov. 26th, 1724, aged 61.

Bedford, Thomas, second son of Hilkiah, was educated at Westminster school and St. John's, Cambridge, and he acquired as a nonjuring clergyman some reputation among his party at Compton, near Ashbourne, Derbyshire, where he died February 1773, in good circumstances and much respected. In his earlier years he was chaplain at Angiers in France, in the family of sir John Cotton, bart. and his marriage with the sister of George Smith, esq. of Durham, enabled him to prepare for the press an edition of Simeon of Durham's history. He wrote also an historical catechism.

Bedford, John duke of, third son of Henry IV. distinguished himself as the general of the English armies in France, during the minority of Henry VI. whom he proclaimed king at Paris. He defeated the French fleet in several encounters, especially near Southampton, and in the battle where he routed the duke of Alencon. He died at Rouen 1435. When some courtiers advised Charles VIII. of France to demolish the monument of this noble forciguer, the monarch answered "Suffer to sleep in peace the ashes of a man who when alive made all France tremble."

Bedloe, William, a low adventurer, whom the success of Oates animated to the discovery of a pretended popish plot, for which the house of commons voted him 500*l.* The play called "The excommunicated prince," ascribed to him, is attributed by Wood to Thom. Walter of Jesus college, Oxford. He died August 20th, 1680.

Bedos de Celles, Francis, a Benedictine of St. Maur, member of the academy of Bourdeaux, was born at Caux, and died 25th November, 1779, aged 53. He published a treatise on dialling, 8vo. 1780, and one on the art of making organs, 4to.

Bedreddin, Baalbeki, a physician of Balbec, in the seventh century of the hegira, author of a treatise on those medicines which excite pleasure, &c. He inveighs against Avicenna for ranking coriander among the simples which enliven the heart.

Beek, David, a Flemish painter. *Vid.* Bek.

Bega, Cornelius, a Dutch painter born at Haerlem. His landscapes, cattle, and conversations, were much admired. During a plague he fell a victim to his excessive attention to his mistress, who was attacked by the disease 1664, in his 45th year.

Beger, Laurence, son of a tanner of Heidelberg, was librarian to the elector of Brandenburg. He published several valuable books on antiquities and medals, particularly thesaurus ex thesauro, palatinus selectus, seu gemmæ, folio,—spicilegium antiquitatis, fol.—thesaurus five gemmæ numismate, &c. 3 vols. folio. He died at Berlin 1705, aged 52. He wrote, besides a book in favor of polygamy at the instance of Charles the elector palatine, who wished to espouse his mistress, but he recanted its tenets after the prince's death.

Begeyn, Abraham, a Dutchman, born 1650, painter to the king of Prussia. His landscapes and other pieces adorn the royal palaces of Berlin, and also some of the public buildings of the Hague.

Begon, Michael, a native of Blois, who, after practising law, distinguished himself in the marine, and as governor of the French West-India islands, &c. He was universally respected for the benevolence of his character. He died 14th March, 1710, in his 72d year. He had collected a most valuable cabinet of antiques, medals, prints, and curiosities, and from the various memoirs which he selected, Perrault derived his materials for his "History of the illustrious men of France."

Beguillet, Edmund, advocate in the parliament of Dijon, and correspondent of the academy of belles lettres, devoted himself much to agriculture and domestic economy. He died May 1786. He is author of a work on the principles of vegetation and agriculture, 8vo. 1769—treatise on the vine and wines, 1770—on mills and millwrights—&c.

Behaim, Martin, a native of Nuremberg, whose penetrative genius, enriched by the studies of navigation and cosmography, formed the first idea of a new world. This bold adventurer sailed in 1460 in quest of discoveries, and actually visited the Brazils, the isle of Fayal, and the straits of Ma-

gellan, and on his return he constructed a globe of 20 inches diameter, with a representation of his voyage, still to be seen at Nuremberg. This curious circumstance, if supported by truth, detracts from the long established merit of Columbus, as the first discoverer of America. He died at Lisbon, 1506.

Behn, Aphra, an English poetess, born at Canterbury. She embarked with her father, Mr. Johnson, who was appointed governor of Surinam, but his death on the passage destroyed her prospects, and she returned to England, where she married Mr. Behn, a merchant, of Dutch extraction. It is however to be observed, that her residence at Surinam introduced her to the company of Oroonoko, a native prince, whose story she has pathetically described in a novel bearing the same name, and though assertions injurious to her character have been uttered by malice or envy with respect to this illustrious American, it must be confessed that his fondness for his wife Imoinda, and the vigilance of her relations, are the best proofs of her virtuous deportment. Charles II. was pleased with her vivacity, and she was employed by the court to discover the machinations of the Dutch against England. She was successful in this attempt, and the love which Vander Albert had formerly entertained for her person, was converted into an engine to serve her country. The unwary Dutchman in his moments of fondness betrayed the intentions of De Witt and De Ruyter to sail up the Thames, but the English court unfortunately considered the secret as improbable, and Mrs. Behn renounced her politics, and on her return home devoted herself, sometimes under the fictitious name of Astræa, to pleasure and the muses. Her works were miscellaneous, and chiefly consisted of poems, sonnets, and songs, 17 plays, besides novels, letters, and histories, and translations, and after a long indisposition, she died, April 16th, 1689, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. Her memoirs have been published, and prefixed to her works, three vols. 8vo.—Her writings, like her life, are too often marked by licentiousness.

Beich, Joachim Francis, a painter, born at Ravemberg, in Swabia. His landscapes and battles were much admired. He died 1748, aged 88.

Beidhavi, a judge of Schiraz, in Persia. He wrote two volumes on the Koran, and died the year 685, or 692, of the hegira.

Beierlinck, Laurence, an ecclesiastic of Antwerp, who edited Zwinger's theatrum vitæ humanæ, and Biblia sacra, &c. He died 1627, aged 49.

Beinaschi, John Baptist, a painter, born at Piedmont. He studied at Rome under Lanfranc, and was knighted in honor to his great merit. He died 1688, aged 54

Beithar, Ben, an African, author of an history of simples in alphabetical order, &c. He died the 646th year of the hegira.

Bek, David, a native of Delft, in the Netherlands, pupil to Vandyk. His abilities as a painter highly recommended him to Charles I. of England, and to the kings of France and Denmark, and to queen Christina of Sweden. It is said that in travelling through Germany, he fell sick at an inn, and was considered as dead. His servants, however, drinking by his bed-side, poured, in a frolic, a glass of wine into his mouth, observing that he was a friend to the bottle when alive, and the sudden application operating upon him, he opened his eyes, and gradually revived. He died at the Hague, 1656, aged 35. He had been in most of the capitals of Europe, to paint the most illustrious persons of each court for Christina of Sweden.

Bekker, Balthasar, a Dutch divine of Warthuisen, in Groningen. After studying at the universities of Groningen and Franeker, he settled as minister of Oosterlingen, where he published a catechism for children, which drew upon him the censures of several ecclesiastical assemblies. The synod of Franeker, however, approved of his doctrines, and recommended the book as full of wholesome and useful instructions. He passed afterwards to Loenen near Utrecht, to Wesop and to Amsterdam, where he acquired celebrity, by writing a treatise on comets, and an exposition of the book of Daniel. The most known, however, of his publications was "the world bewitched," an inquiry into the vulgar notions of spirits, and devils. So high was the clamor raised against him by this composition, that he was suspended from his ministerial office, though the magistrates of Amsterdam, with unparalleled generosity, continued to pay him his salary. A medal was struck to ridicule the process of the synods against him. Bekker died of a pleurisy, June 11th, 1698.

Bel, John James, a native of Bourdeaux, author of the "dictionaire neologique," since improved by des Fontaines—of critical letters on Voltaire's Mariamne—and of an apology for Houdar de la Motte. He was severe against the use of novel expressions and affected terms, and united, with great penetration, the powers of irony and satire. He died at Paris, of excessive labor, 1738, aged 45.

Bel, Mathias, an ecclesiastic, born at Orsowa, in Hungary. He studied physic at Halle, which he relinquished for divinity. He was rector of the school of Presburg, and minister, and was ennobled by Charles VI. for his literary works. He wrote apparatus ad historiam Hungariæ, and notitia Hungariæ nova; two works of merit, which procured him honorable marks of esteem and admiration from the pope, the empress of Russia, and the king of Prussia. He died 1749, aged 66.

Bel, Charles Andrew, son to the above, was born at Presburg, and was honorably appointed to the professorship extraordinary of Leipsic, 1741, and in 1756 to that of poetry, with the office of librarian, and the title of counseller of state. He wrote de verâ origine & epochâ Hunnorum, &c. 4to. and

was engaged in the acta eruditorum, from 1754 to 1781. He died 1782, aged 64.

Belcamp, John Van, a Dutchman, employed under Vanderdort to copy pictures in the king's collection, which he executed with judgment and accuracy. He died 1653.

Belchier, John, was born at Kingston, Surrey, and after an Eton education was put apprentice to Cheselden, the most celebrated surgeon of his age. Perseverance and assiduity soon rendered him eminent in his profession, and in 1736, in his 30th year, he succeeded Craddock as surgeon in Guy's hospital. In this employment he became respected and beloved for his attention, and, unlike the mercenary practitioners of the times, he considered not the emoluments of his office, but the character of his station, and treated with unwearied patience and humanity those whom diseases or misfortunes had placed under his care. In his private life he was equally amiable, his whole time was devoted either to his friends or to the improvement of his profession, and many are the ingenious communications with which he favored the philosophical transactions and other publications. He respected the name of Guy almost to adoration, observing, that no other man would have sacrificed 150,000*l.* for the relief of his fellow creatures. After enjoying an uninterrupted health, he died almost suddenly in 1785, in his 79th year, and he was buried in the chapel of Guy's hospital.

Belesis, a Chaldean, made governor of Babylon, for his services in elevating Arbaces to the throne of Media, 770. B. C.

Belgrade, James, a Jesuit, born at Udina, eminent as a mathematician, poet, and antiquary. His treatise on the existence of God, demonstrated by geometrical theory, is an able work. He died 1789, aged 85.

Belidor, Bernard Forest de, an eminent French engineer, professor of the academies of Paris and Berlin, and author of the dictionaire portatif de l'ingenieur, 12mo. His hydraulics, architecture, &c. are still highly valued on the continent. He died September 8th, 1761, in his 70th year.

Beling, Richard, a native of Belingstown, in the county of Dublin. After being educated in Dublin, and in the catholic tenets of his family, he studied law at Lincoln's Inn, but without the intention of practising, as he became a leading officer in the rebellion of 1641. He was afterwards a member of the catholic council of Kilkenny, and so high were his services valued, that he went over as ambassador to the pope, and brought back the nuncio Rinuccini with him. The intrigues of this foreign prelate, however were unfriendly to the views of the catholics, and this was no sooner discovered than Beling became reconciled to the duke of Ormond and the royal authority, and on the success of the parliamentary forces, he retired to France, where he devoted his time to give a Latin history of the rebellion, which distracted his unfortunate country. This book, called Vindiciarum Catholic. Hiberniæ, is considered as highly important and authentic. Beling returned to Dublin after the restoration, where he recovered his estates, and where he died September, 1677, aged 64.

Belisarius, a celebrated general in the service of the emperor Justinian. After serving his country against the Persians, the Vandals in Africa, the Goths and the Huns in Italy, and every where displaying marks of wisdom, fortitude, bravery, and heroism, he was accused of rebellion, and dishonorably condemned by the weak emperor, who confiscated his estates. The story of his being blind, and begging for his bread, is of modern invention. He died 565.

Bell, Beaupré, was descended from an ancient and respectable family, settled at Beaupré-hall in Norfolk. He was educated at Westminster school, and entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, 1723, and distinguished himself as an antiquarian. His collections consisted of the most valuable medals, seals, drawings, coins, &c. which he presented to Trinity college. He died of a consumption when young, and unmarried. He was buried in St. Mary's chapel in Outwell church, Norfolk.

Bellarmin, Robert, a celebrated Jesuit, born in Tuscany, 1542. After a residence of seven years at Louvain, he returned to Italy, and recommended himself by his lectures to the pope, Sixtus V. who employed him, and raised him, in 1599, to the dignity of cardinal. He was afterwards advanced to the see of Capua, which he resigned in 1605, that he might bestow greater attention to the affairs of the church, and be near the pope's person. His infirmities however increased upon him, he left the Vatican, 1621, and died 17th September, the same year, at the house of the Jesuits, and received at his burial all the honors which were due to a saint. Bellarmin deservedly acquired great reputation as a controversial writer; his powers of eloquence were extensive, and so formidable were the labors of his pen, in defence of the Romish church, that for 40 or 50 years there was scarce a man of abilities among the protestants, who did not take up the shield to oppose his opinions. He did not however adopt all the tenets of the Jesuits; he could not embrace fully the doctrine of predestination, nor many of the expressions of the Romish litanies, and he rather inclined to the opinions of St. Augustine. His most famous book is his body of controversy, in four vols. folio, besides a commentary on the psalms, a treatise on ecclesiastical writers, &c. His life has been published by James Fuligati, and he is represented as a man of uncommon temperance, patience, and chastity, small in stature; but though indifferent in his person, he showed the strong feelings of his soul in every feature. Some particulars of him are to be seen further in Alegambus, Possevinus, Sponde, &c.

Bellay, William du, a French general, distinguished also as a negotiator, so that

Charles V. observed that his pen had fought more against him than all the lances of France. He strongly interested himself in favor of Henry VIII. to obtain his divorce from queen Catherine. His penetration was remarkable, so that by intrigue or bribery he made himself master of the most secret councils of the emperor. With the view of communicating some important intelligence to Francis I. he left Piedmont, of which he was viceroy, but his infirmities were so great that he died on the way at Saphorin, between Lyons and Roan, 9th January, 1543. He was buried at Mons. Of his compositions the most known is his Latin history of his own times, of which however the best part has been lost.

Bellay, John du, bishop of Bayonne, and afterwards of Paris, was engaged as a negotiator between Henry VIII. of England and the pope, with respect to his divorce; but he labored in vain to prevent the bull of excommunication from being fulminated against the refractory prince. His abilities, however, were more immediately directed to the service of Francis I. and when that monarch opposed the invasion of Provence by Charles V. Bellay, now became a cardinal, assumed the defence of Paris, and fortified it with a strong rampart still to be seen. The death of Francis was attended with the disgrace of Bellay; cardinal de Lorraine became the favorite, and the discarded minister retired to Rome, where his great riches enabled him to build an elegant palace. He died there 16th Feb. 1560, aged 68, leaving the character of an able negotiator, a brilliant wit, and an insinuating courtier. To his fondness for literature the French owe the institution of the college royal. He wrote harangues, elegies, epigrams, odes, an apology for Francis I. &c. collected together in one vol. 8vo. 1549.

Bellay, Martin du, brother of the preceding, was engaged as a negotiator by Francis I. whom he served with fidelity and success. He wrote historical memoirs found among the fragments of his brother William. He died at Perche 1559.

Bellay, Joachim du, was born at Lire, 24 miles from Angers, but the talents which nature had bestowed upon him were neglected by the inattention of his elder brother, to whose care he was intrusted. He, however, at last burst forth through all obstacles, and though his health was impaired by the weight of domestic misfortunes, he studied the productions of ancient and modern times, and excelled so much in poetry, that he was called the Ovid of France. He followed his relation the cardinal to Italy, but returned after three years' absence to Paris, where his cousin, Eustache du Bellay, the bishop, procured him a canonry, and a peaceful retirement from the malice of his enemies, who envied his fame and his merits. He died of an apoplexy 1st January, 1560, aged 37, and deserved the tears and the regret of the learned, who stated him with truth pater elegantiarum, pater omnium leporum. He has been censured for improper and indelicate expressions in his writings. His Latin poetry, printed at Paris 4to. 1569, is not devoid of merit, though inferior to his French verses, published 1561. The following neat couplet on a dog is by him;

Latratu fures excepi, mutus amantes;
Sic placui domino, sic placui dominæ.

Belle, Etienne de la, an artist in drawing and engraving, who died at Florence 1664, aged 54, highly respected, and a great favorite of the duke.

Belle, Alexis Simon, a painter, disciple of Francis de Troy, patronised by the king of France. He died at Paris 1734, aged 60. He united with great judgment the happy art of making dress and other accessaries subservient to the brilliancy of his coloring.

Belleau, Remi, one of the seven poets called the pleiades of France, was born at Nogent le Rotron, and lived in the family of Renatus of Lorraine. He excelled as a pastoral writer, and in his translations of Anacreon he preserved all the beauties and ease of the original. His poem on the nature and difference of precious stones is much admired. He died at Paris 1577, aged 49.

Bellecour, Colson, a distinguished actor on the French stage. He excelled as much in comic parts as de Kain in tragic. He died 1786. His wife, who survived him till 1799, was equally celebrated, and particularly in the low characters of Moliere's comedies.

Belleforet, Francis de, a native of Sarzan in Guienne, whose early years were supported by the labors of a poor widowed mother, and the greater partiality of the queen of Navarre. He studied at Bourdeaux and Toulouse, and passed to Paris, where he was honored with the friendship of the learned and the great. His history of the ninth Charles of France—his universal history of the world—his annals or general history of France, are the most known of his works. He died at Paris 1583, aged 53.

Bellegarde, Jean Baptiste Morvan de, a Jesuit of Pthyriac, in the diocese of Nantes, expelled from his society for being a Cartesian. He died 26th April, 1734, aged 86. His works, which are numerous, but without depth or ingenuity, consist chiefly of moral treatises, translations of the fathers, of Chrysostom, Basil, Ambrose, Thomas a Kempis—and versions of the classics—a version of las Casas' history of the Indies, in four small volumes.

Bellenden, William, a Scotchman, master of the requests to James VI. and humanity professor at Paris. In the enjoyment of literary ease, he devoted his time to classical pursuits, and published some learned works, called Ciceronis princeps, 1608, and Ciceronis consul, 1612, dedicated to Henry prince of Wales, with treatises on political writers, &c. His admiration of the Roman orator, and of Seneca and Pliny, was further demonstrated in a more comprehensive work, "de tribus luminibus Romanorum," the completion of which, however,

was stopped by death. This valuable treatise was edited in 1787, with all the care and homage which the labors of an elegant scholar could receive from the nervous pen of Dr Parr.

Bellenger, Francis, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne, who translated Dionysius of Halicarnassus, and also Herodotus, of which the copy was left in MS. and among other things, he wrote criticisms on Rollin's works, to prove his ignorance of Greek. He was born in the diocese of Lisieux, and died at Paris 12th April, 1749, aged 61.

Bellet, Charles, a native of Querci, who died at Paris 1771. He obtained several prizes at Marseilles, Bourdeaux, and Rouen, and was universally esteemed for his learning and benevolence. His writings are, l'adoration Chretienne dans la Devotion de Rosaire, 12mo. 1745—several pieces of eloquence—les droits de la religion sur le cœur de l'homme, 1764, 2 vols. 12mo.

Bellet, Isaac, an eminent physician, author of a treatise on the effects of the imagination on pregnant women—a history of Catiline's conspiracy, &c. He died at Paris 1778.

Bellievre, Pompone de, was born at Lyons, and distinguished himself as a negotiator at the court of Charles IX. Henry III. and Henry IV. but after enjoying the smiles and favors of princes, as a counsellor, and as chancellor of France, he was disgraced for the introduction of Silleri. He died at Paris 9th September, 1607, in his 78th year. There have florished of the same family some superior characters, the best known of whom was a president of the parliament of Paris, to whose humanity and charitable feelings the poor and helpless were indebted for the foundation of the general hospital of Paris. He was also ambassador in England and Holland.

Bellin, Gentil, a Venetian, so eminent as a painter that Mahomet solicited him to come to Constantinople. He complied with the request, and adorned that capital with the most masterly efforts of his pencil. His best piece was the decollation of John the Baptist; the skin of the neck of which, however, the grand signior censured, as not agreeable to nature, and to convince the painter, summoned a slave before him, and ordered his head immediately to be struck off. This so intimidated Bellin, that instead of correcting the fault, he earnestly solicited his dismission. He returned to Venice loaded with presents, and died 1501, aged 80.

Bellin, John, brother of the preceding, was equally distinguished as a painter. He was one of the first who painted in oil; a secret which he stole from Antoine de Messine, by assuming a disguised character. He died 1512, aged 90.

Bellin, James, a learned and laborious geographical engineer, of Paris, who enriched literature by 80 valuable marine charts, by essays on the geopraphy of Great-Britain, &c. He was member of the royal society of London, and died 21st March, 1772, aged 69.

Bellini, Laurence, a physician of Florence, who, after studying at Pisa, under the able direction of Oliva et Borelli, was elected there professor of philosophy, though only 20 years of age. He enjoyed the patronage and friendship of the grand duke Ferdinand II. and as an anatomist and physician deservedly acquired great celebrity. His works were numerous and in Latin, and much admired. After being thirty years professor, he left Pisa for Florence, where he died January 8, 1703, aged 60.

Belloco, Peter, was valet de chambre to Lewis XIV. but better known for his wit, his physiognomy, and his satirical writings. He was the friend of Molicre and Racine, and died 4th October, 1704, aged 59, author of a poem on the hotel des invalides—satires —petits maitres—nouvellistes, &c.

Belloi, Peter, a native of Montauban, who espoused the cause, and wrote in favor of Henry III. against the Guises. He was advocate in the parliament of Toulouse, and was honored and promoted by Henry IV. His writings are now little known.

Belloi, Peter Laurence Buyrette du, a native of St. Flour, in Auvergne, who, after being educated by his uncle, who intended him for the bar, abandoned his country, and a profession which he despised, and retired to Russia, where he assumed the character of comedian. He returned to Paris in 1758, and recommended himself to public notice by the tragedy of Titus, and afterwards that of Zelmira. His most popular piece was the siege of Calais, which drew upon him not only the favors of the king, but the applauses of the nation. The magistrates of Calais honored him with the freedom of their city, and placed his portrait among those of their benefactors; and Voltaire paid the highest compliment to the genius and merit of the poet; which, however, the ill-natured satirist, after Belloi's death, either through envy or insincerity, withdrew. The success of the siege of Calais was followed by Gaston and Bayard, inferior in merit, in sentiment, and composition. The last pieces which he composed were Peter the cruel, and Gabrielle de Vergi; but so little were they admired, that the poet's heart was broken through disappointment; he fell a prey to a lingering disease; and though Lewis XVI. who knew his merit, with an exemplary benevolence of heart, sent him 50 louis d'or, and the comedians promised their united support for his benefit, he expired on the 5th of March, 1775, aged 48. The works of Belloi were published by Gaillard, in 6 vols. 8vo. with a life and valuable annotations. Though frequently happy in noble sentiments and fine strokes of nature, Belloi sacrificed simplicity and the true pathetic to unnatural harangues and bombastic ejaculations.

Belloni, Jerome, a banker at Rome, made a marquis by pope Benedict XIV. who knew and esteemed his merit. He wrote an essay on commerce, printed 1750, and often re-edited, and translated into English, German, and French. He died 1760.

Bellori, John Peter, celebrated as an antiquarian, was born at Rome, and died 1696, aged 80. He was chief librarian to queen Christina. His writings, which are in 12 different publications, are valuable and curious for the information which they contain on the antiquities, monuments, &c. of Rome and Italy. The most known are, explication des medaillons rares du cabinet du cardinal Campegne, 4to.—les vies des peintres, architectes, et sculpteurs modernes, 1672, 4to.—description des tableaux peints par Raphael au Vatican, 1695, fol. &c.

Bellotti, Peter, an historical painter, born at Venice. His portraits were also much admired. He died 1700, aged 75.

Bellucci, Anthony, a painter, born at Venice, 1654. He was disciple to Dominico Definico, and was employed in the service of the emperor Joseph, and afterwards of the elector Palatine.

Belon, Peter, M. D. was born in the Maine, and travelled into Judea, Greece, and Arabia, of which places he published an interesting account. His other works were on birds, fishes, &c. all equally valuable. He was assassinated from motives of resentment, near Paris, 1564, in his 46th year.

Belot, John de Blois, an advocate of Paris, who, in 1637, wrote an apology for the Latin tongue, to prove the impropriety of using the French in learned works. He was advocate to the privy council of Lewis XIV.

Belsunce, Henry Francis Xavier de, descended from a noble family in Guienne, was of the society of the Jesuits, and became bishop of Marseilles in 1709. His name is immortalized by the humanity of his conduct, for, during the dreadful plague which ravaged the city of Marseilles in 1720, he was seen running from street to street to administer relief and consolation to the afflicted, as a physician, a magistrate, and as a spiritual guide. In the town-hall of the city he is represented with all the amiable features belonging to his character, as bestowing his benediction on some poor wretches who are lying at his feet. So exemplary a conduct drew upon him the love of the people and the favors of his sovereign; but the good bishop refused the more elevated rank of the diocese of Laon in Picardy, offered him by Lewis XV. observing, that Marseilles was dear to him by habit, as well as by calamity. He was honored by the pope with the pallium, which is never granted but to an archbishop, but the highest reward was the applause of the good, and a tranquil conscience. He died in 1755, mourned as he deserved. He founded a college at Marseilles for benevolent purposes, that still bears his name. His writings were chiefly pastoral instructions—a history of the bishops of Marseilles—the life of mad. de Foix Candale, &c. An interesting and elegant account of the plague and of the humanity of Belsunce was written by Bertrand.

Belus, founder of the Babylonian monarchy, 1322 B. C. was made a god by his son and successor Ninus.

Belyn, a British prince, who is said to have served under the famous Caractacus. His father's name was Cynvelyn.

Belyn o leyn, a British chief, illustrious for his vigorous resistance against the attacks of Edwin, in 620. As he and his followers bound themselves close together with the bridles and fetters of their horses, they were called the golden banded tribes, and afterwards wore a golden band as the insignia of their rank.

Bembo, Peter, a noble Venetian, whose father was governor of Ravenna. He studied at Florence, Ferrara, and in Sicily; and he not only acquired the ease and delicacy of the Tuscan language, but he imbibed a higher taste than his contemporaries for the literature of Greece. He was drawn from the retirement which he loved to be the secretary of pope Leo X. in 1518; but ill health obliged him to remove from Rome to Padua, and afterwards to Venice. His services to the holy see were rewarded by Paul III. who raised him to the rank of cardinal, and made him bishop of Bergamo, where he died, 20th January, 1547, aged 77, from a contusion received on his side against a wall, while on horseback. He was buried in the church of Minerva. An epitaph was written over his grave by his son Torquato, and a marble statue was erected to his honor at Padua by his friend Jerome Quirini. Bembo's life has been written by de la Casa. His writings consist of letters—a history of Venice in 12 books—speeches—the life of Gui Ubaldi de Montefeltro duke of Urbino, all in Latin. Of his poetical pieces, only one is in Italian. His style is elegant and correct, though frequently he affects too much of the Ciceronian; but the subject of his poetry is too often indelicate, and it must be shocking to the ears of virtue to understand that a cardinal could write in a manner that would have disgraced the most profligate debauchee.

Beme, or Besme, a domestic of the Guises, so called because a Bohemian by birth. His real name was Charles Dianowitz. He murdered Coligni, and was rewarded by the cardinal de Lorraine with the hand of one of his illegitimate daughters. Beme was afterwards seized by the protestants at Saintonge in 1575, and killed by his keeper, whom he attempted to shoot, in order to escape from confinement.

Bennavidio, Marcus Mantua, a learned law professor of Padua, highly honored by Charles V. and Pius IV. He died 28th of March 1582, aged 93. His writings were collectanea super jus Cæsarum, Venice 1583, fol.—vitæ virorum illustrium, Paris 1564, in 4to.

Benbow, John, an English seaman, who fought a most desperate engagement in the Mediterranean, against an African corsair, and for his great gallantry was invited to the Spanish court by Charles II. who not only loaded him with presents, but recommended him to James II. This high distinction introduced Benbow into the English navy, where after the revolution his skill and

bravery were employed in the protection of commerce, and in the blockading and bombarding the French ports. The activity which he every where displayed, was deserving of the highest favors, he was raised to the rank of a vice admiral, and with a squadron under his command he was sent by king William to the West Indies, where his courage and good conduct were so conspicuous as to call forth the commendation of the commons, whilst they censured the object and views of his expedition. In a second voyage to the West Indies, he fell in with the French fleet under du Casse near St. Martha's on the Spanish coast, which he pursued and attacked with his usual bravery; but the merit of Benbow did not animate his men, his officers refused to do their duty, and the admiral who had lost a leg in the engagement, was thus dishonorably robbed of a most glorious victory. On his arrival in Jamaica, Benbow arrested his cowardly officers, but their punishment could not check the rapid powers of disease. The admiral was exhausted by the severity of his wound, and more by a broken heart occasioned by the cowardice of his fleet; he fell a prey to a consumptive disorder, and died 4th Nov. 1702, aged about 52.

Benbow, John, son of the admiral, was shipwrecked on the coast of Madagascar, the same year that his father died in the West Indies. A long residence among the rude natives, much altered his manners, so that when at last he returned to his country by escaping on board a Dutch ship, his friends found no longer the liveliness and ease which they had admired, but a melancholy and habitual taciturnity. He died several years after his return in privacy. He did not write, as was generally supposed, an account of his stay at Madagascar, but the barren journal which he kept was accidentally burnt at his brother's lodgings in 1714.

Benci, or Bencio, Francis, author of a poem on the death of the five martyrs of his society in India, and of other poems and orations, was a Jesuit in Italy, and the disciple of Muretus. He died at Rome 1594.

Benda, George, a native of Altbenadky in Bohemia, master of the chapel of the duke of Saxe Gotha. In 1778 he settled at Hamburgh, and afterwards went to Vienna, and then returned to Gotha, where he was rewarded for his musical talents with a pension, and where he died 1795, aged 74. His three brothers were like himself eminent as musicians, and his sister also married a musician. He wrote some pieces for the harpsichord, but of all his compositions produced on the stage his Ariadne in the isle of Naxos is the most deservedly admired.

Bendish, Bridget, wife of Thomas Bendish, esq. was daughter of general Ireton, and grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell, whom she resembled in affected piety, dress, deep dissimulation, and personal arrogance. After managing her salt works at Southtown in Norfolk with all the labor and fatigue of the most menial servant, she sometimes spent her evening at the public assembly at Yarmouth, where a princely behaviour, and the assumption of dignified manners, ensured her the respect and admiration of her neighbours. This remarkable woman who in public life might have acquired some celebrity by her self-command and the strong powers of her mind, died in retirement 1727, revering the memory of her grandfather as a hero and a saint.

Bendlowes, Edward, a man of education and property, who after studying at St. John's college, Cambridge travelled over the greatest part of Europe, and on his return home became the Mecænas of the age. Poets, musicians, buffoons, and flatterers shared his favors, and reduced him from an income of 700 or 1000*l.* a year to almost poverty; and after a long residence at Oxford he died there 18th Dec. 1686, aged 73. He wrote himself some poetical pieces, and was the friend of Davenant, Payne, Fisher, &c. He was inclined to popery, though age produced an alteration in his religious sentiments.

Benedetto, le, or Benedict Castiglione, a native of Genoa, known as the pupil of Pagi, Ferrari, and Vandyke, and eminent as a painter of historical pieces, but especially markets and animals. His best pieces are in his native city, though he resided at Rome, Naples, Florence, Venice, and Parma. His touch is very delicate, and in the clear obscure, his success is wonderfully great. He was also an engraver. He died at Mantua, 1670, aged 54.

Benedict, St. a native of Italy, who retired at the age of 14, to Sublaco 40 miles from Rome, and devoted his life to the most penetential austerities, in a cave far from the conversation of mankind. So much severety did not pass unnoticed, he was surrounded by crowds of admirers, and Benedict become a saint, built twelve monasteries, and laid the foundation of the society of Benedictines, so famous in Europe. His regula monachorum is the only authentic book he wrote. He died about the year 542 or 547, aged 67. His life has been written by Gregory the great with a long account of pretended miracles.

Benedict, a famous abbot of the 7th century, of a noble Saxon family. He not only devoted himself to the services of religion, but introduced into England great improvements, in architecture, with the polite arts, from the continent. He founded two monasteries, and introduced chanting in choirs in 678, and was canonized for his sanctity after death.

Benedict I. pope, surnamed Bonosus, succeeded John III. 574, and was active and humane, during the calamities inflicted by a famine, and by the invasion of the Lombards. He died 30 July 578.

Benedict II. succeeded Leo II. in the papal chair, 684, and died 8th May, 685.

Benedict III. a Roman ecclesiastic, made pope 855, after the death of Leo IV. He was opposed by the antipope Anastasius, and

died 10th March, 858. The reign of pope Joan is placed between the death of Leo and the succession of the 3d Benedict, but though the story is supported by some authors, it is discredited by many, who assert that the papal seat was only vacant four days between the death of Leo and the election of Benedict.

Benedict IV. succeeded John IX. and died October, 903, after a reign of three years.

Benedict V. was elected in 964, in opposition to Leo. VIII. His short reign was stormy, and he was carried to Hamburgh by the emperor Otho, who favored his rival. He was in consequence abandoned by his subjects, and he died 5th July, 965.

Benedict VI. a Roman ecclesiastic, made pope after John XIII. 972. He was strangled in prison by his rival the antipope Boniface, two years after.

Benedict VII. successor to Donus II. 975, died 10th July, 983.

Benedict VIII. bishop of Porto, succeeded Sergius IV. 1012. He was opposed by Gregory, but his cause was warmly espoused by the emperor Henry II. who came in person to Rome and was crowned, with his wife Cunegonde, by the hands of the sovereign pontiff. On that occasion the pope presented to the emperor, an apple of gold, enriched with two circles of jewels crossed, surmounted with a cross of gold. To the arts of the politician Benedict united the valor of the warrior, and defeated and utterly exterminated the Saracens who had invaded Italy, 1016. He also defeated the Greeks who had ravaged Apulia, and died 10th July, 1024.

Benedict IX. though only 12 years old, ascended the papal throne after John XIX. 1033, supported by the power of Alberic, duke of Tusculum, his father, who had insured his election by his gold. The Romans, displeased with his debaucheries, obliged him to abdicate, and after various attempts to secure his independence, he sold his honors as he had purchased them, and retired to a monastery, where he died 1054.

Benedict X. antipope, was placed in St. Peter's chair 1058, by a number of factious Romans; but his election was disputed, and Nicolas II. was appointed in his room. He died 18th January, 1059.

Benedict XI. Nicolas Bocasin, son of a shepherd, was raised to the papal chair after Boniface VIII. 1303. He was poisoned by some seditious cardinals, who caused him to be presented with a bason full of beautiful figs, of which he eat immoderately, and died soon after, 6th July, 1303.

Benedict XII. James de Nouveau, surnamed the Baker, because his father was of that trade, was doctor of Paris, and cardinal, and was elected 1334, after John XXII. Considering himself incapable of the office, he told the cardinals who had unanimously elected him, you have chosen an ass. His conduct, however, was dignified and firm, more inclined to maintain the authority of his situation than enrich his family. He died at Avignon, universally respected, 25th April, 1342.

Benedict XIII. was born at Rome of the noble family of the Ursini, and took the habit of the Dominicans of Venice, and was bishop of Macedonia and Benevento. He narrowly escaped perishing by an earthquake, which proved fatal to the people of Benevento, and demolished his palace, 1688. He was elected pope 1724, and confirmed in a full synod the famous bull unigenitus, and approved the opinion of the Thomists on grace and predestination. He died 21st February, 1730, aged 81.

Benedict XIV. a native of Bologna, of the family of the Lambertini. He was made titular archbishop of Theodosia 1724, a cardinal 1728, and in 1731 archbishop of Bologna. On the death of Clement XII. in 1740, the conclave was held in suspense during five months, by the prevalence of two opposite factions, and Lambertini, by a facetious sally, drew the suffrages of 44 members in his favor, and thus secured the election. Why spend so much time? exclaimed he. If you wish to elect a saint, place Gotti in the chair—if a politician, Aldrovandi—but if you wish a good companion, choose me. Thus raised to power, he showed himself a friend to reform, zealous, vigilant, impartial, and moderate. As he had cultivated learning, he was the munificent patron of learned men, and liberally encouraged the fine arts. He died 8th May, 1758, aged 83, and was succeeded by Clement XIII. His works were published in 6 vols. folio.

Benedictus, Alexander, an Italian anatomist, about 1425, author of some Latin treatises on his profession, printed together at Venice, in 1 vol. fol. 1535, and also at Basil.

Benefield, Sebastian, D.D. an English divine, born at Prestbury, Glocestershire, educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford, and appointed Margaret professor of divinity. He died, aged 59, 1630, at Meysey Hampton, Glocestershire, of which place he was rector. He was fond of retirement, and exemplary for piety and integrity. His works are learned, and all on theological subjects. He was strongly attached to Calvin's opinions.

Benezet, St. a shepherd of Vivarais, who pretended to be inspired to build the bridge of Avignon. He died 1184. Only four arches remain of the 19 of this once famous bridge.

Benezet, Anthony, a man who, after engaging in a mercantile line, and in the business of a cooper, at last devoted himself to the education of youth, an office which he discharged with the most scrupulous attention, and from the most humane motives. He was author of "a caution to Great Britain and her colonies, 1767," "an historial account of Guinea, with an inquiry on the slave trade," &c. in 1772, in 8vo. His whole life was employed in acts of charity, and his death therefore was universally lamented. Several hundred negroes attended his fune-

ral, and an American officer who had been engaged in the continental war, returning from his funeral, exclaimed, that "he had rather be Anthony Benezet in that coffin, than George Washington with all his glory."

Benhadad I. king of Damascus, or Syria, B. C. 940, attacked Israel, and took Dan and Napthali at the instigation of Asa, king of Juda.

Benhadad II. son and successor of the preceding, 900 B. C. laid siege to Samaria, and was defeated at last by Ahab king of Israel, who treated him with humanity. He afterwards defeated Ahab, and slew him. In his old age he sent Hazael his minister to consult Elisha the prophet, whether the sickness with which he was afflicted should prove fatal. The perfidious minister at his return stifled his master and ascended on his throne.

Benhadad III. succeeded his father Hazael 836 B. C. He was defeated and ruined by Josiah king of Judah.

Beni, Paul, a native of the island of Candia, while under the power of the Venetians. He was professor of Padua, and is known by his opposition to the della crusca academy at Florence, whose dictionary he censured, and whose opinions he refuted, in his defence of Tasso and Ariosto, the first of whom he compared to Virgil, and the latter to Homer. He wrote also some treatises on the pastor fido of Guarini, and besides these, which were in Italian, he composed several works in Latin, all collected in 5 vols. folio, 1622, Venice. He died 12th July 1625.

Benjamin, the youngest of Jacob's 12 sons, was born of Rachel about 1738. B. C. and was tenderly loved not only by his father, but also by his own brother Joseph. The history of these two brothers in the bible is particularly striking, and pathetic. He died in Egypt, aged 111 years. The tribe of Benjamin was almost totally exterminated in consequence of the violence offered to the wife of a Levite of the town of Gilboah, and only 600 men survived the dreadful slaughter.

Benjamin, a rabbi of Tudela in Navarre, who travelled over all the world to examine the synagogues and ceremonies of his nation. He published a curious account of his travels, which was printed at Constantinople in 8vo. 1543, and translated into French by I. Ph. Baratier, 2 vols. 8vo. 1704, and into English by Gerrans. He died 1173.

Benini, Vincent, a native of Cologna, who practised physic at Padua. He had a press in his house, where he printed good editions of eight classic authors. He was author also of Latin notes on Celsus—observations in Italian, an Alamanni's poem called Culture, and a translation of Fracastorius' Syphilis. He died 1764, aged 51.

Benivieni, Jerome, a poet of Florence, who aspired to rise to the elegant style and melodious diction of Dante and Petrarch. His poems, which were chiefly on divine love, were highly esteemed. His private character was very amiable. He died 1542, aged 89, and desired to be buried in the same grave with his friend the well-known John Pico de Mirandola. His works appeared at Florence 1519, 8vo.

Bennet, Henry, earl of Arlington was born 1618. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, and strongly espoused the royal cause during the civil wars. He retired afterwards to the continent, and was knighted at Bruges, by Charles II. who employed him as his minister at Madrid, and after the restoration as his secretary of state. His abilities were fully equal to the important office, and it reflects no small credit on his integrity that though he was one of the five ministers, Clifford, Ashley, Buckingham, Arlington, and Lauderdale, denominated from their initials, *cabal*, he did not enter into their views, nor support the scheme which they formed to render the monarch absolute. The war with Holland, which had been undertaken by the perfidious intrigues of the courtiers now drew forth the indignation of the people, and Bennet, now earl of Arlington, found that Lauderdale and Buckingham exonerated themselves by throwing the popular odium upon their late coadjutor. Their accusation however proved abortive, Arlington defended himself before the commons, and he was acquitted by a small majority. After serving the king 12 years as secretary, Arlington retired upon the indolent office of chamberlain; and though no longer in possession of the favors of the capricious Charles, he was yet employed as a negotiator with the prince of Orange; but he was unsuccessful in his endeavors to procure a general peace. He died July 28th, 1685. His only child was a daughter married to the duke of Grafton. In his general character Arlington is described by Burnet as a proud man, but his abilities were so strong, and at the same time so versatile, that he was the only person who could manage with success the king's temper. He was a papist in religion, though when in power he inveighed with bitterness against the Roman catholics.

Bennet, Dr. Thomas, born 7th May 1673, was educated at the grammar-school of Salisbury, his native city, and passed to St. John's college, Cambridge. In 1700 he accidentally preached a funeral sermon on his friend Mr. John Rayne, rector of St. James, Colchester, and so highly was his discourse applauded, that the parishoners petitioned Compton bishop of London to appoint him to the vacant benefice, a request which was liberally granted. His exertions in his new situation were great and successful, he was followed as a popular preacher for several years, till the other churches of the town were at last filled with ministers of abilities, and the charms of novelty vanished, and an income of nearly 300*l.* a year was reduced to 60*l.* Upon this he removed to London, where his abilities and his popularity procured him the chaplancy of Chelsea hospital, and afterwards the lectureship of St. Olave, Southwark, and the vicarage of St. Giles, Cripplegate, worth near 500*l.* a

year. He died of an apoplexy at London, October 9th, 1728. He was author of several sermons, religious and political tracts, an essay on the 39 articles, &c. and a Hebrew grammar.

Bennet, Christopher, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, and distingnished as a physician and member of the college of physicians in London. He wrote several treatises on medical subjects, particularly Tabidorum theatrum, seu Phthisicos, &c. Xenodochium, &c. translated into English 1720, and died April, 1655, aged about 38.

Bennet, Robert, B. D. was educated at Oxford, and made rector of Waddesden, Bucks, by lord Wharton, from which he was ejected for non-conformity 1662. He afterwards had a private congregation at Aylesbury and at Reading, at which last place he died 1687. He wrote the theological concordance of synonimous words in scripture.

Benoit, Elie, a protestant minister of Paris, who fled to Holland on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became pastor of Delft. He ded 1728, aged 88. He wrote several works held in high esteem, especially his historie de l'edit de Nantes, 5 vols. 4to. 1693. Of the lady whom he married, he has given a most disagreeable picture, representing her as morose, avaricious, insolent, and for 47 years the disturber of his repose.

Benoit, father, a learned Maronite, born at Gusta, in Phœnicia. He was early sent to Rome, and educated among the Maronites, and afterwards he became, under the patronage of Cosmo III. Hebrew professor at Pisa. At the age of 44 he was admitted among the Jesuits, and died at Rome, 22d September, 1742, aged 80. He was the editor of the works of Ephrem Syrus, 3 vols. fol.

Benserade, Isaac de, a French poet, born at Lyons, near Roan. Early deprived of his father, he had to struggle with poverty, and he gave up the little property to which he was entitled, rather than to maintain his right by a lawsuit. His wit and his poetical talents soon however rendered him popular; he was noticed by Richelieu, to whom, according to some, he was related, and a pension was settled upon him. After the death of Richelieu, he attached himself to the fortunes of the duke de Breze, who patronised him, and so highly was he esteemed at court, that he was named as envoy to Christina, queen of Sweden, an employment however which he did not undertake. As a poet his talents were great, and his name became popular, and for a time he divided the applauses of the town with the celebrated Voiture. His rondeaux on Ovid are his worst performance. In the last part of his life he retired from the court to Gentilly, where he employed himself in works of piety, and translated almost all the psalms. He was so afflicted with the stone, that he reluctantly submitted to the operation of cutting; but the surgeon puncturing an artery, ran away instead of checking the effusion of blood, and the unfortunate patient soon after expired in the arms of his friend and confessor Commire, October 19th, 1690.

Benson, George, a dissenter, born at Great Salkeld, Cumberland, September 1699. After being educated under Dr. Dixon, at Whitehaven, and at the university of Glasgow, he assumed the ministerial character in London, and went to reside for seven years, as pastor of a dissenting congregation at Abingdon, Berks. He removed in 1729 to Southwark, and in 1740 he became the associate of Dr. Lardner, at Crutched Friars. He particularly devoted his time to the study of the sacred writings, and following the example of Locke, he directed his labors to elucidate scripture, and published a paraphrase and notes, on several of St. Paul's epistles. He wrote besides the life of Christ—a defence of the reasonableness of prayer—tracts on persecution—an history of the planting of Christianity, from the epistles and acts of the apostles, in two vols. 4to. a work replete with taste, judgment, and erudition, and which procured him an honorable degree by diploma from Scotland, and letters of kindness and acknowledgment from the first divines of the age, Hoadley, Herring, Butler, Conybear, &c. He died 1763, in his 64th year. His posthumous works appeared 1764, in 4to.

Bent, John Van de, a native of Amsterdam, who studied under Vandervelde and Wouvermans, and died 1690, aged 40. His landscapes are particularly esteemed.

Bentham, Thomas, a native of Yorkshire, made fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, 1546, an office which he lost during the tyrannical reign of Mary. On Elizabeth's accession his merits were rewarded with the bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry. He was author of an exposition of the acts of the apostles, and translated into English some of the books of the old testament. He died 1578.

Bentham, Edward, canon of Christ church, was born at Ely 23d July, 1707, and as his father, who was a clergyman, had a numerous family, he was by the advice of dean Smalridge, educated at Christ Church school, and afterwards admitted of Corpus. He was for a little time vice principal of Magdalen-hall, and in 731 he was elected fellow of Oriel, and 13 years after he was preferred to a stall in Hereford cathedral. In this situation he maintained the same character of application and integrity which he had supported in the university, and introduced regularity and economy in the affairs of the chapter. On the death of Dr. Fanshawe he was nominated by the king to the divinity chair at Oxford, a respectable office which he accepted with great reluctance. His lectures in this new appointment were learned and instructive, they were delivered three times a week, during term time, and the course continued one year. In his private character Dr. Bentham was reserved, though his manners were amiable, and his conduct

mild, pious, and benevolent. He published some single sermons and also tracts, and he was preparing an answer to Gibbon's objectionable chapters, when he died in his 69th year, 1st August, 1776. He was buried in Christ Church cathedral.

Bentham, James, M. A. brother to the preceding, was educated at Ely school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, and he became prebendary of Ely in exchange for Northwood rectory, and in 1783, rector of Bowbrick-hill, Bucks. His office in the cathedral of his native place, engaged his attention to church architecture, and he enriched ecclesiastical literature by the publication of "the history and antiquities of the church of Ely, from the foundation, 675 to 1771," in 4to. As a further specimen of his researches, it was his intention to give an history of ancient architecture in the kingdom, but the avocations of a busy life prevented the completion. To his patriotic exertions it is to be observed that the island of Ely owes many of its improvements. By his spirit of perseverance, against clamor and vulgar prejudice, turnpike roads were made, travelling was rendered easy, and the unfruitful lands of that part of the kingdom were converted into valuable fields by draining. He died 17th November, 1794, aged 86.

Bentinck, William, first earl of Portland, was descended from a noble family in Holland. When the prince of Orange was seized with the small-pox, it was recommended by his physicians that he should receive the warmth of a young person with him in the same bed. Bentinck cheerfully offered himself, and consequently caught the disease in a violent degree, but the pain and the danger to which he submitted were amply repaid by the favor and friendship of the prince. William brought him with him to England, raised him to the peerage, and granted him lands in Denbighshire, which were, on the representation of the parliament, exchanged for other grants. The earl, faithful to his principles, served the king in various offices civil and military, and attended him in his last moments. He died 1709, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

Bentivoglio, Guy, was born at Ferrara, 1579, and studied at Padua. His address and intrigues produced a reconciliation between two factions which laid claim to the sovereignty of Ferrara after the death of duke Alfonso, and so highly were his services valued by the Roman pontiff that he was made chamberlain of the palace, and afterwards employed as nuncio to Flanders and in France, and at last, in 1621, raised to the dignity of cardinal. His popularity was so great that he probably would have succeeded to St. Peter's chair, on the death of pope Urban VII. had he not been attacked by a violent disease produced by his attendance on the conclave during the intense heats of the summer; so that in consequence of want of rest for 11 successive nights, he expired September 7th, 1644, in his 65th year. The most known of his works are his history of the civil wars of Flanders—an account of Flanders—and letters and memoirs.

Bentivoglio, Hercules, an illustrious native of Bologna, esteemed and employed by his relation Alfonso duke of Ferrara. He distinguished himself also as a poet, and wrote satires, sonnets, comedies, &c. He died at Venice, 1583.

Bentley, Richard, son of a mechanic of Wakefield, Yorkshire, became eminent as a critic and a divine. He was of Saint John's, Cambridge, where his great abilities soon recommended him to public favor and to the friendship of Stillingfleet, whose son he attended as tutor to Wadham college, Oxford. The first specimen of his literary fame, was his lectures on Boyle's foundation, in which he displayed great powers of mind, supported by the profound philosophy of Newton and the clear reasoning of Locke, on the being and power of a God. The public admiration on this performance recommended the author to the place of librarian at Saint James's, and this situation, whilst it produced a quarrel, gave at the same time rise to a long celebrated controversy. Mr. Boyle, son of lord Orrery, had obtained the use of a MS. from the library to complete the edition of "the epistles of Phalaris," which he was then going to publish, and when Bentley demanded the book sooner than was expected, the request was considered as an affront, and a war of words arose which drew forth on both sides the most brilliant and spirited exhibition of wit, criticism, and erudition ever before known. On the death of Dr. Montague, 1700, Bentley was raised to the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, an high and respectable situation which his learning and abilities deserved, and soon after, his preferment was increased by the addition of the archdeaconry of Ely, a benefice in the island, and the office of chaplain to the king. His prosperity, however, was not without its attendant evils. In the government of his college Bentley was arbitrary and severe, and his fellows complained to the bishop of Ely the visitor, and charged him among other crimes with embezzling the money of the college, an accusation which created the most virulent contentions in the society, and which, at last, after 20 years' continuance, established the innocence of the master. As divinity professor he likewise exposed himself to the obloquy of the university; he refused to admit without the fee of four guineas, several persons to the degree of doctor, agreeable to a mandate of George I. when he visited Cambridge, for which measure he was suspended and degraded, by the university. An appeal was made to the king in council, and the matter was referred to the judges of the king's bench, who reversed the proceedings against him, and directed his honorable restoration to his dignities. During these unhappy struggles Bentley preserved his unshaken firmness of mind, and his time was devoted to the advancement of science, and to laborious

criticism. His editions of Terence, Horace, Phædrus, Milton's paradise lost, &c. evince the great powers of his mind, and the most extensive acquaintance with classical literature. After nearly ten years of gradual decay, this superior scholar died at the college, 14th July, 1742, aged 80, and was buried in the chapel, to which he was a liberal benefactor. In his private character Dr. Bentley was hospitable, warm in his friendship, and respected and beloved as the master of a family. He left three children. His son of the same name was educated under him at Trinity. Elizabeth his eldest daughter married, 1727, sir Humphry Ridge, and Joanna married the eldest son of bishop Cumberland. Dr. Bentley also published a Latin epistle to Dr. Mill, with critical observations on John Malala's chronology, 1691, and an answer to Collins' discourse on free thinking.

Bentley, Thomas, nephew to the preceding, was author of "the wishes," a comedy, which was represented at Drury-lane 1761, but withdrawn in 1782, from some apparent allusions to party politics. He also wrote Philodamus, a tragedy, and a satirical poem called patriotism. He died 1782.

Benvenuti, Charles, a Jesuit, born at Leghorn, and made mathematical professor at Rome. He was author of an abridgment of philosophy—dissertation upon lights—reflections on Jesuitism, &c. On the suppression of the Jesuits he retired to Warsaw, and died 1789, aged 73.

Benwell, William, an able divine, and elegant scholar, born at Caversham, Oxfordshire, in 1765. From Reading school, where his abilities were fostered by the judicious care, and directed by the clasical taste, of his brother-in-law, Dr. Valpy, he entered, in 1783, at Trinity college, Oxford. In the university the same ardent application continued to mark his progress, and his labors as a Latin poet were, in 1785, rewarded by the chancellor's prize. The subject was the plundering of Rome by Alaric, and it was treated with great judgment, and with all the energy of description, and the majestic dignity of the Mantuan bard. Two years after he obtained another prize for an English essay, "on what arts the moderns have excelled the ancients," in which he displayed deep research and correctness of judgment, in a style chaste and elegant. The same year he entered into orders, and in 1787 took his master's degree, and in 1790, was elected fellow of his college, where he gained the respect of the society, as an active and well informed tutor. In 1794 he obtained the living of Hale Magna in Lincolnshire, which he soon resigned for Chilton in Suffolk. In June 1796, he married the eldest daughter of J. Loveday, esq. of Caversham, and 11 weeks after this amiable and deservedly respected character was borne to his grave. He resided at Milton, Wilts, and during a contagious fever which raged in the village, from his great benevolence of heart, he exerted himself in affording consolation to the poor sufferers, and unhappily caught the infection, which, after ten days, proved fatal, 6th Sept. 1796. He was buried at Caversham, where in the church a small tablet, in modest language, records his virtues. At his death Mr. Benwell was engaged in publishing Xenophon's memorablia, of which the half was already printed. As a polite and classical scholar his name must stand high, as a divine the simplicity of his discourses made its way to the heart of his hearers, by his zeal, his earnestness, and his eloquence, aided by the most powerful recommendation of his exemplary conduct and benevolent manners. As a poet he rose to the eminence of genius and originality, and though he wrote little, yet the few pieces which have appeared in print, and those which are preserved in the hands of his friends, exhibit him expressing the true merit and the majestic graces of the muse. Had he lived longer, literature would have been more highly enriched by his productions, religion would have been adorned by his persuasive eloquence, and his powerful example, and the world benefited by the exertions of his charity, his benevolence, and philanthropy.

Benyowsky, Count Mauritius Augustus de, maguate of Hungary and Poland, was born 1741, at Verbowa in the Hungarian province of Nittria. He embraced early the profession of arms, and manifested those strong powers of mind which shone with such peculiar lustre in the midst of his dangers and misfortunes. After serving in the imperial armies, he at last joined the confederation of the Polish nobles, to withstand the encroachment of foreigners. He accepted a high command in the army, and in his military capacity he distinguished himself against the Russians in various skirmishes, with unparalleled bravery and success, till several wounds disabled him, and he fell into the hands of the enemy. The triumph of the Russians was great, in possessing the person of so indefatigable an adversary; but instead of respecting his misfortunes, they insulted his fate, and with shocking barbarity they loaded him with irons, and confined him in a prison, where the dead carcasses of his companions in misery poisoned the air, and threatened a pestilential contagion. If he was so fortunate as to escape, it was to fall again under the power of his persecutors, and to add to his sufferings, he was hurried away through the deserts of Siberia to Kamschatka, where he found himself an insulted exile and degraded prisoner on the 3d Dec. 1770. He did not, however, sink under his confinement; in this distant retreat he formed the design of escaping, and so highly was his character of bravery and heroism respected, that even the daughter of Mr. Nilon, the governor of the place, consented to share his fortunes, and to assist him in his escape. After being nearly discovered, he succeeded in his attempts; he made himself master of Kamschatka by force and stratagem, and accompanied by 86 faithful followers and nine women, among whom was his fair protector, he sailed on the 11th May, 1771, from the

harbor, and passing by the island of Formosa and the coast of China, he reached, 17th Sept. the port of Macao, from whence he departed for Europe in a French vessel. He no sooner landed in France, than he was encouraged by the French court to form a settlement in the island of Madagascar, and as he silently aspired to the honor of founding a colony at Formosa, when poor and forsaken, he now eagerly embraced the proposal, and on 22d March, 1773, after a residence of scarce seven months in Europe, he set sail for Africa. His great genius might have surmounted all difficulties in his new establishment, in the midst of barbarous uncivilized nations; but Benyowsky had to contend with more dangerous adversaries, with the envy and malice of favorites, courtiers, and governors, who thwarted his views and opposed his career of glory. It is scarce to be wondered that in those disappointments and provocations, he forgot his allegiance to the French monarchy. He considered himself as an independent sovereign, and the power which he had acquired by his valor, and by his insinuating manners among the barbarians of Madagascar, was consolidated by the stronger cement of popularity, and the affection of the natives. On the 11th October he left this rising settlement for Europe, that he might increase his connection, and form reciprocal alliances with the more polished nations of the north, but though he offered his friendship and services successively to the courts of France, Germany, and England, and claimed their support as the independent sovereign of Madagascar, his offers were disregarded, and he embarked again for Africa, 14th April, 1784, from London, accompanied by his family and a number of settlers. His return to Madagascar was not followed by those happy consequences, which the friends of virtue and humanity could wish. He attacked a French settlement, and the governor of the isle of France sent a small force to oppose his progress. Benyowsky met his invaders with his usual bravery, but his adherents were few and timid, and the hero, abandoned by the 50 natives that were with him, and assisted only by two Europeans, found himself overpowered, and a ball having struck him on the right breast, decided the fortune of the day. He fell behind the parapet, but his inhuman enemies dragging him by the hair, saw him expire in a few minutes after, 23d May, 1786.

Benzelius, Eric, an obscure native of West Gothland, who, after a good education, became tutor to the sons of the chancellor of Sweden, and by his influence rose to ecclesiastical dignities and the archbishopric of Upsal. He was author of the lives of the patriarchs, and translated the bible into the Swedish language. He died 1709, aged 67.

Benzio, Trifone, an Italian poet, born at Assisi. Deformed in person, he compensated for the unkindness of nature, by a lively disposition, agreeable manners, and the most fascinating powers of conversation. His integrity, and the amiableness of his manners, were such, that he was called the Socrates of Rome. He wrote poems in Latin and Italian, which are preserved in the collections of Pallavacini, Gruter, and Vacchi. He died about 1570.

Beoteo, Angelo, a poet born at Padua, and surnamed Ruzzante. He directed his whole attention to copy the manners of the vulgar, and he is peculiarly happy in his descriptions of rustic simplicity and grotesque drollery. His principal pieces are la Vaccaria—la Moschetta, &c.—He died 1542.

Berauld, Nicolas, a native of Orleans in the 16th century, preceptor to the Colignys, and famous for great learning, and for his acquaintance with Erasmus and other learned men. He compiled a Græco Latin Lexicon. His son Francis was also eminent as a scholar, and quitting the catholic tenets, became principal of the colleges of Montargis and Rochelle.

Berchet, Peter, a French painter, who died 1720, aged 61. He is known in England for several ingenious pieces, and as the painter of the cieling of Trinity college chapel, Oxford.

Bercheur, Peter, a Benedictine, who died 1362. He is known as the translator of Livy, by order of John, king of France, &c. in which office, it is remarkable, that he invented and introduced various words, which are now of good authority in the French language A MS. of this his work is preserved in the Sorbonne.

Berengarius, Jacobus, a surgeon of Carpo, the first who cured the venereal distemper by mercurial ointment. His success in this disorder procured him both fame and money, and he grew so insolent that he wrote in a contemptuous style to the pope and to the king of Spain, who invited him to practise at their courts. He died 1527.

Berenger, archdeacon of Angers, maintained that the bread and wine used in the sacrament were not the real body and blood of Christ, but merely human food, of which the communicants partook by faith. These tenets which had been before supported by John Scotus Erigena, and were afterwards maintained by the Sacramentarians, were violently opposed by Lanfranc, and Berenger was condemned at Paris and at Rome, but though he was compelled to make a public recantation, he died 1088, firmly attached to his opinion.

Berenger I. son of Eberard duke of Friulo, caused himself to be declared king of Italy in 893. His pretensions were opposed by Guy, duke of Spoletto, who twice defeated him, but the support of Arnolph king of Germany, confirmed him in his power, though again attacked by Lambert, the son of his old rival, and by Lewis Boson king of Arles. Prosperity for 20 years seemed now to attend him, and he had the interest to procure himself to be crowned in 915, emperor of Germany, but his rival,

Rodolph, king of Burgundy, at last prevailed against him, and in the dreadful battle of Placentia, Berenger was defeated 922, and two years after cruelly assassinated. His only daughter, Gillette, became, by Albert marquis of Yvre, mother of Berenger II. who assumed the title of king of Italy in 950. He was defeated by the emperor Otho, who had at first espoused his cause, but now made war against him, and he was sent to Germany, where he died 966.

BERENGER, Peter, a disciple of Abelard, who supported his doctrines in a severe "Apology" against Saint Bernard.

BERENICE, daughter of Agrippa, king of Judea, married her uncle Herod, and afterwards Polemon king of Cilicia. She afterwards lived in incestuous adultery with her brother Agrippa, and was so much loved by Titus, that he would have declared her empress, if not prevented by the fear and indignation of the Roman people.

BERENICIUS, a curious character, who appeared in Holland in 1670, and maintained himself by grinding knives, and sweeping chimneys. His abilities were such that he could repeat by heart Horace, Virgil, Homer, Aristophanes, Cicero, Pliny, &c. and he was besides well versed in all modern languages, and could translate passages extempore from gazettes into Greek and Latin verse. He was at last suffocated in a bog into which he had fallen when in a state of intoxication. The Georgarchoniomachia is attributed to him. It is generally supposed that he was an expelled Jesuit.

BERETIN, Peter, a native of Cortona, in Tuscany, eminent as a painter, and honored by pope Alexander VII. and by Ferdinand II. He succeeded best in great subjects, and chiefly excelled in the grace and expression of his heads. His private character was amiable. He died of the gout 1669, in his 73d year.

BERG, Matthias Vanden, a painter, who was disciple of Rubens. He was born at Ypres, and died 1687, aged 72.

BERGAMO, James Philip de, an Augustine monk, born at Bergamo, 1434, author of a Latin chronicle of the world, from the creation to his own time.

BERGHEM, Nicolas, a painter of Haerlem, who died there 1683, aged 59. Though blamed for hasty execution, his designs are great, and the most minute things show equal perfection with the most principal figures. His landscapes are highly finished.

BERGIER, Nicolas, historiographer of France, is known as the learned author of the history of the great roads of the Roman empire, first printed 1622, and again in 1792, two vols. 4to. He died 15th September, 1623, and his son published his unfinished history.

BERGIER, Nicolas Sylvester, an ecclesiastic, born at Darnay, in Franche comté. He became principal of the college of Besancon, professor of theology, and canon of Paris cathedral, and he might have risen to higher preferment, but when offered an abbey, he answered, "I am already rich enough." His manners were amiable, and his character irreproachable. He died at Paris 9th April, 1790. He is author of a refutation of the system of nature, 2 vols. 12mo.—Deism self-confuted, 2 vols. 12mo.—Evidences of Christianity, 2 vols.—and other learned and valuable works.

BERGLER, Etienne, a learned German critic of the 18th century. He greatly contributed to the journal of Leipsic, and wrote some valuable notes on Aristophanes inserted in the Leyden edition 1760, besides commentaries, &c. He went to Turkey, and there abjured his religion for Mahometanism, and died there.

BERGMAN, Torbern, a native of Catherineburg, educated at Upsal, and distinguished for his knowledge of medicine and chemistry. He was the friend of Linnæus, and gave him a collection of non-descript insects, one of which the philosopher called by the name of Bergman. In 1761, his abilities recommended him to the chair of mathematics and natural philosophy at Upsal, and in 1767, to that of chemistry. His labors were usefully employed in investigating the secrets of nature, he discovered the properties of fixed air, made experiments on the regulus of manganese, the earths ponderosa and magnesia, and other mineral substances. Among his many publications are a treatise on electric attractions, and a theory of the earth; and he was also one of those employed to observe the transit of Venus in 1761. He was made rector of Upsal university, and died soon after, 1784.

BERIGARD, Claude, a native of Moulins, professor of philosophy at Pisa and Padua. He died at Padua of an umbilical hernia, 1663, in his 85th year. His works are on philosophy, consisting of circulus Pisanus, Florence 1641, 4to.—dubitationes in dialogum Galilæi pro terræ immobilitate, 1632, 4to.

BERING, Vitus, a professor at Copenhagen in the 17th century, historiographer to the king, and eminent as a Latin poet. His works are much admired.

BERING, Vitus, a Danish navigator, commodore in the service of Russia. He was sent by Peter I. in 1728, with some ships to explore the north coasts of America, but it was only in a third voyage, made in 1741, that he discovered any thing remarkable. His ship struck on an island on the coast of Kamtschatka, and while repairing the damages sustained there, he died in the place. The island and the straits still bear his name.

BERKELEY, Dr. George, a native of Kilcrin in Ireland, deservedly celebrated for his writings. He was educated at Kilkenny school and Dublin college, and early recommended himself to public favor by the superior powers of his mind. Though from the tenor of some of his sermons he was falsely styled a Jacobite, he however was introduced to queen Caroline, and his opinions and conversation were courted by men of all par-

ties. By the recommendation of Swift, he accompanied as chaplain lord Peterborough, ambassador to the king of Sicily, and afterwards, when disappointed in his expectations of preferment, he spent four years on the continent as tutor to the son of Dr. Ashe, bishop of Clogher. During his travels through Apulia, he communicated some ingenious observations on the tarantula to Dr. Freind, and he made some valuable collections for a natural history of Sicily, which unfortunately for the world were lost on his passage to Naples. Soon after his return to London, in 1721, he went as chaplain with the duke of Grafton, viceroy of Ireland, and while courted by the great and the learned, he found his fortune increased by a legacy of about 4000*l.* from the celebrated Vanessa, who repaid the coldness or cruelty of Swift, by bestowing her property on his more deserving friends. In 1724, he was made dean of Derry, but in the midst of his easy fortune and respectable connections, he formed the wild scheme of erecting a college in the Bermuda islands, for the conversion of the savage Americans to Christianity; but though he was supported by the patronage of the king, and the influence, zeal, or pretended piety of the minister, with the promise of a grant of 10,000*l.* and ably seconded by men of abilities who followed his fortunes, he proved the abortion of his hopes, after residing nearly two years at Newport in America, and he returned disgusted and disappointed to England. He was raised to the see of Cloyne in 1735, and 12 years after, he refused the offer from lord Chesterfield of a translation to Clogher. After discharging the high duties of his office with all the decorum and sanctity of a primitive bishop, he came to reside in 1752 at Oxford, in quest of literary retirement, as well as to superintend the education of his son; but the prospects of human life, alas! are short; on the 14th of the following January he was seized with a palsy of the heart, whilst his lady was reading a sermon to him, and so suddenly and calmly did he expire, that his daughter only discovered while presenting him a cup of tea that he was no more. He was buried in Oxford cathedral, and Dr. Markham wrote his epitaph. His private character was truly great and exemplary, so that Pope's panegyric is far from misapplied in attributing "To Berkley every virtue under heaven." As a scholar and philosopher the bishop of Cloyne ranks high. His theory of vision, published 1709, and his principles of human knowledge, 1710, and dialogues between Hylas and Philonous, 1713, in opposition to sceptics and atheists, display great vigor of thought, strength of reasoning, and subtle argumentation. He wrote besides sermons, the minute philosopher, 2 vols. 8vo. 1732, a masterly performance, in dialogues, after Plato's manner—some mathematical disquisitions—Siris, a learned and curious inquiry concerning the virtues of tar-water, 1744, a work which he said cost him more labor than any of his performances, &c. &c.

Berkeley, George, L. L. D. second son of the bishop of Cloyne by Anne daughter of John Forster, speaker of the Irish house of commons, was born in Grosvenor-street, London, 28th September 1733, and after being under the care of his father, he entered at Christ Church, Oxford. He was honorably patronised by archbishop Secker, who revered the memory of his illustrious father, and together with the livings of St. Clement's Dane, London, and Tyshurst church, Sussex, he obtained the chancellorship of Brecknock, and a prebendal stall in Canterbury cathedral. He married Eliza, daughter of the reverend Henry Finsham, descended from the Cherrys of Shottesbrook, Berks; and supported a virtuous and amiable character in public and private. He died January 6, 1795, and was buried in the same vault with his father. He wrote some single sermons, one of which, on Charles' martyrdom, has gone through six editions; and a volume was published after his death by his widow.

Berkeley, George, earl of, privy counsellor of Charles II. was descended from Robert Fitzharding, of the royal family of Denmark. He was author of historical applications, and occasional meditations on several subjects, written by a person of honor, 12mo. 1670, a book of great merit. He left a valuable collection of books to Sion college, and died 1698.

Berkeley, Sir William, of the same family as the preceding, distinguished himself as vice-admiral of the white in the dreadful engagement with the Dutch, 2d June 1666, when he led the van into the midst of the enemy's fleet, and fell in his cabin, overpowered by numbers.

Berkenhout, Dr. John, a native of Leeds, in Yorkshire, educated in his native town, and early sent to Germany to acquire the modern languages, and qualify himself for the mercantile profession of his father, who was born in Holland. He however disdained the drudgery of the counter. He travelled over Europe; and by the friendship and recommendation of Baron Bielfeldt at Berlin, he entered into the Prussian service, which he quitted on the breaking out of hostilities between England and France in 1756, for the command of a troop in his native country. In 1760 he preferred a literary life to military service, and began to study physic at Edinburgh, from whence he passed to Leyden, where he took his degrees, in 1765. He settled at Isleworth, in Middlesex, and in 1778 he accompanied the commissioners to America; but being suspected of improper intrigues with the members of congress at Philadelphia, he was sent to prison; from which, however, he was liberated, and rewarded with a pension on his return home. He died 3d April 1791, aged 60, eminently distinguished for his vast erudition, for universal knowledge, and for great powers of mind. His publications on various subjects are numerous and highly respectable; the most known of which are, his pharmacopœia medici—his outlines of the

natural history of Great Britain and Ireland, 3 vols. 12mo.—his first lines of the theory, &c. of philosophical chemistry—his biographia literaria—his ways and means, or hints for taxation—his symptomatology—clavis Anglica linguæ botanicæ—letters to his son, &c.

Berkheyden, Job and Gerard, two Dutch painters, born at Haerlem. The eldest excelled in landscapes, and was drowned in one of the canals of Holland, 1698, aged 70; and the other was particularly happy in his views of towns, palaces, and temples. He died 1693.

Berkley, Sir William, a native of London, educated at Merton college, Oxford, and, in 1666, made governor of Virginia. He made a collection of the laws of the provinces, and wrote an account of the country, in folio, and wrote also the lost lady, a tragi-comedy. He returned 1676, and died 13th July 1677, and was buried at Twickenham.

Bernaert, Nicasius, a Dutch painter, the disciple and imitator of Snyders, who died 1663, aged 70.

Bernard, St. known as one of the fathers of the church, and as the founder of 160 monasteries, was born at Fontaine in Burgundy 1091. As abbot of the religious house of Clairvaux, in 1115, he acquired celebrity, as a preceptor his lectures were frequented by the most famous men, and all affairs of importance were referred to the consideration and decision of his superior powers of judgment. He firmly opposed schismatics, supported the power of the popes, convicted Abelard of heresy at the council of Sens in 1140, and by his unexampled sanctity wrought miracles to command the reverence of an admiring vulgar. He died 1153. His works have been published by Mabillon, in 2 vols. folio, 1690.

Bernard of Menthon, a native of Savoy, born 923, who was made archdeacon of Aoust, at the bottom of the Alps, and in the discharge of his ecclesiastical duties labored strenuously to convert the uncivilized inhabitants of the mountains to Christianity. To forward his humane purposes, he founded two monasteries in the passes of the Alps, for the relief of pilgrims and unfortunate travellers; and they still subsist a monument of his benevolence, and a happy asylum to the weary.

Bernard, Edward, was born at Perry St. Paul near Towcester, Northamptonshire, 2d May 1638, and received his education at Northampton, and Merchant-taylors' school, from whence, after a residence of seven years, he went to St. John's college, Oxford, 1655. The proficiency of his early years was so great in classical literature, that he applied himself at the university not only to philosophical and mathematical studies, but to Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, and Coptic. In 1668, he visited Leyden, to consult some oriental manuscripts presented to that university by Jos. Scaliger and Warnerus; and in 1673 he was appointed successor to sir Christopher Wren, as Savilian professor of astronomy, to whom, four years before, he had been chosen deputy. In the intended plan of publishing all the ancient mathematicians, Mr. Bernard's assiduity was great, he collected and compared whatever was most curious and valuable in the Bodleian and other libraries, and presented the public with a specimen of the work; which, however, either from its vast extent, or the negligence of its first patrons, was never completed. He was sent, in 1676, to Paris, by Charles II. to superintend the education of his two natural children by the dutchess of Cleveland; but the simple and reserved manners of the professor were not in unision with the gay dissipation of a court; and he retired, in one year, from a situation which suited neither his taste nor his inclination. He went to Leyden in 1683, to attend the sale of Nic. Heinsius' library, and repeated his visit some years after, when the books of Golius were sold. As he had been obliged to give up his preferments on his election to the professorship, he began now to be tired with an office which confined his attachments and his pursuits; and he resigned it 1691, to take the living of Brightwell, Berkshire. He died of a consumption, at Oxford, January 12, 1696, in his 59th year, and he was buried in St. John's college chapel, where a monument is erected to his memory. Dr. Smith, who knew him well, speaks of him with the candor and warmth of a friend. He describes him as mild in disposition, an enemy to disputes, a candid judge of literary labors, tolerant as a churchman, sincere in his friendships, exemplary in his conduct, and eminent for his learning, as his publications and manuscripts fully evince. His works are, a treatise on ancient weights and measures, annexed to Pococke's commentary on Hosea—private devotions, 1689—orbis eruditi literatura a charactere Samaritico deducta—etymologicum Britannicum, &c.—besides various astronomical papers in the philosophical transactions.

Bernard, James, was born at Nions, in Dauphine, 1st September 1658, and educated at Geneva. The persecution of the protestants obliged him to fly from France to Switzerland, and from thence to Holland, where he became minister of Ganda, and professor at the Hague. His sermons, as well as the celebrity of his writings, recommended him to the public favor, and the people of Leyden fixed upon him for their minister; but William III. who hated his republican principles, refused to confirm their choice, and it was not till 1705, after the king's death, that he appeared as public preacher there. He was also professor of philosophy in the university; but he embraced the system of Descartes, till his knowledge of English made him acquainted with the sublime discoveries of Newton. He died 27th April, 1718, aged 60. His writings were mostly periodical, such as histoire abregée de l'Europe—nouvelles de la republique des lettres—besides a supplement to Moreri's dictionary, in 2 vols. folio, sermons, &c. &c.

Bernard, Catharine, was born at Rouen, and died at Paris, 1712. She wrote poetry with ease and elegance, and obtained three times the poetical prize at the French academy. Her tragedies, Brutus and Laodamia, were received with applause on the French theatre; and she was rewarded with a pension of 200 crowns by Lewis XIV. She suppressed some of her pieces which might reflect upon her morality and religion. Two romances, count d'Amboise and Inez de Cordova, are attributed to her.

Bernard of Thuringia, a fanatical hermit, who, in the last part of the 10th century, pretended to announce the immediate end of the world, and prevailed so much upon the vulgar, that a solar eclipse just at that time was interpreted as a completion of the prophecy, and all, in the utmost consternation, fled to caves and mountains. His reveries are now justly forgotten.

Bernard of Brussels, a painter of the 16th century, eminent in his hunting pieces, in which he introduced his patron Charles V. His last judgment is still shown at Antwerp.

Bernard, Peter Joseph, son of a sculptor at Grenoble in Dauphine, was educated by the Jesuits of Lyons, whose fraternity he refused to join, for the pleasures of the capital. Though he possessed wit and a lively poetical genius, his compositions could not procure him bread, so that for two years he was engaged as clerk to a public notary. He was at last recommended to the marquis of Pezay and marechal de Coigni, whom he accompanied in the campaigns in Italy. The death of de Coigni in 1756 left him without a patron, but his conversation recommended him to the great and opulent at Paris, till, in 1771, the sudden loss of his memory cut short the happiness of his life, and in his intellectual imbecility he continued to his death, November 1, 1775. He wrote some operas, besides other lighter pieces, which for their ease and elegance, have procured him the name of le gentil Bernard.

Bernard, Dr. Francis, physician to James II. was eminent for his learning, and for a collection of books, which sold, in 1698, for 1600*l.* a high price for the times. He died February 19, 1697, aged 69. His brother Charles, who was surgeon to the princess Anne, was also the collector of a curious library, sold in 1711.

Bernard, Richard, rector of Batcombe, in Somersetshire, died in 1641. He was author of Thesaurus biblicus, a valuable concordance—and an abstract of the bible.

Bernard, Samuel, a historical painter who died at Paris 1687, aged 72. He engraved Raphael's history of Attila, with great elegance and success. His son of the same name, was, on account of his riches, called the Lucullus of his age. He was employed in the court of Lewis XIV. and died 1739, aged 88.

Bernard, John Baptiste, an ecclesiastic who died at Paris, 1774, aged 62. He wrote some discourses and funeral orations, much admired.

Bernardi, John, an artist of Italy, known for his exquisite skill in cutting crystals. He was patronised, among others, by Alexander Farnese, and died at Faenza, 1555.

Bernardine, an ecclesiastic, born at Massa, 1380. He was educated at Sienna; and after being employed as commissary at Jerusalem, he became eminent as a preacher, so that several cities of Italy solicited him for their bishop. This popularity raised him enemies, who accused him before pope Martin V. of erroneous doctrines; which, however he refuted. He died at Aquila 1444, after founding 300 monasteries in Italy; and he was canonized six years after by pope Nicholas. His works have appeared in folio and 4to.

Bernazzano, a painter of Milan, in the 16th century, eminent in the representation of landscape and animals. He painted some strawberries on a fresco wall so naturally, that the plaister was torn down by the frequent pecking of peacocks.

Bernia, or Berni, Francis, an ecclesiastic of Florence, where he died, 1543. He was patronised by Julio de Medicis, afterwards pope Clement XII. and he distinguished himself so much as a satirical poet, that a species of burlesque was called, among the Italians, Berniasque. His Orlando Inamorato Rifatto is much esteemed. It is but the work of Boiardo put into a more elegant, witty, and satirical dress. His Latin poems were collected with those of Segni, &c. 1562, and his Italian pieces were placed in a collection with those of Varchi, Moro, Dolche, &c. 1548, reprinted at London, 1721 and 1724, in 2 vols. 8vo.

Bernier, Francis, a native of Angers, who studied at Montpellier, and travelled to the holy land, and through Cairo and Suez to the Mogul empire, where he resided for twelve years, eight of which he was physician to the emperor Aurungzebe, from which circumstance he was called the mogul. He wrote an account of his travels on his return to Paris, published 1699 and 1710, and died 22d September, 1688.

Bernier, John, a native of Blois, physician to Madame. He wrote some medical essays, 4to.—topographical histories—critique on the works of Rabelais—anti-menagiana; but in an inferior style. He died poor at an advanced age, 1668.

Bernini, or Bernin, John Lawrence, was born at Naples, and became celebrated for his superior skill in painting, architecture, sculpture, and mechanics. No less than fifteen of his pieces adorn the church of St. Peter at Rome, the most admired of which are the altar and tabernacle, St. Peter's chair, &c. He was in France, where he gained the admiration of the court of Lewis XV. He died at Rome, 29th November, 1680. Several of his pieces are preserved in the Florentine gallery. It is said, that in viewing the picture of Charles I. by Vandyke, of which he executed three busts, he exclaimed, that he had never seen a more unfortunate looking face before.

BERNIS, Francis Joachim de Pierre de, a cardinal, born 1715, of an ancient, but reduced family. He was brought up at the school of St. Sulpice, and intended for the church; but Fleury, to whom he was introduced, conceived a dislike for him; and he might have long remained in obscurity, if madame Pompadour, pleased with a song which he had written for her, had not stepped forth to patronise him. By her influence, he was sent ambassador to Venice; and at his return was regarded as an able and useful statesman, and admitted into the ministry. His services to the court of Rome were rewarded with a cardinal's hat, in 1758; but, soon after, the misfortunes of the French arms in Germany were in some degree attributed to him by the weak Lewis XV. and he was sent in exile to his abbey. In 1764 he was recalled from disgraceful obscurity, and soon after employed as ambassador at Rome, where his intrigues were exerted to procure the suppression of the Jesuits, though it is said he disapproved of the violence of the measures. To his other dignities of cardinal and archbishop of Albi, was added the title of the protector of the French churches at Rome; and his sole ambition was now to live in splendor and magnificence at the papal court. The revolution came to destroy his enjoyments, and from the highest affluence he was suddenly reduced to poverty; which was, however, relieved for a while by the kind offices of the chevalier Azara, and a pension from the Spanish court. He died at Rome, 1st November, 1794, universally regretted, especially by the Romans. His works, consisting of poetical pieces, on the four seasons, the four parts of the day, on religion, an epistle to indolence, &c. have appeared in 3 vols. 4to.

BERNOULLI, James, a celebrated mathematician, born at Basil 27th December, 1654. He studied in the university of his native town; but though his father wished him to follow the clerical profession he pursued the bent of his native genius in mathematical learning. He travelled to Geneva and France, and afterwards visited Flanders and England, where his reputation had already preceded him, in consequence of his learned treatise on a comet which appeared about the year 1680. His writings procured him universal esteem. He was invited to fill the professorial chair at Heidelberg in 1684; which, however, his union with a Swiss lady of respectable family prevented; but three years after he succeeded to a vacant chair in his native city. His lectures were frequented by numbers, who admired his ingenuity, the extent of his knowledge, and the accuracy of his arguments; and the dignity of honorary member was bestowed upon him by the academies of Paris and Berlin. Intenseness of application brought on a complication of disorders, and Bernoulli, reduced by a slow fever, expired the 16th August 1705, ordering, like another Archimedes, a spiral logarithmical curve to be engraved on his tomb, with the words "eadem mutata resurgo," in allusion to the day of resurrection. His discoveries in mathematics, especially the properties of the curve, have immortalized his name. He was the friend and correspondent of the famous Boyle, of Leibnitz, and of other learned men.

BERNOULLI, John, brother to James, was professor of mathematics at Groningen in 1695, and afterwards successor to his brother at Basil, where he was born in 1667, and where he died in 1748. He pursued the same studies as his brother, equally distinguishing himself as a geometrician. He visited France for information, and his learning and his correspondence gained him the friendship of Mallebranche, la Hire, Cassini, Varignon, l'Hopital, Newton, and Leibnitz. He was engaged for some time in a mathematical dispute with his brother, which was terminated only by death, and he maintained opinions with respect to the barometer, which drew severe animadversions from Hartzoeker. His treatise on the management of ships appeared 1714, and in 1730 his memoir on the elliptical figure of the planets, which was honored with the prize of the academy of sciences. His works were published at Geneva 1742, in seven vols. 4to. The children of Bernoulli were deserving of their father's fame. Nicholas the eldest, died at Petersburg in 1726, a few months after he had been honorably called by the Czar to fill the professorial chair, and Daniel and John, possess equal claims to the admiration and applause of men of science and virtue. These apposite lines were placed by Voltaire, under Bernoulli's portrait:

Son esprit vit la verité,
Et son cœur connut la justice;
Il a fait l'honneur de la Suisse,
Et celui de l'humanité.

Thus elegantly translated:

Iste fuit cultor justi, verique repertor,
Extitit Helvetiis decus, & decus extitit orbi.

BERNOULLI, Daniel, son of John Bernoulli, was born at Groningen, February 9th, 1700, and died March, 1782. He was intended for a mercantile profession, but he distinguished himself in the same pursuits as his father, and after passing some time in Italy and at Petersburg, he was appointed to a professorial chair at Basil. His learning was extensive, he gained or divided nine prizes with the most illustrious of the literati of Europe, an honor attained by no other besides Euler his pupil and friend. He divided a prize with his father, but the old man felt hurt at the presumption of the son, who had not the wisdom or respect to conceal his triumph. This family quarrel was farther aggravated, for the son embraced Newton's philosophy, which the father had always opposed with all the weapons of science. Bernoulli succeeded his father 1748 in the academy of sciences, and he was succeeded by his brother John, so that for 84 years the chair was honorably filled by a Bernoulli. As a proof of his popularity at Basil, it may

be mentioned, that it was the strict injunction of every father to his child, to bow with respect to Daniel Bernoulli when met in the streets. He was honorary member of all learned societies of Europe. Once in his travels he met with a learned stranger who was pleased with his conversation, and asked him his name, "I am Daniel Bernoulli," replied he; "and I," answered the stranger, who supposed that he was laughed at, "am Isaac Newton."

BERNSTORFF, John Harting Ernest count, an able statesman, descended from a noble family in Hanover. After travelling over Europe, and improving the resources of a mind already rich with the stores of science and learning, he settled in Denmark, and became the friend and favorite of Christian VI. He was employed in various embassies, and at last became the prime minister of the kingdom. In this dangerous office he applied himself to the advancement of the happiness of his adopted country. Her commerce was enlarged, her manufactures encouraged, and every beneficent plan was adopted which could add to the prosperity of the state. A society for agriculture and economy was established under royal patronage, and also another for the improvement of the Danish language, and of the fine arts; and under his influence, a learned body was formed, whose object was to examine into the history, &c. of the east, of which the travels of Niebuhr were a most interesting specimen. Bernstorff was in 1767 created a count, and the next year accompanied his master to England, but in 1770, he fell under the royal displeasure, and after a life devoted to the service and honor of Denmark, he retired on a pension to Hamburgh, where he died February 18th, 1772.

BERNSTORFF, Andrew Peter count, nephew to the preceding, was born at Gartow, in Lunenburg, 28th August, 1735, and after studying at Leipsic and Gottingen, and travelling through Europe, he settled in Denmark, to assist and to share the honors of his uncle. He was, in 1769, raised to the rank of privy counsellor, and though a temporary disgrace banished him to his seat, he was, in 1772, recalled to be placed at the head of affairs. As a negotiator with Russia, he conducted himself with great ability, and by persuading the ambitious Catherine, that it ill became her dignity to retain a small patrimony which made her dependent on the German empire, he obtained for his country the cession of Sleswick, and part of Holstein, and thus strengthened Denmark by the accession of a convenient territory, whose population amounted to above 100,000 men. In the American war he recommended the armed neutrality between Russia, Sweden, Denmark, and Prussia, and thus protected commerce against the violence of the belligerant powers. He retired in 1780 from the helm of the state, but was again recalled four years after by the prince of Denmark, and he had the sagacity to forbear engaging in the struggles which kindled a war in 1788 between Russia and Sweden. This great statesman died 21st June, 1797, universally lamented, and respectfully followed to the grave by the Danes, who admired his patriotism and virtues, and who, to commemorate his affability, benevolence, and popularity, struck medals to his honor.

BEROALDUS, Philip, was born of a noble family of Bologna, where he was professor of belles lettres, and where he died, 25th July, 1505, aged 52. He was very dissipated in his youth, so that he dreaded the restraints of wedlock. A lady however of singular accomplishments was at last united to him, and she produced the greatest reformation in his conduct. He became regular, beneficent, and unambitious. He possessed great learning for his age, and wrote both in verse and prose, but his chief labors were valuable editions of the classics. His life was published by Jean Pins, at Bologna, 1505.

BEROALDUS, Philip, nephew to the preceding, was librarian of the Vatican, under Leo X. He wrote panegyrics, epigrams, and light poetry, with considerable success. He died at Rome 1518, aged 40. His poems were edited at Rome, 1530.

BEROALDUS, Matthew, a native of Paris, author of a chronology, in which he rejects all heathen authority, for that of the bible. From a catholic he became a Calvinist at Geneva, where he died 1584.

BEROALDUS, Francis, son of Matthew, was born at Paris 1558, and died 1612. He possessed a versatile genius, and with inferior powers of mind, he attempted to turn every thing into ridicule. He pretended to be acquainted with various secrets, the philosopher's stone, perpetual motion, &c. His "moyen de parvenir" is a collection of satires, trivial anecdotes, and offensive puerility.

BEROSUS, priest of Belus, at Babylon, was author of a history of Chaldæa, some fragments of which are preserved in Josephus. He lived in the age of Alexander the great.

BERQUIN, Arnauld, a celebrated French writer, born at Bourdeaux. He first commanded the public attention by his Idylles, which possess sweetness, elegance, and pathos, and he afterwards wrote his romances; but his greatest and most popular work is his ami des enfans, in 6 vols. 12mo. This interesting work, which conveys instruction to the youthful mind, and leads it by an amusing and agreeable narrative, clothed in spirited dialogue, to the admiration and to the love of virtuous and honorable actions, has been frequently edited and translated into the various languages of Europe. He left in MSS. some other works, comedies, &c. He died at Paris, 21st December, 1791, aged 42.

BERQUIN, Lewis de, a gentleman of Artois, known as a courtier at the court of France. As he had embraced the tenets of the protestants he was exposed to the persecution of the papists. He was twice imprisoned and twice acquitted of heresy, from

the respectability of his character or the influence of the court, but as he wished to avenge himself on his accusers, he was the third time seized, and on refusing to make a recantation, he was condemned to be strangled and burnt, which sentence he underwent with astonishing fortitude, 1569, in his 40th year. He was the friend of Erasmus.

Berretoui, Nicholas, a painter, born at Macerata, was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and died 1682, aged 65. His historical pieces were much admired.

Berriman, William, D. D. was born 24th September, 1688, and educated at Banbury, afterwards at Merchant Taylor's school, and Oriel college. He obtained the living of St. Andrew Undershaft, from Robinson, bishop of London, to whom he was chaplain, and became in 1727 fellow of Eton. He died February 5th, 1750, aged 62. There were published of his five volumes of excellent sermons, the three first of which were preached at Boyle's and Moyer's lectures, and the two last were posthumous—and some controversial writings.

Berruyer, Joseph Isaac, a Jesuit, born at Rouen 6th November 1682. He died at Paris 18th February 1758. He wrote "l'histoire du peuple de dieu," in 12 vols. 4to. a work which abounds in extravagant suppositions, and puerile stories, and which drew upon him the censure of the clergy and of the parliament of Paris.

Berry, Sir John, son of the clergyman of Knowston, Devonshire, was a naval officer who distinguished himself against the Buccaneers, at the battle of Southwold bay, and at the demolition of Tangier under lord Dartmouth. He was highly respected by James II. whom, when duke of York, he by his presence of mind, saved from shipwreck at the mouth of the Humber, in the Gloucester frigate, 1682, and he commanded his fleet in the invasion of William of Orange. He continued to be employed after the revolution, as his abilities well deserved. He was poisoned in February 1691, on board a ship at Portsmouth, in his 56th year, and was buried at Stepney.

Berryat, John, a physician at Paris, who published an academical collection, &c. He died in 1754.

Bersmann, George, a German, born at Annaberg, in Misnia. He travelled in France and Italy, and gave lectures in various places with great reputation. He translated David's psalms into Latin verse, and besides wrote notes on Virgil, Horace, &c. and died 5th October, 1611, in his 73d year. He had 14 sons and six daughters, by the daughter of Peter Hellebron.

Bertaud, John, born at Caen, died 8th June, 1611, aged 59. He was chaplain to Catherine de Medicis, and at last was promoted to the see of Seez. He wrote verses with great ease and elegance, but when raised to the prelacy, he disregarded the effusions of his muse. His works, consisting of sonnets, canticles, psalms, &c. were printed 1620 in 8vo. He contributed much to the conversion of Henry IV. on whom he composed a funeral oration.

Bertheau, Charles, a French protestant, born at Montpellier, admitted minister at the synod of Vigan. He left his country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and settled in London, where he was chosen minister of the Walloon church, Threadneedle-street, and where for 44 years he was respected and admired as a preacher and an exemplary pastor. He published two vols. of French sermons, and died 25th December, 1732, aged 73.

Berthet, John, a learned Jesuit of Tarascon, in Provence, who died 1692, aged 70. His knowledge of ancient and modern languages was unusually extensive. He wrote dissertations on various subjects, odes, epigrams, sonnets, &c.

Berthier, Guillaume Francois, a Jesuit, born at Issoudun en Berri, known as the conductor of the journal de Trevoux for 17 years. He was an able as well as candid critic, but his reflections on some of Voltaire's pieces, drew upon him the vengeance of this satirical poet, which however he treated with becoming disdain. Soon after the dissolution of the order of the Jesuits, he was made a royal librarian, and joint preceptor to Lewis XVI. and Monsieur, but in 18 months he resigned his employments and retired to Offemburg, where he continued 10 years. He returned afterwards to France, and died of a fall at Bourges, 15th December, 1782, aged 78, where his remains were interred with particular honor by the chapter of the metropolitan church. His translation of the psalms into French was published in 1785 in 8 vols. 12mo. He wrote the last six volumes of "l'Histoire de l'eglise Gallicane."

Bertholet-Flameel, Bartholomew, a painter of Leige, the disciple of Jordaans. He settled at Paris, where he died 1675. His Elijah carried up to heaven is one of his best pieces.

Bertholon, N. an eminent French writer, born at Lyons, where he died 1799. He was educated at St. Lazare, and afterwards became professor of medicine at Montpellier, which he quitted for the historical chair of the central school of Lyons. His works were numerous and written with ability, and chiefly on electricity, aerostation, vegetation, &c. His memoire on the causes of the prosperity and of the decay of the commerce of Lyons, was a popular work, published 1782, in 8vo. and contained much interesting matter on machines, the arts, &c.

Berti, John Laurence, a learned Augustine monk of Serravezza, in Tuscany, born 28th May, 1696. His great work "de disciplinis theologicis," in eight vols. 4to. drew upon him the censures of the Jesuits, and he was accused before pope Benedict XIV. as a follower of Jansenius, against which he defended himself in two prolix vols. 4to. He wrote an ecclesiastical history in Latin in 7 vols. 4to. but his ideas of the

papal power over the kingdoms of the world are ridiculous and extravagant. He died at Pisa, May 26th, 1766, aged 70.

Bertier, John Stephen, a native of Aix in Provence, author of two well known treatises, "physique des cometes," published 1760, 12mo. and "physique des corps animés, 1755," 12mo. He died November 15, 1783, aged 73.

Bertin, Nicholas, a painter, born at Paris 1664. After studying at Rome he returned to France, where he was patronised by Lewis XIV. and by the electors of Mentz and Bavaria. His pictures, which are preserved at Paris, possess great merit. He died 1736, aged 72. He was member of the academy of painting, Paris, where he gained a prize in his 18th year.

Bertin, Exupere Joseph, a French physician, born at Tremblai, in the diocese of Rennes. He was for some time physician to the Hospodar of Wallachia, but he left the country in disgust to return to France. He was chosen assistant anatomist of the academy of Paris, and he published his osteology in four vols. 12mo. 1753. He died February 1781, aged 69.

Bertin, Anthony, a French officer, and poet, born in the isle of Bourbon, 10th October, 1752. At the age of nine he came to France, and was educated in the college of Plessis, where he greatly improved himself, and displayed a strong and elegant taste for poetry. He went in 1789, to St. Domingo to marry a beautiful creole whom he had known and loved at Paris, but on the eve of his nuptials he was seized with a fever, and died 17 days after, at the end of June 1790, aged 38. His works were reprinted at Paris, two vols. 12mo. 1802. The French attributed to him the beauties and the faults of Propertius, a brilliant imagination, often regardless of the language of decorum.

Bertinazzi, Charles, an actor of merit in the Italian theatre, known by the nickname of Carlin. He died at Paris, 4th September, 1783.

Bertius, Peter, a professor of philosophy at Leyden, born in Flanders. He came to Paris in 1620, where he renounced the protestant religion, and accepted the professorial chair of mathematics, and the place of cosmographer to the king. He died 1629, aged 64. He published learned commentaries on the affairs of Germany, besides theatrum geographiæ veteris, two vols. fol.—illustrium virorum epistol. selectæ, &c. 8vo. &c.

Berton, Peter Montan le, an eminent musician who settled at Paris, and was employed in the management of the operas. He died 14th May, 1780, aged 53.

Bertrade, daughter of the count of Montfort, married the count of Anjou, from whom she was divorced to unite herself to Philip I. king of France, 1092. This union was opposed by the clergy, but the love of the monarch triumphed over his respect for religion. Bertrade was not only ambitious but not always continent in her conduct. After the king's death she pretended sanctity, and caused herself to be buried in a convent which she herself had founded.

Bertram, Cornel. Bonaventure, a native of Thouars, in Poitou, professor of Hebrew at Genoa, Frankenthale, and Lausanne. He died at Lausanne 1794, aged 63. He was author of a dissertation on the republic of the Hebrews—a revision of the Geneva French bible—an edition of Pagnin's thesaurus linguæ sanctæ—a parallel of the Hebrew and Syriac languages—lucubrationes Frankendalenses.

Bertrand, John Baptist, a physician, born at Martigues 12th July 1670. He is known for his interesting account of the plague at Marseilles—for dissertations on sea air, 4to.—letters to Deider on the muscular motion, &c. He died Sept. 10th 1752.

Bertrand, Nicholas, a physician, who died at Paris 1780, author of elements on physiology, and other works.

Berulle, Peter, an ecclesiastic, born at Serilli near Troyes. He distinguished himself at the conference at Fontainebleau, and more as being the founder of the oratory in France, an institution which merited, by the piety and good order of its members, the patronage of the king, and of the pope. He was engaged in political affairs as almoner to Henry IV. and after his death as chief of the council of the queen-mother Mary de Medicis. He also accompanied Henrietta-Maria when she came to England, on her marriage with Charles I. Berulle was rewarded with a cardinal's hat by Urban VIII. 1627, and he died suddenly while celebrating mass, October 2d, 1629, aged 55, after a life of exemplary piety and virtue. His writings were on spiritual and controversial subjects, and appeared in one vol. folio.

Beryllus, a bishop of Arabia, in the third century. In a conference with Origin, he renounced his opinion that Jesus Christ had no existence before his incarnation.

Besler, Basil, an apothecary of Nuremberg, born 1561. He wrote some botanical works, held in high estimation, especially Hortus Eystettensis 1613, fol.—Icones florum & herbarum 1616, 4to.—His son, Michael Rupert, also distinguished himself as the writer of the Gazophylacium rerum naturalium, Nuremb. 1642, folio. He died 1661.

Besly, John, a learned antiquarian, king's advocate at Fontenoy le comte in Poiton, was author of an history of Poiton, published 1647—and the bishops of Poictiers, 1547. He died 1644, aged 72.

Besogne, Jerome, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died 1763, aged 77. He wrote "l'histoire de Port-royal," 6 vols. 12mo. besides some theological works.

Besolde, Christopher, a professor of law at Tubingen, who died 1638, aged 61. He abjured the protestant religion, and was author of some philological works, &c.

Besplas, Joseph Mary Anne Gros de, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Languedoc, and known as an excellent preacher, and as the earnest friend and comforter of such

criminals as were sentenced to death. He wrote an essay on the eloquence of the pulpit, and a treatise on the causes of public happiness, two vols. 12mo. 1778. He died at Paris 1785, aged 49.

Bessarion, a native of Trebizond, titular patriarch of Constantinople, and a cardinal, more illustrious as one of the restorers of learning in the 15th century. He was solicitous to unite the Greek and Latin churches, and he commanded universal admiration by his eloquence at the counsel of Florence. He might have been raised to the papal chair, if his Greek origin had not been objected to, by the intrigues of cardinal Alain. He was engaged in several embassies, but that to France proved, according to Matthieu, the cause of his death. He offended the jealous Lewis XI. by paying a previous visit to the duke of Burgundy, so that the monarch in an insulting manner seized his beard, observing in his vulgar Latin "Barbara Græca genus retinent quod habere solebant," which so affronted the cardinal, that he died soon after, at Ravenna, through chagrin, 1472. Bessarion wrote orations—epistles—besides translations of some of Aristotle's pieces, &c. His valuable library is still preserved at Venice as a curiosity. He was the friend and patron of Poggius, Laurentius Valla, Theodore of Gaza, &c.

Besset, Henry de, comptroller of public works in France, wrote a curious and valuable account of the campaigns of Rocroi and Fribourg, in 1644 and 1645, in 12mo. He died 1693.

Betham, Edward, B. D. was educated at Eton, and become fellow of King's college, Cambridge, 1731, and 40 years after of Eton college. He is known for his exemplary manners, the goodness of his heart, and his great liberality, so that he presented to the university 2000*l.* for the better support of the botanical garden, and gave 600*l.* to erect a marble statue to Henry VI. the founder of the college, within whose walls he had received his education.

Bethencourt, Jean de, a native of Normandy, who discovered the Canary islands in 1402, and conquered five of them, with the assistance of Henry III. king of Castile. It is said, that his descendants still live there, in honorable independence.

Bethune, Philip de, a native of Bethune in Artois, known as ambassador from France to Rome, Scotland, Savoy, and Germany. He died 1649, aged 88. An account of his embassy to Germany was published in folio at Paris 1667.

Betis, governor of Gaza, was cruelly treated by Alexander, for bravely defending the place, and dragged when dead by his chariot wheels.

Betterton, Thomas, an actor of great eminence, born in Tothill-street, 1635, and apprenticed to a bookseller. His first appearance as a player was in 1656, at the opera house in charterhouse-yard; but after the restoration, he was sent by Charles II. to copy the superior graces and ornaments of a Paris theatre, and on his return he added all the powers of his taste and genius to the Drury-lane and Lincoln's-inn-fields theatres, which, after dividing the applauses of the town, united in 1682, or according to Cibber in 1684, into one company. His transcendant abilities drew universal approbation; but merit in all situations is attended with enemies, and Betterton found his character tarnished by the envy of inferior actors, so that, eager to disengage himself from the oppression of the managers, he procured a patent to erect by subscription another theatre in Lincoln's-inn-fields, which opened in 1695. But though supported by the patronage of the king, and the abilities of Congreve, our theatrical hero discovered that the opposition of Vanbrugh and Cibber was too powerful; and though the "mourning bride," and "the way of the world," appeared with all their excellencies, the more rapid productions of the other house, procured greater success and greater admiration; and after three or four seasons of unavailing rivalship, and after endeavouring to establish a new opposition, by building the Hay-market, in 1706, Betterton yielded in the struggle, and all the powers of the actors were again reunited into one society. In his old age Betterton was attacked with the gout, but he preserved his usual serenity of mind, and though oppressed by indigence, he found the public inclined to patronise his departing greatness. Love for love was acted for his benefit in 1709, and Mrs. Bracegirdle and Mrs. Barry stepped forth from their retirement to support the public favorite, and five hundred pounds were cleared for the maintenance of the worthy veteran. Hamlet was the next year performed with equal success, and the Maid's tragedy was announced for the exhibition of the following spring; but Betterton exerted too much his languid nerves in the part of Melanthus, and the gout, which he had kept off by external applications, flew to his head, and proved fatal, 28th April, 1710. He was interred in Westminster-abbey, universally lamented, but mourned by none more than by Steele, who published in the Tatler, (No. 167) a moving detail of the merits of his departed friend. Betterton wrote or altered three plays. His greatest merit, however, arises from his theatrical powers. None, as Cibber says, could act with equal feeling the characters of Othello, Macbeth, Hamlet, Brutus, Hotspur, and the spirit of the poet was transfused into the player, and on his attitude, his aspect, his language, the most eager expectation was suspended, and the eye of the spectator almost imbibed the sentiment before it could reach the ear.

Bettini, Dominico, an eminent painter, born at Florence. He died 1705, aged 61. His flowers, fruit, animals, and particularly scenes of still life, possessed great merit.

Betts, John, a native of Winchester, educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. D. 1654.

After the restoration he became one of the king's physicians. He wrote de ortu & naturâ sanguinis, 1669, 8vo.—anatomia Thomæ Parr, &c. The time of his death is unknown.

Betussi, Joseph, an Italian poet, of Bassano, born 1520. Besides amorous poems, he wrote the life of Boccacio, and translated his Latin works into Italian. He was the friend of Peter Aretin.

Beveridge, William, a native of Barrow in Leicestershire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. His application was so intense, and his proficiency in Hebrew so respectable, that at the age of 18 he published "a treatise on the use of oriental languages." He became vicar of Ealing, Middlesex, which he afterwards gave up for St. Peter's, Cornhill. He gained the public esteem by his eloquence in the pulpit, and was liberally patronised by Hinchman and Compton, both successively bishops of London, and he was made chaplain to king William in 1684. He was successively prebendary of St. Paul's, archdeacon of Colchester, prebendary of Canterbury, and he, in 1691, refused the see of Bath and Wells, on the deprivation of Dr. Kenn, but in 1704 he was consecrated bishop of St. Asaph. In his episcopal character he strongly recommended to his clergy the catechising of children, and earnestness in public instruction. He died 5th March, 1707, aged 71, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He left the best part of his property to charitable purposes. He published 150 sermons in 12 vols. 8vo. and two vols. folio. besides other theological tracts, &c. in Latin as well as English, consisting of institutionum chronologicarum libri duo—Codex canonum ecclesia primitiva—Synodicon sive pandectæ canonum S.S. apostolor. concil. ab ecclesia Græca receptorum, 1672, 2 vols. fol.—private thoughts on religion—the church catechism explained—the great necessity of frequent communion—thesaurus theologicus, or complete system of divinity, 4 vols. 8vo.—a defence of the old version of the psalms—an exposition of the 39 articles, fol. &c.

Beverland, Hadrian, a native of Middleburgh, in Zealand, known for his abilities, which were shamefully prostituted in the composition of loose poetry and obscene pieces. His treatise on original sin drew upon him the censure of the world, not only the book was burnt with public execration, but the author, who flagitiously boasted of the composition, was driven from the Hague, from Utrecht and Leyden, and at last found an asylum and a pension in England, by the favor of Isaac Vossius. It is said that he repented of the profligacy of his life, and the immoral tendency of his writings, of which he made a recantation in his treatise "de fornicatione cavendâ," though his sincerity has been seriously doubted. The death of Vossius involved him in difficulties, and to the evils of poverty were added public contempt, excited by the illiberality of his satire, and soon after the loss of his mental faculties, which persecuted him with the apprehension that 200 men had conspired his destruction. No mention of him is made after 1712, and it is probable that he died about that time.

Beverley, John of, a native of Harpham, in Northumberland, made abbot of St. Hilda, then bishop of Hexham, and in 687 translated to York. He was a learned man, and a great encourager of learning, and he founded a college for secular priests at Beverley. After holding the episcopal dignity 34 years, he retired to the obscurity of a cell, and died 721.

Beverninck, Jerome Van, an able Dutch statesman, ambassador to Cromwell in 1654. He brought about a peace between England and Holland, and his negotiations at Nimeguen produced also a general pacification. He died 1690, aged 76.

Beverwick, John de, a native of Dordrecht, educated under the patronage of G. J. Vossius, and distinguished as an able physician and a respectable medical writer. He took his degrees at Padua, and practised in his native town. He died 1647, aged 41, and merited to be called in his epitaph by Dan. Heinsius "Vitæ artifex, mortis fugator." His works appeared in 4to. 1651.

Beuf, John le, member of the academy of belles lettres at Paris, was born at Auxerre. He was a learned antiquary, and has enriched literature with many valuable compositions on the history and topography of France. This respectable ecclesiastic died 1760, aged 73. He wrote memoirs on the history of Auxerre, besides collections for the history of Paris and of France, &c.

Beurs, William, a Dutchman, born at Dordt 1656, and distinguished as a painter of flowers, landscapes, and portraits.

Bexon, Scipio, a native of Remiremont, who died at Paris, 15th Feb. 1784, aged 36. He assisted Buffon in his natural history, and published himself a system of fertilization, 8vo. &c.

Beys, Charles de, a French poet, the friend and cotemporary of Scarron. His theatrical pieces were not in high estimation. He died 1656.

Beysser, John Michael, a native of Mentz, who early showed a great propensity for adventures and travelling. He was in the Indies and in Holland, and became a general at the beginning of the revolution. He was employed in la Vendee, but being defeated, he was accused and condemned as a traitor, and as the accomplice of Hebert, and he suffered with great composure, 13th of April, 1794.

Beza, Theodore, a zealous protestant, born at Vezelai, in Burgundy, 24th of June, 1519, and educated at Orleans, under the care of Melchior Wolmar. He was intended for the bar, but he earnestly devoted himself to classical literature, and leaving France, he went to Geneva, with a woman to whom he had promised marriage, and in 1549 he was elected to the Greek professorship of Lausanne, where for 10 years he supported the character of a respectable lecturer, and an accomplished scholar. In

1559 he settled as protestant minister at Geneva, where he became the friend and the associate of Calvin, whose tenets he maintained with the eloquence of the pulpit, and the arguments of logical disputation. He was delegated by the university of Geneva to the conference of Poissy before the king of Navarre, and his abilities and moderation commanded universal respect from a most crowded audience. He remained with the duke of Condé during the civil wars of France, and was afterwards engaged as an active and zealous advocate in the synods, which were held on ecclesiastical affairs at Rochelle, at Nismes, at Montbeliard, and at Bern. His intense studies and labors, to which his whole life was exposed, early shattered his constitution, and after eight years of gradual decay, he expired 13th Oct. 1605. His abilities were of the most comprehensive kind, and as he exerted himself warmly in support of the protestant cause, it is not surprising that he should be branded with the most opprobrious terms by his religious opponents. His controversies were with the most respectable scholars of the times, and he evinced in the contest the superiority of his cause, as well as the extent of his learning. His publications were all on theological subjects, partly in French and partly in Latin, a catalogue of which is given by Anthony la Faye, who has written an account of his life. A Greek MS. of the new testament once in his possession, is preserved at Cambridge, of which Dr. Kipling has published a copy.

Beziers, Michael, an ecclesiastic known for his laborious researches on history and antiquity, which he published. He died of an apoplexy, 1782.

Bezout, Stephen, born at Nemours, 1730, died at Paris, 27th Sept. 1783. He is known by his course of mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo. and his treatise on navigation, 6 vols. 8vo. besides a general theory of algebraic equations, and other works. He was of the academy of sciences, and also examiner of the pupils of the artillery and of the marines, for whose use chiefly he published.

Biancani, Joseph, author of cosmography demonstrated—chronology of eminent mathematicians—dissertation on the nature of mathematics, besides an edition of Aristotle, and other works ; was a Jesuit and mathematician of Bologna, and he died at Parma 1644.

Bianchi, Peter, a Roman painter, eminent for his portraits and landscapes, sea pieces, and animals. He made anatomical figures in colored wax with great success. He died at Rome 1739, aged 45.

Bianchi, Francis, a painter, master to Corregio. He was born at Modena, and died 1520.

Bianchin, John Fortunatis, professor of medicine, at Padua, was author of treatises on medical electricity,—on the force of imagination on pregnant women,—discourses on philosophy, &c.—and died at Padua 1779.

Bianchini, Francis, a native of Verona, illustrious not only for his universal learning, but the establishment of the Alethofili society in his native town, whose pursuits were directed to physical and mathematical subjects. He was patronised by pope Alexander VIII. and by his successors, and received public marks of respect from the Roman senate. He died 2d March 1729, aged 67. The people of Verona honored his memory by setting a bust of him in their cathedral. His works were in Italian and chiefly on antiquities, such as Palazzo di Cesari,—and inscrizzioni sepolcrali della casa di Augusto, fol. 1727, besides pieces of poetry and eloquence. His universal history 1697, is highly valued, and also his hespheri et phosphori nova phænomena, sive observat. in Veneris planetam.

Bianchini, Joseph, a Veronese orator, known by his writings against the bellum papale of Thomas James.

Biancolelli, Pierre Francois, a player of eminence, author of some theatrical pieces, and parodies. He died at Paris 1734, aged 53.

Biard, Peter, a celebrated sculptor at Paris, who studied at Rome. He died at Paris, 1609, aged 50 years. The best of his pieces was the equestrian statue of Henry IV.

Bias, one of the seven wise men of Greece, florished about 680 B. C.

Bibiena, Bernardo de, a Roman of obscure origin, but great talents. He was in the service of the Medici family, and by his intrigues promoted the election of Leo X. to the popedom, for which he was made a cardinal and employed in important negotiations. He afterwards roused the indignation of his patron, and was poisoned as it is supposed by his directions 1520, aged 50. His Calandra, a comedy, is still held in high esteem in Italy.

Bibiena, Ferdinand Galli, known as a painter and architect, was born at Bologna 1657. He was patronised by the duke of Parma and the emperor, and the magnificent buildings which were erected according to his plans, shew the superiority of his abilities in architecture, and the rules of the perspective. He wrote two books on his art, and died blind 1743, leaving two sons of equal merit, one of whom, J. Galli, wrote the history of the amours of Valeria and Barbarigo.

Bibliander, Theodore, a learned orientallist, professor of theology at Zurich, published an edition of the koran, some commentaries on scripture, &c. He died of the plague 1564, aged 65. His real name was Bouchman.

Bichat, Marie Francis Xavier, a pupil of Petit at Lyons, who came to Paris, and, under the instruction and patronage of Desault, was appointed medical professor at the Hotel Dieu. He is author of a treatise on the membranes—recherches physiologiques sur la vie & la mort, 8vo. 1799—besides memoirs in the collection of the medical so-

ciety, and an eloge on his friend Desault, in the 4th vol. of the journal de chirurgie. He died 1802, aged 31.

Biddle, John, was born at Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, and was educated at the grammar school there, and patronised by lord Berkeley. He entered at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and after he had taken his degree of M. A. he was elected master of the free school of St. Mary de Crypt, in Gloucester, but his refusal to acknowledge the divinity of the Holy Ghost, interrupted his success and popularity, and drew upon him accusations of heresy. The firmness with which he supported his opinions roused the vengeance of his enemies, but though he was liberated from prison by his friends, he was still unwilling to yield to the arguments which archbishop Usher, in his way through Gloucester, kindly used to remove his doubts and effect a reconciliation. He was summoned to appear before the parliament at Westminster, but the 12 arguments and other things which he published as a criterion of his faith, instead of liberating him, exposed him to greater persecution, and the assembly of divines, to whom his cause had been referred, solicited the commons, and an ordinance was passed, to punish with death such as denied the received doctrine of the Trinity. In the struggle for power which divided the commons, Biddle procured his release, and passed some time in Staffordshire, till serjeant Bradshaw, jealous of his liberty, recalled him to London, where he was again confined with greater severity. To the horrors of a prison were added those of poverty, but Biddle was a man of learning, and he earned a subsistence by correcting the septuagint bible, in the publications of which Roger Daniel, a London printer, was employed. By the general oblivion act of 1654, Biddle recovered his liberty, but a fresh publication again exposed him to the rigor of Cromwell's parliament, and at last the protector, incited by the intrigues of Griffin, an anabaptist, who had experienced the superior powers of his antagonist in theological disputes, gave orders for his banishment to St. Mary's castle, in the isles of Scilly, in 1655, where he continued three years. On the restoration, when the liberty of dissenters was abridged, Biddle, who as a minister, expounded his doctrines in private as well as in public, was seized and dragged before a magistrate. He was fined 100*l.* and his hearers 20*l.* each, but from his inability to pay, he was detained, and after 15 weeks of confinement, a sudden disease came to put an end to his sufferings 22d September, 1662, in his 47th year. He was buried in Old Bethlem church-yard, Moorfields, and his life has been published by Mr. Farrington of the Inner Temple, who extols his piety and his exemplary morals.

Bidloo, Godfrey, a native of Amsterdam, eminent as a physician and an anatomical writer. He was professor at the Hague, and afterwards at Leyden, and physician to king William, whom he attended in England. He died at Leyden, April 1713, aged 64. Some of his poems in Low Dutch were published in 1719. His great work is anatomia corporis humani, Amsterdam, 1685, folio.

Bie, Adrian de, a portrait painter, born at Liere 1594. He settled at Rome, where he met with great encouragement. His architectural pieces were also admired.

Biefield, James Frederick baron de, a native of Hamburgh, employed by the king of Prussia as secretary of legation, and afterwards as preceptor to his brother, Ferdinand, and in 1747, made curator of the universities, and afterwards baron and privy counsellor. He spent the last part of his life in literary retirement, and died at Altembourg, 5th April, 1770, aged 53. He is author of several works not highly esteemed. They are political institutions, three vols. 8vo.—progress of the Germans in belles lettres, 8vo.—familiar letters, or universal erudition translated into English—dramatic amusements, &c,

Bielke, N. baron de, a Swedish gentleman, engaged in the conspiracy of Ankerstroem, against the Swedish king. When interrogated, he refused to accuse his associates, and swallowed poison which he had concealed about him, and died 1792, aged 50.

Bienne, John, an eminent printer of Paris. He died 1588.

Bierve, N. marechal, marquis de, a Frenchman well known for his ready wit, and great facetiousness. He wrote two plays which possess considerable merit—les reputations, & le seducteur. He died at Spa, where he had retired for the benefit of the waters, 1789, aged 42. He is author of the distich on courtezans,

Quid facies, facies Veneris cum veneris ante ?
Ne sedeas ? sed eas ne pereas per eas.—

Biez, Oudard du, a native of Artois, in the service of Francis I. His great bravery and unusual presence of mind in the field of battle, recommended him highly to the public favor. After being disgraced for surrendering Boulogne, he was restored to his rank, and died at Paris 1553.

Biezelingen, Christian Jans Van, a portrait painter, born at Delft. He died 1600, aged 42.

Bifield, Nicholas, minister of St. Peter's, Chester, and afterwards vicar of Isleworth, was a devout and zealous advocate of Christianity, both in the pulpit and in his writings. He died 1622, aged 44.

Bigne, Grace de la, of Bayeux, accompanied king John to England, after the battle of Poictiers. He wrote "le Roman des oiseaux," a poem for the instruction of the king's son. He died about 1374. His name is sometimes written Vigne.

Bigne, Marguerin de la, of the same family as the preceding, was doctor of the Sorbonne, and eminent as a man of letters. Besides harangues and sermons, he published a bibliotheca patrum, an useful collection in eight vols. folio, edited also in 16 vols. fol. He gave up his benefices in his native town

of Bayeux, rather than support a law-suit, and retired to literary pursuits at Paris, where he died about 1591.

BIGNICOURT, Simon de, a counsellor of Rheims, eminent for his knowledge of antient and modern literature. His "pensées & reflections philosophiques," are much esteemed. He wrote, besides epigrams and short poems, in French and Latin, none of which exceed 20 lines, in a style of such neatness and elegance, that he has been compared to Catullus. He died at Rheims, 1775, aged 66.

BIGNON, Jerome, was born at Paris, and educated by his father. His progress was so rapid, and his abilities so maturely displayed, that at the age of 10 he published his description of the holy land, and at the age of 14, his treatise on the election of the popes. He was noticed by Henry IV. and obtained a place at court; but after his death, he travelled into Italy, where he received many proofs of esteem from pope Paul V. On his return he devoted himself to the bar, and with such success, that he was nominated counsellor of state and advocate general in the parliament of Paris. He likewise distinguished himself as a politician, he was consulted by queen Anne of Austria during her regency, he assisted at the completion of the treaty with Holland in 1649, regulated the succession of Mantua, and concluded the allance with the Hans towns in 1654. He died seventh April 1656, aged 66, of an asthma.

BIGOT, Emeri, a native of Rouen, known for his learning, and for his exemplary manners. He was very intimate with the learned men of his age, such as Menage, Nicholas Heinsius, and others, and he liberally assisted his friends in their publications. He published the life of St. Chrysostom by Palladi, discovered by him in the grand duke's library at Florence, and died 1689, at Rouen, aged 64.

BILDERBEK, Christopher Laurent, a Hanoverian lawyer who translated into German, Abbadie's treatise of the truth of the Christian religion. He died 1749.

BILFINGER, George Bernard, a native of Canstadt, professor of philosophy at Petersburg, and afterwards of theology at Tubingen, and known for his valuable treatise called "Dilucidationes philosoph. de deo, animâ humanâ, mundo, &c." He died 1750, aged 57. It is remarked that he, like all his family, was born with 12 fingers and 12 toes.

BILLAUT, Adam, a joiner of Nevers, known by the name of Maitre Adam. He possessed great abilities as a poet, and he had the good sense and fortitude to prefer his obscure residence at Nevers, to a magnificent dwelling at Versailles. His "Chevilles," his "Villebrequin, and his "rabot," deservedly procured him fame, and he received a pension from Richelieu, and from the duke of Orleans. He was intimate with the poets of his age, and displayed great vivacity and spirit in his verses, though it cannot be surprising to find some dull and frivolous lines from the pen of a man who cultivated the muses with the tools of a joiner in his hand. He died at Nevers 1662.

BILLI, Jacques de, was born at Guise, in Picardy, and distinguished himself by his learning, and his poetical pieces. He translated several of the Greek fathers into Latin with spirit and accuracy, and wrote observations on the scriptures. He died 25th December, 1581, aged 47. Chatard wrote his life, 1582.

BILLI, Jacques de, a Jesuit of Compiegne, author of opus astronomicon, and other esteemed mathematical works. He died at Dijon 1679, aged 77.

BILLINGSLEY, Henry, a native of Canterbury, educated at Oxford. Instead of pursuing his studies he became a haberdasher in London, and not only acquired great opulence, but rose to the highest honors of the city. He was elected sheriff, alderman, and, in 1598 lord mayor of London, when he received the honor of knighthood, His hospitable reception of Whitehead the mathematician turned his attention to geometry, and by the assistance of this poor inmate he became so skilled in mathematics that he published the first English translation of Euclid's elements, with learned annotations 1570, folio, for which a preface was written by Dr. Dee. Sir Henry died 1606.

BILLIONI, N. Bussa, a celebrated actress, born at Nancy. From her very youth she showed great talents as a singer, and as she grew up she was deservedly applauded on the theatres of Brussels and of France. Her husband Billioni, was ballet-master of the Italian operas at Paris. She died much regretted 1783, aged 32.

BILSON, Thomas, a native of Winchester, educated at the college there, and at New college, Oxford. He early distinguished himself as a poet, but when he entered into orders, he applied himself totally to divinity, and met with such success in his profession that he gradually became master of Winchester school, afterwards warden of the college, in 1596 bishop of Worcester, and 3 years after of Winchester. He was eloquent as a preacher, and in the pulpit and by his writings he successfully maintained the protestant religion against the attacks of bigots and puritans, and deserved the esteem of Elizabeth and her successor. He was engaged in all the theological disputes of the times, he assisted in the revision of the bible, and as a delegate he pronounced the famous divorce between Devereux earl of Essex and lady Frances Howard in 1613. He died 18th June, 1616, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. He published a treatise of the difference between christian subjection and unchristian rebellion, dedicated to Elizabeth 1585, and another in 1593, on the perpetual government of Christ's church.

BINGHAM, Joseph, was born at Wakefield in Yorkshire, September 1668, and after receiving his education at the grammar school there, he entered at Universit college, Oxford. His attention was directed to

the study of the fathers, and when he had heard the doctrine of the Trinity attacked in the university pulpit, he took occasion when he preached before that learned body, 28th October 1695, to explain in an elaborate and diffuse manner the three witnesses mentioned by St. John. The discourse drew upon him the severest censures, so that he was obliged to give up the fellowship which he held at University college, and retired to Headbourne-worthy, a living in Hampshire, which the friendship of Dr. Radcliffe conferred upon him. The displeasure of the university did not however break his spirits, he continued his subject in two discourses before the clergy of Winchester with the general approbation, and he vindicated his conduct by printing the offensive sermons, with a copious preface. Though fixed upon a small living with contracted circumstances, and the father of ten children, he continued his studies with indefatigable application, and procured from the cathedral library of Winchester those valuable books which his own small collection could not furnish, in the prosecution of that learned and valuable work which he published in ten volumes 8vo. and two volumes folio called "Origines ecclesiasticæ." His diligence at last was rewarded by sir Jonathan Trelawney, bishop of Winchester, who gave him the living at Havant near Portsmouth, but the prospects of an improving fortune were suddenly overclouded by the south-sea bubble. Under this heavy misfortune he preserved his usual serenity of mind, his literary pursuits were directed to the improvement of his Origines which have deservedly extended his fame, by being circulated widely on the continent, and translated into Latin. As his constitution had suffered much by his sedentary life, he was prematurely snatched away, 17th May 1723, in his 55th year. He was buried at Headbourne-worthy, but no monument, according to his desires, marks the spot where his remains are deposited. He published also a scholastic history of lay baptism and other works. Only two sons and four daughters survived him, thereof the daughters died single, and the fourth married a gentleman of Hampshire. The eldest son republished his father's books for the use of the booksellers, and his son was presented to the living of Havant in consideration of his grandfather's great merits by bishop Lowth, whose letter, whilst it commemorates the virtues of a learned and exemplary man, reflects the highest honor on the patron and the prelate.

Bingham, Joseph, second son of the preceding, was educated at the Charter house, and at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he prematurely died at the age of 22, in consequence of excessive application. He promised in his early years to display all the learning and virtues of his father, so that he had finished, except the preface, a valuable edition of the Theban story, which was published after his death. He was buried in the cloisters of Corpus.

Binning, Hugh, was born in Ayrshire, and educated at Glasgow, where he became professor of moral philosophy. As minister of Govan, he distinguished himself by his eloquence in the pulpit, and his amiable manners. He died of a consumption 1654, aged 29. His tracts, sermons, &c. were published in 4to. 1735.

Biœrnstahl, a learned professor of the oriental languages at Upsal, was a native of Rotarbo in Sudermania. He visited Europe with his pupils, the sons of baron Rudbek, and afterwards travelled to Turkey, by order of the king of Sweden. He died at Salonica, 12th July, 1779. His entertaining letters, written in Swedish during his travels, published 1778, in three vols. 8vo. have been translated, with the continuation published in 1781, into German by Groskurd, Leipsic, 1779 and 1781, in six vols. 8vo.

Bion, a Greek poet of Smyrna, B. C. 280. His Idylls are held in high and deserved estimation.

Bion, a Scythian philosopher, the disciple of Crates, and afterwards of Theophrastus, about 246 B. C.

Bion, Nicholas, author of an excellent work on the construction of mathematical instruments, translated into English, one vol. fol. and of a treatise on the use of the globes, in 4to. was an able engineer and mathematician, who died at Paris 1733, aged 81.

Biondi, Francis, a native of Liesena in Dalmatia, introduced by sir Henry Wootton to the favor of James, who patronised him, and also knighted him. He wrote a valuable history of the civil wars of the houses of York and Lancaster in Italian, translated into English, by Henry Carey, earl of Monmouth.

Biondo, Flavio, latiné Blondus. *vid.* Blondus.

Birague, Clement, an engraver of Milan, said to be the first who discovered the means of engraving diamonds, of which he gave a specimen in the portraits of don Carlos. He lived at the court of Philip II. of Spain.

Birague, Rene de, a native of Milan, who escaped from the vengeance of Lewis Sforza into France, and became a favorite at the court of Charles IV. who made him keeper of the seals, and chancellor of the kingdom 1573. He was made a cardinal by Gregory XIII. at the request of Henry III. He was concerned in the massacre of St. Bartholomew, and died 1582, aged 74, little respected, from the servility and perfidiousness of his character. One of the same family distinguished himself as a general in the wars of Italy, especially in the capture of Carde, a fortress of Piedmont.

Birch, Thomas, son of a quaker, coffee-mill maker, was born in the parish of St. John, Clerkenwell, 23d November 1705. His fondness for learning was so great, that rather than follow the profession of his father, he determined to depend upon his own exertions for subsistence, and therefore he became assistant at Hemel Hampstead school,

where he received his education, and afterwards in two other establishments, all kept by quakers. He married in 1728, but his happiness was soon interrupted by the death of his wife in child-bed, and the poignancy of his grief was feelingly expressed in some beautiful lines. His dissertion of the tenets of the quakers was followed by his ordination by the bishop of Salisbury, and he quickly passed, by the favor and patronage of the Hardwicke family, into the possession of several benefices, the last of which were the rectory of Depden in Essex, and St. Margaret Pattens and St. Gabriel, Fenchurch-street, London. He died by a fall from his horse between London and Hampstead, 9th January, 1766, though it was conjectured that his previous indisposition and lowness of spirits brought on an apoplexy, which caused his death. He had been honored with the degree of D. D. by the Marischal college of Aberdeen, and by Herring the primate. In his private character Birch was friendly, communicative, and unaffected, and as a writer he possessed unusual activity and solid judgment. His knowledge of Greek was not considerable, but French and Latin he thoroughly understood; and though not particularly distinguished for general information, his accuracy as a modern historian is very great. His publications are voluminous, the best known of which are the general dictionary, &c. in 10 vols. fol. in conjunction with Bernard and Lockman—heads of illustrious persons of Great-Britain, &c. two vols. fol. —memoirs of the reign of queen Elizabeth, two vols. 4to.—History of the royal society, &c. four vols. 4to. 1756.—Thurloe's state papers, &c. besides lives of Boyle, Tillotson, prince Henry, &c. and an inquiry into the share which Charles I. had in lord Glamorgan's transactions, &c. 8vo. 1747, &c. He was fellow of the antiquarian and royal societies, and secretary of the last. He left his books and manuscripts to the British museum, of which he was a trustee, and he gave 500*l.* to increase the salary of the librarians of that noble institution.

Bird, William, known for his excellent musical compositions, was according to some conjectures employed in king Edward VI's chapel, and afterwards he became organist of Lincoln cathedral. Few particulars are known of his life, though it is ascertained that he died the 4th July, 1623, aged 80, leaving a son Thomas, educated in the same profession.

Biren, John Ernest, a person of mean birth, noticed by Anne, dutchess dowager of Courland, and raised by her when elevated to the Russian throne to the highest dignities. As the favorite minister of the empress his conduct was violent and tyrannical, not less than 20,000 persons were capriciously exiled by him to Siberia, but still he continued in power, and was by his mistress made duke of Courland in 1737. On the death of the empress he assumed the reins of government agreeable to her will, but an insurrection of the nobles in 1740 prevailed against him, and the sentence of death was exchanged for banishment into Siberia. He was recalled by Peter III. and restored to favor by Catherine. He resigned his honors as duke of Courland to his son in 1769, and died three years after.

Biringgoccio, or Biringgucci, Vanmuccio, an able mathematician of Italy, author of a treatise on the art of fusing and of casting metals for cannon, &c. called Pirotechnia, published in 4to. 1540, Venice, and often re-printed.

Birkenhead, Sir John, born at Northwich, Cheshire, was servitor at Oriel college, under Humphrey Lloyd, by whom he was recommended to Laud, who made him his secretary, and procured him a fellowship of All Souls. When Charles I. came to Oxford, Birkenhead supported the royal cause by his writings, and when he was at last expelled from the professorship of moral philosophy by the republicans, he hurled from an obscure retreat in London all the shafts of his satire against his persecutors. After the restoration he was created doctor of laws by the university, elected member for Wilton, and knighted, and appointed master of requests. His popularity as a courtier drew upon him the censures of jealousy, and Wood is among those who detract his character. Dryden however, Langbaine, and Winstanley, speak of him in the highest terms. He died fourth of December 1679, aged 64, and was interred in St. Martin's in the fields. His writings were chiefly political pamphlets and satirical poems.

Biron, Armand de Gonrault baron de, a native of Perigord, who was for some time page to queen Margaret of Navarre, and rose through all the gradations of the army to the rank of marechal de France, 1577. He distinguished himself in the wars of Italy, and in the service of Henry III. and IV. and was engaged in the battles of Dreux, St. Denis, and Moncontour. He was commander in seven battles, and he received seven honorable wounds. He was defeated by the duke of Parma, when he went to the Low countries to assist the duke of Alencon, and he was at last killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Epernai, in 1592, aged 68. His humanity was displayed at the massacre at St. Bartholomew, when he saved several of his friends. His commentaries on the campaigns in which he was engaged are lost.

Biron, Charles de Gonrault duc de, son of the preceding, was admiral and marechal of France, and a favorite of Henry IV. who made him a duke, and sent him as his ambassador to England and other courts. He distinguished himself highly in the civil wars of France, but his attempts to league against his master, with Savoy and Spain, proved his ruin. He was discovered and beheaded 31st July, 1602. His love of pleasure and gaming is said to have produced those fatal steps to which he fell a sacrifice.

Biscaino, Bartholomew, a painter of Genoa, who died 1657, at the early age of

25, when his designs promised the highest eminence and celebrity in his profession.

Bischop, John de, a painter, born at the Hague. His landscapes and historical pieces were held in high estimation for taste, judgment, and correctness. He died 1686, aged 40. Another called Cornelius, was also eminent in history and in landscape. He was one of Dol's pupils, and he died 1674.

Bishop, Samuel, M. A. an English poet, born in London 1731, and educated at Merchant taylors' school, and St. John's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He afterwards was appointed head master of Merchant taylor's school, and obtained the livings of St. Martin Outwich, London, and Ditton, Surrey. He died 1795. His poems, which are on light subjects, and in a pleasing and elegant style, were published in two vols. 4to. and two vols. 8vo. with his life prefixed.

Bisi, Bonaventure, a painter of Bologna, who died 1662. His works on historical subjects, and also his miniatures, were much and deservedly admired.

Bisset, Charles, M. D. at St. Andrews, was author of an essay on fortifications and of some medical tracts. He served in Flanders as an engineer, till the peace 1748, and three years after settled at Skelton, in Yorkshire, where he resumed the practice of physic, to which he had formerly attended. He died at Knayton, near Thirsk, May 1791, aged 75. He wrote an essay on the theory and construction of fortification, 8vo. 1753—a treatise on the scurvy, 8vo. 1775—an essay on the medical constitution of Great Britain, 8vo. 1762.

Bisset, Robert, a miscellanous author, master of an academy in Sloane-street, Chelsea. He wrote a sketch of democracy, 1796, 8vo.—a life of Edmund Burke, 8vo.—a valuable composition, 2 vols. 8vo.—history of the reign of George III.—an edition of the Spectator—memoirs of living authors, &c. This laborious writer was a native of Scotland, and received his education at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of L. L. D. after which he settled in London. It is supposed that his death was hastened by the ruined state of his pecuniary affairs, and that he fell a victim to a broken heart, 14th May, 1805, aged 46.

Biton, a mathematician, who florished about 340, B. C.

Bizot, Peter, canon of St. Savior d'Herisson in Bourges, is author of the valuable Histoire medallique de la Hollande, the best edition of which is that of Vanloom, 1732, 5 vols. folio. He died 1696, aged 66.

Bizzelli, John, an historical portrait painter, disciple of Bronzino. He died at Rome 1612, aged 56.

Black, Joseph, a celebrated chemist born of English parents at Bourdeaux, 1728. He was educated at Belfast and Glasgow, where he took his degree of M. D. in 1754. His abilities were such that he early obtained the professorship of anatomy, which he soon resigned that he might more zealously devote himself to chemical pursuits. In 1776 he succeeded Dr. Cullen in the professorial chair of chemistry at Edinburgh, and became distinguished by the superior excellence of his lectures and the number of his pupils. He died 26th November 1799. He was author of a treatise de acido a cibis orto, an inaugural dissertation, on his taking his doctor's degree—experiments on magnesia and quicklime—observations on the ready freezing of boiled water, inserted in the philosophical transactions—analysis of boiling water in Iceland, in the Edinburgh memoirs—lectures on the elements of chemistry, edited by Dr. Robison, 2 vols. 4to. 1803.

Blackburn, William, eminent as an architect and surveyor, was born December 20th, 1750, in Southwark. His native genius overcame the disadvantages of a contracted education, and he obtained a medal from the royal academy, and the more flattering commendation of sir Joshua Reynolds, for the best drawing of St. Stephen's church, Walbrook. He acquired reputation in business, and when an act was passed in 1779, for the erection of penitentiary houses, to contain 600 males and 300 females, his plans were approved by the three supervisors, and rewarded with 100 guineas, and he was appointed to superintend the building, which however was suspended for a time by government. The design, though abandoned, was not lost, the country was awakened to convert the confinement of culprits to useful labor and to reformation of morals, and several prisons were erected on Blackburn's plan. This ingenious artist did not long enjoy the favors of the public, he died at Preston on his way to Scotland 28th October 1790, in his 40th year, and his remains were interred in Bunhill-fields. He was a dissenter, but his manners conciliated the esteem of all ranks, and it is sufficient to say in his praise that he was the friend and the frequent correspondent of Howard. Besides plans for penitentiary houses, Mr. Blackburn drew elegant plans for villas and mansion houses, &c. and likewise three designs for Hackney new church. He left a widow and four children.

Blackburne, Francis, a native of Richmond, Yorkshire, educated at Hawkshead and Sedburgh schools, and admitted 1722, at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. He was promoted in 1739 to the living of Richmond, and as chaplain to Hutton, archbishop of York, he obtained a prebend in his cathedral and the archdeaconry of Cleveland. Though thus supported by the church, he was not partial to her doctrines, and he favored with some degree of fondness the tenets of the dissenters, as appears from his confessional in 1766, published anonymously, but so popular as to reach a third edition. He wrote also a view of the controversy concerning the intermediate state of the soul, &c. in which he asserted, that the soul sleeps in an unconscious state till the resurrection. On the death of Dr. Chandler, of the dissenting congregation in the Old Jewry, 1776, Black-

burne, whose sentiments were well known to be unfriendly to the establishment, was invited to succeed, which however he refused. He died at Richmond, 1787. He published some other works, all collected together, lately edited in 6 vols. 8vo.

BLACKHALL, Offspring, D. D. was born in London, and educated at Catherine-hall, Cambridge. He became rector of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, London, chaplain to king William, and in 1707 bishop of Exeter. He died 29th November 1716, and was buried in his cathedral. He was a popular preacher, and as a writer he acquired consequence, by his sermons at Boyle's lecture, and his defence of Charles I. as author of Icon Basilike against the attacks of Toland. He was an able scholar and an acute divine, orthodox in his principles, and charitable in his character; though some have accused him of opposition to the revolution, so that it is asserted, that he refused for two years to take the oath of allegiance to king William. His works have been published in two vols. folio, 1723.

BLACKLOCK, Thomas, son of a bricklayer, of Annan in Scotland, was deprived of his eye-sight by the small-pox about 1721, before he was six months old. This great misfortune was relieved by the kindness of his father, and the assiduities of his friends. His mind was cultivated and improved by the books which were read to him, and so strong were the powers of his understanding that at the age of twelve he wrote a small poem not devoid of beauty and elegance. The loss of his father, who was unfortunately crushed to death by the falling of a kiln upon him, left him in his 19th year destitute of friends and society; but however, the kindness of Dr. Stevenson of Edinburgh was extended to him; he was placed at a grammar school, and soon became acquainted with the French, and the best Greek and Latin authors. The rebellion of 1745 interrupted for a while his literary pursuits, but after spending some time at Glasgow he returned to Edinburgh, and after studying ten years in the university, he acquired the fame of a polite scholar and an elegant poet. His poems were published and universally admired, and though misfortune might in the apprehension of an infidel have clouded his thoughts with distrust and dissatisfaction, that the book of nature was shut upon him, we admire every where the most sublime piety, resignation to the will of providence, and that tranquillity and contentment of mind, which were most fully exhibited in his private character. By means of Mr. Spence, who began to patronise him in 1754, Blacklock was placed in an eligible situation in the university of Edinburgh, his labors were rewarded by an ample sale of his poems, he took orders, and in 1766 obtained the degree of D. D. In 1774 he published "the Graham," a heroic ballad in four cantoes, and two years after he wrote in opposition to Dr. Price, some remarks on civil liberty. This amiable man, respected for the great and uncommon powers of his mind, and the exemplary conduct of his private life, died July 1791, aged 70. Both Hume and Spence have been lavish of their praises on his character, and the portrait in this instance drawn by friendship is not exaggerated. He wrote besides consolations deduced from natural and revealed religion, 8vo.—discourses on the spirit, and evidence of Christianity from the French, 8vo. &c.

BLACKMORE, sir Richard, from a private school passed to Westminster and Edmund-hall, Oxford, and after visiting Italy, took his degrees in physic, at Padua. His early support of the revolution, procured him the place of physician to king William, and the honor of knighthood; but though he acquired celebrity and opulence in a medical character, he courted popularity as a votary of the muses. Dryden, however, whom he had offended in some of his writings, treated him with contempt and scurrility, and Pope, with more illiberality than truth, has also directed the shafts of his ridicule against him, in a passage in the Dunciad, on which an annotator has placed these words "a just character of sir R. Blackmore, knight, whose indefatigable muse produced no less than six epic poems, Prince and king Arthur 20 books, Eliza 10, Alfred 12, the Redeemer six, besides Job in folio, the whole book of psalms, the creation seven books, the nature of man three books, and many more." Though thus satirized, Blackmore possessed some merit. Addison spoke with respect of his "Creation," and Dr. Johnson considered it as not unworthy to find a place among the noble efforts of the English muse. Besides his poetry, sir Richard wrote some theological tracts, and medical treatises, and maintained in private life a respectable character, and showed himself at all times a warm advocate for virtue and morality. He died 9th October, 1729.

BLACKSTONE, sir William, knt. and L. L. D. son of a silkman, was born in Cheapside, London, 10th July, 1723, the youngest of four children. He received his education at the Charter-house, and entered at Pembroke college, Oxford, in 1738, and so early distinguished himself by his application, that at the age of 20 he wrote a treatise called elements of architecture, which, though not made public, yet received the applauses of the learned and judicious. He, however, soon quitted the muses, after obtaining Mr. Benson's prize medal for the best verses on Milton, as he has beautifully expressed it in his little poem "the lawyer's farewell to his muse," and entered at the Middle Temple in 1740, to study the law, of which he was to become a luminary of the first magnitude. He was elected fellow of All-souls, and contributed highly to the respectability of this society, by improving their estates, and promoting the completion of the Codrington library. At the bar he did not rapidly obtain popularity, as he did not possess in a high degree the graces or

the powers of oratory, but his writings displayed sense and deep penetration, and the lectures which he delivered as Vinerian professor on the laws of England, received the most unbounded applause. In 1761, he was elected member for Hindon, and soon after, on refusing the chief justiceship of the Irish common pleas, he received a patent, with the rank of king's council. In 1768 he was chosen member for Westbury, and in 1770 he was appointed puisne judge of the king's bench, and soon after of the common pleas, and in this new dignity, supported the character of an upright magistrate, by legal knowledge and impartial discrimination. His intense application proved destructive to his health, in 1779, about Christmas, he was afflicted with a shortness of breath, which, though removed, was succeeded with a stupor and insensibility that proved fatal, 14th Feb. 1780, in his 56th year. Blackstone married Sarah, daughter of James Clitherow, of Boston-house, Middlesex, Esq. by whom he left seven children. In Oxford, where he was respected and beloved, he became principal of New-in-hall, an office which he resigned with the Vinerian lectureship in 1766. The first volume of his valuable commentaries was published in 1764, and the three following, in the four succeeding years; and so highly are they esteemed, that the prince may learn in them the extent of his privilege, and the subject ascertain the bulwark of his liberties. This respected lawyer was not, however, without his enemies, when solicitor to the queen, he delivered a speech in parliament, which differed from the positions he had laid down in his lectures, and the seeming contradiction was severely lashed by an anonymous pamphlet, to which were added afterwards the animadversions of Dr. Furneaux and Dr. Priestley. He published also reflections on the opinions of Pratt, Moreton, and Wilbraham, respecting lord Lichfield's disqualifications to become chancellor of Oxford, 1759—the great charter, or charter of the forest, 1759—a treatise on the law of descents and fee-simple—an essay on collateral consanguinity occasioned by the disputes about the fellowships of All-souls—considerations on copy-holders, &c.

Blackstone, John, an apothecary of London, who died 1753, author of Fasciculus plantarum circa Harefield, with notes, &c. 12mo. 1737,—of specimen botanicum, in which he mentions the places in England where particular plants spontaneously grow, 8vo. 1746.

Blackwall, Anthony, a native of Derbyshire, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, and elected master of the free school of Derby, and about 18 years after, of that of Market Bosworth, Leicestershire, where he died, eighth of April 1730. He distinguished himself as author of a Latin grammar, and as editor of Theognis, and published an introduction to the classics, and in 1725 that universally celebrated work "the sacred classics, defended and illustrated," in one vol. 4to. which was followed by a second, six years after. Among the many respectable scholars, whom his abilities and assiduity formed, may be mentioned Richard Dawes, and sir Henry Atkins, who, as patron of the church of Clapham rewarded the attention of a deserving master, by appointing him to the vacant benefice in 1726, which he resigned three years after.

Blackwell, Thomas, was born at Aberdeen, fourth of August 1701, and after studying in the Marischal college, he became 1723, Greek professor, and distinguished himself by the eloquence and popularity of his lectures. In 1737 he published anonymously "an inquiry into the life and writings of Homer, 8vo," which he afterwards accompanied with "proofs" or translation of all the notes which he had inserted in the composition. He was appointed in 1748 to be principal of the college, and was the first clergyman raised to that dignity, since the forfeiture of the Marischal family in 1716. At the head of his society, he displayed the abilities of the scholar and the politeness of the gentleman, the college florished, and its members were respectable in learning and in numbers. A consumptive disorder early attacked his constitution, and it was increased by voluntary abstemiousness. Too late he wished to recover his health by travelling, but he died at Edinburgh, in his way to South Britain, February 1757, aged 56. His other publications were letters concerning mythology, 1748, and the memoirs of the court of Augustus, in three vols. 4to.—the first of which appeared in 1752, the second 1755, and the last, after his death. He left no issue.

Blackwell, Alexander, a native of Aberdeen, who studied physic at Leyden, under Boerhaave, and attempted without success to practise in his native town, and afterwards in London. From a physician, he became a corrector of the press, and a printer, but he failed; and in 1740, he went to Sweden, where by means of a Swedish nobleman, whose friendship he had cultivated at the Hague, he recommended himself to the public as a physician, and as projector for draining the fens and marshes near the capital. His schemes succeeded, he was applauded by the king and his court, but soon after, being suspected of a conspiracy with count Tessin, he was tortured, and beheaded 9th August, 1748. Blackwell married a lady, daughter of a merchant in the neighbourhood of Aberdeen, who possessed great abilities, and who published a curious herbal, containing 500 cuts of useful plants, taken from the life, &c. two vols. folio. by Elizabeth Blackwell, the first volume of which appeared in 1737, and the second 1739.

Blackwood, Adam, a native of Dunfermline, known as a warm advocate of the unfortunate Mary of Scots. He published in 1587, in French, an account of her martyrdom, addressed to the princes of Europe. He displayed great virulence in the defence of his benefactress, against Elizabeth, whose

illegitimacy he wished to establish. He resided at Poictiers, and died 1613. He was eminent as a poet, civilian, and divine. His works were printed by Sebast. Cramoise at Paris, 1644.

Bladen, Martin, known as translator of Cæsar's commentaries, was a lieutenant colonel under the duke of Marlborough, and member in five parliaments. He was comptroller of the mint in 1714, and three years after named for envoy to Spain, an appointment which he did not accept. He died 1746. He wrote, besides the dramatic pieces of Orpheus and Eurydice, a masque, and Solon, a tragi-comedy, but they are of inferior merit.

Blaeu, or Janssen, William, a learned printer, the friend of Tycho Brahe, author of a beautiful atlas in three vols. folio,—treatises on the globes, &c. He died in his native town, Amsterdam, 1638, aged 67. His sons, John and Cornelius, republished in 1663 his atlas in 14 vols. folio, which is very scarce and valuable, as several copies were destroyed by a fire which consumed the best part of their property.

Blagrave, John, was educated at Reading school and St. John's college, Oxford, and early devoted himself to mathematical pursuits at his seat of Southcote. He published four works, the mathematical jewel, &c.—a treatise on the making of the familiar staff, for the mensuration of altitudes,—the astrolabium uranicum generale,—and the art of dialling,—in which he labored to render more popular and more universally understood all mathematical subjects. He was in private life of a most benevolent disposition, as he evinced among other things in his donations of 10*l.* to be decided by lot to one of three maids from the three parishes of his native town of Reading, who had lived for five years in the service of the same family. He died 9th August, 1611, and was buried in St. Lawrence's church, Reading, where a handsome monument was erected to his memory.

Blagrave, Joseph, a famous astrologer of Reading, probably related to the preceding, author of a supplement to Culpeper's herbal, and of an introduction to astrology, &c. He died 1688.

Blair, John, chaplain to sir William Wallace, and afterwards to Randolph earl of Murray. He wrote an elegant Latin poem on the death of his first patron, and died in the reign of Robert Bruce.

Blair, James, M. A. a native of Scotland, who, after being unsuccessful as minister of the episcopal church, came to England, where he recommended himself to the patronage of Compton, bishop of London, who sent him as a missionary to Virginia in 1685. He displayed so much zeal and ability in this employment, that he was appointed to the high office of commissary, and so intent was he to improve the manners and understanding of the colonists, that he raised a subscription, and procured a patent for the erection of a college in Virginia, of which he was honorably nominated the first president. He was also president of the council in Virginia, and after presiding for near 50 years over his college in the most zealous and exemplary manner, he died in a good old age, 1743. His works were sermons in four vols. 8vo. London, 1742.

Blair, Patrick, a surgeon at Dundee, who first acquired some reputation by his dissection of an elephant, the particulars of which appeared in the philosophical transactions. His attachment to the Stuart family exposed him to persecution, he was in 1715 imprisoned for his conduct, but upon his liberation came to London, and as a member of the royal society gained some popularity by his lectures on the sexes of plants, published under the name of botanic essays. He afterwards settled at Boston in Lincolnshire as a physician, but he gained greater reputation than opulence, by his Pharmaco-botanologia, a classical dissertation in alphabetical order, on British indigenous and garden plants, of the new dispensatory, in which he proceeded only as far as the letter H. Some others of his publications appeared in the philosophical transactions.

Blair, Robert, an eminent poet, eldest son of David B. one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He was educated at the school and college of his native city, and when admitted to orders was appointed minister of Athelstanford, East Lothian, where he spent his life devoted to the sacred offices of his ministry, the labors of literature, and the occasional pursuits of botany. In which, from his superior knowledge of the use of the microscope, he was a great proficient. By his wife, daughter of Mr. Law, professor of moral philosophy at Edinburgh, he had five sons and a daughter. He died 4th Feb. 1746, aged 47. The only poem of note which he published is his "grave," which has ensured him fame and immortality.

Blair, John, L.L.D. a Scotchman, who, after being educated at Edinburgh, travelled to London with Andrew Henderson, a man of considerable abilities, whom he succeeded in the laborious office of usher in a school in Hedge-lane. In 1754 he published "his chronology and history of the world," illustrated with tables, &c." a correct and valuable work, which he rendered still more deserving of public patronage in his editions of 1756 and 1768. His literary services happily were not forgotten, he was elected fellow of the R. and A. S. appointed chaplain to the princess dowager of Wales, tutor to the duke of York, and with several other valuable preferments was made prebendary of Westminster. In 1763 and 1764, he attended his royal pupil in his tour, and visited Lisbon, Gibraltar, Minorca, Italy, and several parts of France. He died of the influenza, June 24th, 1782, and no doubt his death was accelerated by the fate of his brother captain Blair, who fell gloriously in the naval battle of the 12th April, 1782, and to whose meritorious services the nation have erected a monument. The course of lectures on the canons of the old testament by Dr. Blair, have appeared since his death.

Blair, Hugh D. D. a celebrated divine, son of a merchant, born at Edinburgh, seventh April 1718. He was educated at the high school, and in 1730 was admitted at the university, where application and good conduct marked his progress in the paths of literature. In 1736 he took his master's degree, and two years after was licensed to preach, and 1742 was promoted to the parish of Colessie, in Fifeshire. His abilities were however too great to be buried in the obscurity of the country, he was soon after invited to the second charge of the Cannongate church of Edinburgh, and in 1758 he was promoted to the High church, and honored with the degree of D. D. by the sister university of St. Andrew's. In 1759 he appeared before the public as lecturer in rhetoric and belles letres, and with such effect, that the King in 1762 erected for his encouragement, with a salary of 70*l.* a year, a professorship on that branch of literature in the university. His dissertation in support of the authenticity of Ossian's poems, appeared in 1763, and in 1777 he published the first volume of his sermons, which met with such applause that in 1779 he printed a second volume, and afterwards three volumes more appeared. These discourses became popular, not only in Scotland and England, but were translated into foreign languages, and claimed the admiration of the learned on the continent. Such services in the cause of religion and virtue did not pass unrewarded, and at the instance of the Queen, to whom the sermons were dedicated, the worthy professor obtained a pension of 200*l.* a year, which was increased 100*l.* more in 1783, when his infirmities obliged him to resign his public offices. He not only carried into his retirement the respect and good wishes of his fellow collegians, but he was permitted to retain his salary in the most honorable terms. His lectures in three vols. appeared in 1783, and obtained as rapid a sale and as wide a circulation as his sermons, as they were entitled to equal commendation. His sermon preached for the sons of the clergy in Scotland, was published in 1796. Dr. Blair died at Edinburgh 27th December, 1800, and as a character amiable in private life, and universally respected as a scholar and as an elegant writer, carried with him to the grave the regret of every Briton, who venerates piety, virtue, and benevolence. Since his death his life by Dr. Finlayson, has been prefixed to the fifth volume of his sermons, which he had prepared but not sent to the press.

Blake, Robert, was born at Bridgewater, and after being educated at the grammar school of his native town, he entered at St. Alban-hall, and removed to Wadham college, Oxford. He took his degree of B. A. in 1617, but the violence with which Laud espoused conformity of worship in his diocese of Bath and Wells, revolted the heart of Blake, and instead of cultivating the muses, he became a follower of the puritans, and was elected member for Bridgewater. During the civil wars he warmly espoused the cause of the parliament, and signalized himself so much by his valor, under colonel Fiennes, in the defence of Bristol against prince Rupert, and particularly of Taunton, of which he was made afterwards governor, that his services were acknowledged by the house of commons, and rewarded with a present of 500*l.* In 1649 he appeared in a new character, as admiral of the fleet. In conjunction with Deane and Popham, he pursued prince Rupert to Ireland, where he blocked him up in the harbor of Kinsale, and thence proceeded to the coasts of Portugal and Spain, where he seized several valuable ships, to retaliate for the insults which the governors of the coasts wished to offer to the British flag. On his return to England, he was received with all the honors due to his merits, he was made warden of the cinque ports, and invested with the chief command in the Dutch war. The naval history of Europe does not afford instances of battles more heroically fought. The abilities of Blake were opposed by the equally celebrated powers of Van Trump, a chief who has deserved and received, in the applauses of posterity, the same honors which have been paid to the British victor. The coasts of England and Holland were witnesses of the repeated engagements of these warlike leaders, in both of whom intrepidity supplied the want of numbers, and unshaken presence of mind maintained the contest where valor seemed unable to decide the victory. In these numerous and bloody battles the Dutch lost nearly 40 ships of war, besides a great many smaller vessels, and after thus supporting the naval fame of his country in the German ocean, Blake sailed by order of Cromwell to the Mediterranean, where he chastised the insolence of the Bey of Tunis, redeemed the Christian captives from slavery and chains at Algiers and Tripoli, alarmed the pope in the castle of St. Angelo, and by the terror of his name compelled the sovereigns of Venice, Tuscany, and other Italian states to pay homage to the power of the British usurper. After thus spreading terror around the shores of the Mediterranean, he returned into the Atlantic, and attacked Santa Cruz, in the island of Teneriffe, and destroyed the whole of the Spanish plate fleet that had taken refuge there. This action, which is considered as the most brilliant ever performed at sea, was so welcome to Cromwell and his parliament, that a day of thanksgiving was appointed on the occasion, and a diamond ring worth 500*l.* was sent as a present to the illustrious commander. England however did not long boast of the possession of her hero, his health rapidly declined, and on his return from the Mediterranean, he expired just as his fleet entered Plymouth, 17th August 1657, in his 58th year. His body was interred in Henry VII's chapel, Westminster, but it was removed in 1661 to St. Margaret's church yard. If Blake fought with such zeal for the usurpation, it is not to be concluded that he was the friend of tyranny or cruel oppression:

When Charles I. was tried, he exclaimed with all the bluntness of a seaman, against the proceedings of the parliament, and offered freely to yield up his life to save that of the unfortunate monarch; and ever animated with the love of his country, he told his officers when the Dutch expected a change of measures from the dismission of the parliament by Cromwell, "It is not for us to mind state affairs, but to keep foreigners from fooling us."—Though successful in his enterprises and loaded with public favors, Blake died in such circumstances, that his property was scarcely increased 500*l.* more than he had inherited from his father. Like the founders of Roman freedom, he fought for his country and not for private emolument.

Blake, John Bradley, was born in London, 5th November, 1745, and educated at Westminster school. After acquiring a deep knowledge of chemistry and mathematics, in the pursuits of his favorite study of botany, he went to China as supercargo of the India company, and with laudable assiduity collected and sent to Europe, the seeds of all the vegetables of that remote country used by the natives for purposes either of medicine, food, or manufactures. He began likewise a valuable collection of ores and fossils, but his great application weakened his constitution, he was afflicted with the stone, and the complaint when attended by a fever proved fatal. He died at Canton, 16th November, 1773, in his 29th year, and the learned world sincerely lamented the loss that science suffered, and sir J. Pringle, president of the Royal society, paid his tribute of respect and applause to his short but useful life.

Blamont, Francis Colin de, a musician at the French court, whose compositions, especially Dido, and Greek and Roman festivals, were much admired. He died in his native town of Versailles 1760, aged 70.

Blampin, Thomas, a learned and laborious ecclesiastic of Noyon, in Picardy, editor of St. Augustin's works. He died 1710, aged 70.

Blanc, John, a noble of Perpignan, known for the brave defence which he made against the French army that besieged his native town in 1474. He refused to deliver the fortress intrusted to his care, though famine raged around him, and though the enemy, irritated by his obstinate resistance, sacrificed his son who had in a sally fallen into their hands.

Blanc, Francois le, a native of Dauphiné author of a valuable book on the coins of France, &c. He died suddenly in 1698.

Blanc, Claude le, a minister of France, confined for two years in the Bastille, on suspicion of malpractices. He was restored to public favor and died 1728. His brothers were bishops of Avranches and of Sarlat.

Blanc, Thomas le, a Jesuit of Vitri, who died at Rheims 1669. He was author of some popular works addressed to the common people, as "le bon valet," &c.—His largest and best known work is his analysis of David's psalms, in six vols. folio.

Blanc, John Bernard le, a native of Dijon, historiographer to the della crusca academy. His genius and learning procured him friends and patrons at Paris and London, but he preferred peaceful obscurity to the distinctions which Maupertuis in 1746, offered at Berlin in the name of the Prussian monarch. He wrote an interesting tragedy called Abensaide, besides letters on the English 1758, in three vols. 12mo. which though incorrect and formal in some degree, are however not without sensible reflections and pleasing anecdotes. They are certainly inferior to Grosley's London. The abbé died in 1781, aged 74.

Blanc, Antony de Guillet de, professor of rhetoric in the congregation of the oratory at Avignon, was born at Marseilles, 2d March 1730, and died at Paris 1799. He afterwards came to Paris where he was appointed professor of ancient languages in the central schools, and member of the institute. He wrote Manco Capac, a tragedy, which did not possess much merit, and met with little success. The Druids, another tragedy 1772, was proscribed by the clergy for some offensive passages. He published besides other plays, Virginie a tragedy—Albert I.—l'heureux evenement—some romances—and a translation of Lucretius into French verse.

Blanc, N. an eminent artist, whose abilities were employed by the French ministry in improving and perfecting the fabrication of fire-arms. He died 1802.

Blanca, N. le, a young woman who was found wild at Sogny, near Chalons in 1731. She was then about 10 years of age, and pursued hares and other animals with astonishing rapidity. She was placed in the convent of Chaillot, where she became a nun, and died 1760.

Blanca, Francis le, a Frenchman, author of a general account of the monies of France, published with figures in 4to. 1690, by order of Lewis XIV. and of a treatise on the coins of Charlemagne and his successors, struck at Rome. He died 1698.

Blanchard, James, a painter of eminence, born at Paris 1600. He improved himself at Lyons, Rome, and Venice, and on his return to France, he showed by his excellent pieces how judiciously he had examined and studied the works of Titian, Tintoret, and Paul Veronese. The most remarkable of his pieces is a kneeling St. Andrew in the church of Notre Dame, with the Holy Ghost descending. His grand pieces are few, as he devoted much of his time to madonas. He was fortunate in his coloring. He died of an imposthume in the lungs, in his 38th year.

Blanchard, Francois, a lawyer of Paris, who died in 1650. He published the "Eloges des presidens, &c." and "les maitres de requetes."

Blanchard, Guillaume, son of the preceding, distinguished himself as a lawyer

and as the author of a laborious and valuable collection in 2 vols. fol. 1717, of the edicts and declarations of the kings of France from 897 to 1715. He died 1724, whilst preparing a supplement to his great work.

Blanchard, Elias, a native of Langres, eminent for his learning. Some of his dissertations are inserted in the memoirs of the academie des inscriptions. He died 1755, aged 83.

Blanchard, John Baptist, a native of Tourteron, in the Ardennes, of the order of the Jesuits, in whose college at Metz and at Verdun, he was professor of rhetoric. On the suppression of the Jesuits he went to Namur, and died 1797, aged 66. He wrote the temple of the Muses, a collection of fables and remarks—the school of martyrs, a collection of moral reflections and historical facts.

Blanche, daughter of Alphonso IX. of Castille, married Lewis VIII. of France in 1200, by whom she had nine sons and two daughters, she was on the death of her husband in 1226, made regent of the kingdom, during the minority and the crusades of her son saint Lewis, and she behaved with moderation and spirit in the administration of the government. Happy in the conduct of her children whom by her example and her precepts she had nurtured in virtue and religion, and secure in the esteem and affection of her subjects, whom her justice and humanity attached to her person, she crushed every attempt to disturb her power or weaken her authority. The defeat and imprisonment of her son, it is said, preyed deeply on her mind, and tended to shorten her existence. She died 1st Dec. 1252, and was buried at Maubuisson.

Blanche, a native of Padua, celebrated for her chastity. After the death of her husband at the siege of Bassano, she refused to gratify the passion of Acciolin, the general of the enemy; but when the tyrant offered violence to her person, she threw herself into her husband's tomb, where she was crushed to death by the falling of the stone, which covered the entrance, 1233.

Blanche de Bourbon married Peter king of Castille in 1352. She was cruelly treated by her husband who had fixed his affections on another, and she was at last imprisoned and poisoned 1361, aged 23. Her misfortunes were avenged by du Guesclin at the head of a French army.

Blanchelande, Philibert Francis Rouxelle de, a native of Dijon, distinguished in the American war, and at the taking of Tobago. He was afterwards engaged at St. Domingo, but on his return to Rochefort he was arrested, and suffered death 15th April 1793, aged 58, a victim to the cowardice and suspicious tyranny of the then existing government.

Blanchet, Thomas, an eminent painter of Paris who died at Lyons 1689, aged 71. He excelled in history and portraits, and several of his pieces are preserved at Lyons and Paris.

Blanchet, Abbé, censor royal and librarian of the king's cabinet, retired from public life to solitude at St. Germin-en-laye where he died 1784 aged 80. He was of a melancholy turn of mind, but he possessed great abilities, as appears by his "varietés-morales," &c. His apologies, &c. were published after his death.

Blancof, John Teuniz, a painter born at Alcmaer. His sea pieces and landscapes were in high repute. He died 1670 aged 42.

Bland, Elizabeth, daughter of Robert Fisher of Long Acre, married in 1681 Nathan Bland a linen draper of London by whom she had six children, two of whom only grew up to years of maturity. She was taught Hebrew by Van Helmont, and wrote it with great facility. A philactery in Hebrew by her, is still preserved among the curiosities of the royal society. She was living in 1712.

Blandrata, George, an Italian physician who renewed all the tenets of Arius with respect to the Trinity. He fled from the persecution of the inquisitors of Pavia to Geneva, and afterwards to Poland, where the king, Stephen Battori, made him a privy counsellor. He attempted to make the king a follower to his opinions, but failed. He was strangled by his nephew, a worthless character, to whom he had left his property 1593.

Blasco Nunnes, a Spaniard, who seized and fortified the isthmus of Darien, and thus facilitated the progress of Pizarro to the conquest of Peru. He was beheaded on pretence of ambitious views.

Blavet, N. a musician of Besancon, who was engaged in the opera at Paris, and distinguished himself by his taste, and the superior merits of his pieces of vocal and instrumental music. He died 1768, aged 68.

Blaurer, Ambrose, a native of Constance, one of the followers of Luther, whose doctrines he spread in France and Germany. He died 1567, aged 75. His works on theology are little read.

Bleddyn, a king of North Wales jointly with his brother Rhiwallon. He became sole monarch 1068, and fell in battle four years after, after governing with justice and moderation, and publishing an useful code of laws.

Bleddyn, a British bard of the 13th century, some of whose pieces are preserved in the Welch archæology.

Bledri, a bishop of Landaff called the wise, from his great learning. He was also a great patron of learned men, and died much respected 1023.

Bleek, Peter Van, an eminent painter who painted the comedians Johnson and Griffin in the characters of Ananias and Tribulation in the Alchemist, in a very superior manner. He died July 20th, 1764.

Blegwryd, brother to Morgan the Glamorgan chief, was chancellor of Landaff, and a man of great learning. He went to Rome about the revision of the Welch laws in 926, with Howel surnamed the Good.

Blegny, Nicholas de, an eminent French surgeon, who gave lectures in his house on the various branches of his profession, which were attended by men of science and learning. He wrote various works on surgery and physic, and also had the management of a journal called New discoveries in all departments of medicine. He died at the latter end of the 17th century.

Bless, Henry, a painter, born at Bovine near Dinant. His landscapes are much esteemed, and as he generally placed an owl in them as a mark, they are called owl pieces. He died 1550, aged 70.

Bleterie, John Philip Rene de la, a native of Rennes, who became professor of eloquence in the royal college of Paris, and distinguished himself as author of a life of Julian, two vols. 12mo. and of a life of Jovian, two vols 12mo. two performances replete with erudition, criticism, and judgment though the former possesses superior merit. He wrote besides several dissertations in the memoirs of the academy of belles lettres, and translated some of the works of Tacitus with a life of the author, to whose compositions he said he was much indebted. He possessed learning, and in private life and as an ecclesiastic he was an exemplary character. He died 1772, in an advanced age.

Block, Marie Eliezer, an able naturalist of mean parentage at Anspach. Under a surgeon, to whom he was apprenticed, he applied himself deeply to the study of medicine and anatomy, and afterwards turned his attention to natural history. Besides his memoirs on fishes published in the Berlin memoirs, and a treatise on intestinal vermes, he published a valuable work called a general and particular history of fishes, with colored plates, 6 vols. fol. 1785 and 1799. He died 6th Aug. 1799.

Block, Daniel, a portrait painter of Pomerania, who died 1661, aged 81. There were two others of the same family, Jacob and Benjamin, one of whom excelled in architecture and the perspective, and the other in historical pieces and portraits.

Blockland, Anthony de Montfort, an elegant painter, who died 1583, aged 52. His brothers, Peter and Herbert, who were his pupils, were eminent, the former for his representation of battles, markets, &c. and the other of portraits, ale house meetings and conversations.

Bloemart, a painter of Goreum in Holland. He was self-taught, but his genius fully supplied the deficiencies of education. His claro obscuro is peculiarly striking, and the folds of his draperies are much admired. He died in 1647, aged 80. His sons Henry and Adrian were also painters, but not his equals in merit.

Bloemen, John Francis, a Flemish painter, who died at Rome 1740, aged 84. His landscapes were very deservedly admired.

Blond, Jean le, a poet of inferior merit in the 16th century. He published his poetry under the title of le printems de l'humble esperant.

Blond, James Christopher, a painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine. He was the inventor of a new method of engraving in colors, on which he published a treatise. His portraits and miniatures were held in high estimation. He died 1741, aged 71.

Blondeau, Claude, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who began with Gueret in 1672, le journal du Palais, which extends to 1700, in 12 vols. 4to.

Blondel, David, a protestant minister, born at Chalons 1591. His writings in favor of the tenets which he had embraced were universally admired, and for more than 20 times he was appointed secretary to the synods of the isle of France. He was invited to the historical chair at Amsterdam on the death of Vossius, and his great learning supported the character of his predecessor. His application injured his health so much that he lost his sight, but even under that calamity he dictated two folio vols. on the genealogy of the kings of France against Chofflet. He was suspected for a while of Arminianism, and died April 6th, 1655, aged 64. His other works are explications on the eucharist—on the primacy of the church—on bishops and presbyters—on the sibyls—a defence of the reformed churches against Richelieu—a refutation of the history of pope Joan.

Blondel, Francis, eminent for his knowledge in geometry, as well as of belles lettres, was professor of mathematics and architecture, and preceptor to the dauphin of France. He travelled with the count of Brienne as his tutor, between 1652 and 1655, of which he published a Latin account. His writings were on architecture—and also on the art of throwing bombs—on a new manner of fortifying places, &c.—besides a comparison between Horace and Pindar. He died Feb. 1st, 1686.

Blondel, John Francis, nephew of the preceding, was equally eminent in architectural knowledge. He was born at Rouen, and died Jan. 9th, 1774, aged 69. Besides his course of architecture, six vols. 8vo.—his discourse on architecture, 12mo.—his treatise on the decoration of edifices, two vols. 4to.—he furnished all the articles on that subject in the French encyclopædia.

Blondel, Peter James, a native of Paris, who wrote on the truth of the Christian religion, &c. He died 1730.

Blondel, Lawrence, a Parisian, related to the preceding, was author of some books of devotion, &c. He died 1740.

Blondel, N. a physician of Pithiviers, author of a treatise on the mineral waters of Segrai, and of another on the epidemical disorders in cattle. He died 1759.

Blondin, Peter, a native of Picardy, the friend of Tournefort, and equally eminent as a botanist. He was admitted into the French academy 1712, and wrote some curious memoirs, &c. never printed, and died 1714, aged 31.

Blondus, Flavius, a native of Forli in Italy, secretary to pope Eugenius IV. and

his two successors. His works were on antiquities, the best known of which are, Roma instaurata—Italia illustratto—de origine & gestis Venetorum,—Histor. Roman. decades tres, from the year 400 to the year 1440. He died 4th June, 1463, aged 75.

Blood, Thomas, better known by the name of colonel Blood, was one of Cromwell's officers. After failing in his attempts to seize the castle of Dublin, by the activity of the duke of Ormond, he came to England, where he seized the person of that nobleman, with the diabolical intention of hanging him at Tyburn, which a rescue by his servants happily prevented. His next exploit was to gain access, in the disguise of a clergyman, to the tower, to carry off the crown and regalia, which he might have effected if he had not hesitated, and in a moment of compassion spared the life of the keeper, whom he had devoted to death. Charles II. not only pardoned this bold offender, but admitted him into his presence, and heard him assert that he had once formed a plan to shoot him. He afterwards granted him an estate of 500*l.* per ann. and showed him so much favor, that the wits of the times, alluding to Coventry's fate, said that the monarch kept the ruffian about his person to intimidate his enemies.

Bloot, Peter, a Flemish painter, who died 1667. His low life scenes were much admired.

Blosius, or De Blois, Lewis, a Benedictine, abbot of Liessies in Hainault. He refused the archbishopric of Cambray. He was author of speculum religiosorum, which has been translated into French, and he died 1566.

Blount, Thomas, a barrister at law, born at Bordesley, Worcestershire. He was a Roman catholic, and possessed a strong natural genius, which he improved by great application. He died 26th Dec. 1679, author of several respectable publications, viz. Glossographia, interpreting Greek, Hebrew, &c. words used in the English language—jocular customs of some manners—a law dictionary, folio—Boscobel, or the king's escape after the battle of Worcester, &c. &c.

Blount, Sir Henry, born at Tittenhanger, Herts, Dec. 15th, 1602, was educated at St. Albans, and Trinity college, Oxford. In 1634 he travelled over France, Spain, and Italy, and afterwards passed to Constantinople and Cairo, and on his return home, two years after, he published an entertaining and popular account of his observations in the Levant. He was knighted in 1639, and as he was attached to the royal cause, and even tutor to the princes, he was present at several of the battles during the civil wars. In 1651 he was employed by the parliament to remedy the abuses of the law, and his abilities continued to be directed to the improvement of the trade and navigation of the state. His integrity was admired by all parties, and at the restoration he gained the confidence of his sovereign, was sheriff of Herts in 1661, and passed the last 20 years of his life in literary ease and retirement. He died 9th of Oct. 1682.

Blount, Sir Thomas Pope, son of the preceding, was born 12th September 1649. He was created a baronet by Charles II. and was made member of parliament for St. Albans, and afterwards for Herts in three parliaments. He was a man of extensive erudition, and a warm supporter of liberty. He wrote the popular book "censura celebriorum authorum, &c. besides essays, remarks on poetry, natural history, 12mo. 1693, &c. He died 30th June, 1697.

Blount, Charles, younger son of sir Henry, was born 27th April, 1654. He was a zealous advocate for liberty, and possessed all the learning of his family. As a friend to the revolution, and to king William, he published a pamphlet, which drew upon him the censures of parliament, for asserting that the monarch was a conqueror. After his wife's death he fell in love with her sister, and the lady, possessed of beauty, wit, and virtue, strongly favored his passion, but as an application to the archbishop was disregarded, and such an union universally reprehended, she refused at last his solicitations, and the lover in despair shot himself, and died a few days after of the wounds, in August, 1693. The best known of his works are his Diana of the Ephesians—his introduction to polite literature—and his life of Apollonius Tyanæus—his anima mundi, &c.—in which, however, he cavils at the doctrines of revelation, and shows himself a deist. His works have been edited together by Gildon.

Blow, John, was born at Collingham, Nottinghamshire, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of music. He was master of the children of the chapel royal, composer to the king, and after Purcell's death, organist of Westminster. His merit procured him a doctor's degree from archbishop Sancroft, he died 10th October 1708, aged 60, and was buried in Westminster-abbey.

Blum, Joachin Christian, a German poet, born at Rathenau. He studied at Brandenburg, Berlin, and at Frankfort on Oder, under Baumgarten; and, regardless of public affairs, sought the retirement which his easy fortune allowed him, to devote himself to the muses. His works were lyric poems, idyls, orations, German proverbs, and Rathenau delivered, a drama represented at Berlin with success. He died 1790, aged 51.

Blutaeu, Dom. Raphael, a learned preacher, born in London, of French parents. He went to France, and afterwards to Lisbon, where he died, 1734, aged 96, highly honored by the academy of the appliqués. He wrote a Portuguese and Latin dictionary, in 8 vols. folio, with a supplement of 2 vols. more.

Boadicea, queen of the Iceni, is known in British and Roman history for the valor which she displayed against the Romans, who had insulted her and abused her daughters. She was afterwards defeated by Paulinus, and killed herself A. D. 60.

Boate, Gerard, a Dutch physician, who

settled in Ireland, and wrote a natural history of the country, published by Sam. Hartlib, 12mo. 1652.

Bobart, a German, first keeper of the botanical garden at Oxford, which was given and endowed by the earl of Danby. He wrote a Latin catalogue of the plants contained in the garden, &c. and died February 1679, aged 81. Dr. Plot speaks much in his commendation, and Dr. Z. Grey mentions, in Hudibras, p. 125, a curious anecdote of him. His son Jacob was also keeper of the gardens after him.

Boccace, John, was born at Certaldo in Tuscany, 1313, and intended by his father for a mercantile profession; but after spending six years with a merchant at Florence and Paris, and turning his thoughts to the canon law, he abandoned the pursuits which interest or authority dictated, and devoted himself totally to literature. He studied under his friend and patron Petrarch; and by his suggestions he retired from the tumults and factions of Florence, and visited Naples, where he was received with kindness by king Robert, of whose natural daughter he became enamoured; and in his travels in Sicily he met from queen Joan the flattering reception which his writings and merit deserved. He passed the remainder of his life in his native village, where his constitution was weakened by his great application, and where he died, of a sickness in the stomach, 1375. His works are some in Latin and some in Italian. He possessed uncommon learning, and he may honorably be reckoned as one of those whose great exertions contributed most to the revival of learning in Europe. His best known composition is "Decameron," a romance occasionally licentious, but abounding with wit, satire, and elegance of diction. His life of Dante—his genealogy of the gods—his history of Rome—his thesis, &c. are much admired. Though his poetry does not possess the sweetness of Petrarch's lines, his prose is unequalled for its graceful simplicity and varied elegance.

Boccaci, or Boccacino, Camillo, a painter of history and portraits, born at Cremona, where he died 1546, aged 35.

Boccage, Marie Anne le Page, a French lady of Rouen, who, at the age of 16, married Peter Joseph du Boccage, and acquired great celebrity by her writings. She was the friend of the wits of the age, of Voltaire, of Montesquieu, Henault, and others. She obtained a prize from the Rouen academy in 1746, and nearly gained another from the French academy, on the eulogium of Lewis XV. against her successful rival Marmontel. Her Paradis terrestre, borrowed from Milton, and her translation of the death of Abel, were much admired. Her poems appeared in three vols. 8vo. She died 1802, aged 92.

Boccalini, Trajan, a wit, born at Rome, and highly honored by the Italian literati for his political discourses and his elegant criticisms. Under the patronage of cardinals Borghese and Cajetan, he published his Ragguagli di Parnasso, his secretaria di Apollo, and his Pietra di Paragone; but as in this last piece he had attacked the tyranny of the Spanish court, he dreaded its vengeance, and fled to Venice. Here he was attacked in his bed by four ruffians, who killed him, by beating him with bags full of sand. Several reports were spread about his death; but it was generally imagined that it proceeded from the resentment of the Spanish court. The register of St. Mary's in Venice records, that he died of a cholic and fever, 16th November, 1613, aged 57. His works have been translated into several languages.

Boccamazza, Angelus, bishop of Catania in Sicily, wrote "brevis chronica," containing an account of remarkable events in Sicily, from 1027 to 1283. He died 1296.

Bocchus, a king of Mauritania, who made his peace with the Romans by meanly betraying into their hands his son-in-law, Jugurtha, B. C. 100.

Bocciardi, Clemente, a painter of Genoa, who died 1658, aged 38. He is called by painters Clementone.

Boccold, John, a famous fanatic, called John of Leyden, where he was a taylor. In company with John Matthias, a baker of Haerlem, and at the head of an enthusiastic mob of anabaptists, he seized Munster, where, after the death of his bold associate, he assumed the kingly office, to which he united that of prophet. In this dangerous elevation, he began to reform the laws, and new-model the government. He maintained and enforced a plurality of wives, and himself kept fourteen, one of whom he slew with his own hands, because she questioned his divine authority. When Munster was at last taken, this licentious leader, who had scarce reached his 28th year, was put to a cruel and lingering death, and his adherents either punished or dispersed.

Bocconi, Sylvio, was born at Palermo, 24th April, 1633, and became eminent for his knowledge of natural history, in pursuit of which he visited Italy, Malta, Poland, Germany, France, and England. He was of the order of the Cistercians, and died in one of their convents, near Palermo, 22d December, 1704. His valuable publications, in number twelve, are chiefly on subjects of natural history, botany, mineralogy, &c. The best known is musea di plante rare, Venice, 1697—besides icones et descriptiones rariorum plantarum Sicil. Melit. Galliæ, Italiæ, 1674, Lyons and Oxford, &c.

Boccoris, a king of Egypt, said by Tacitus and Trogus to have driven the Jews from his dominions, to cure himself of the leprosy, according to an oracle.

Bochart, Samuel, a protestant, born at Rouen, 1599. After studying at Paris, Sedan, and Saumur, he visited England and Holland, and enriched his mind with all the treasures of Arabic and of Oriental languages. As minister of Caen, he acquired the public esteem in his theological disputa-

tions with father Veron; and his publications added so much to the reputation of his learning, that the queen of Sweden invited him to her court, and received him with all the respect due to merit and virtue. He died suddenly, when delivering an oration in the academy of Caen, May 6, 1667, from which circumstance this elegant epitaph was written by M. Brieux:

Scilicet hæc cuique est data sors æquissima, talis
Ut sit mors, qualis vita peracta fuit.
Musarum in gremio, teneris qui vixit ab annis,
Musarum in gremio debuit iste mori.

Besides his geographia sacra, a most learned and valuable book, he wrote a treatise on the terestrial paradise—sermons—a history of the animals and of the plants and precious stones mentioned in scripture, &c. His works appeared, three vols. fol. Leyden, 1712.

Bochel, Laurent, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, who died in 1629, in a good old age. His works, which are esteemed among the learned in France, are on subjects of law and history.

Bochius, John, a native of Brussels, called the Virgil of the Low Countries, from the superior power of his muse. He travelled through Italy, Poland, Livonia, and Russia, and became secretary to the duke of Parma at Antwerp. He died 13th January, 1609, aged 54. Besides elegies, epigrams, &c. printed at Cologne, 1655, he wrote orations, observations on the psalms, &c.

Bockhorst, John Van, a pupil of Jordaens, born about 1610, and eminent as a portrait and historical painter.

Bocquillot, Lazarus Andrew, was born of obscure parents, and died in his native town of Avalon, 22d September, 1728, aged 80. He was advocate at Dijon, and afterwards became an ecclesiastic, eminent for his learning and piety. He wrote letters and dissertations—a tract on the liturgy—sermons—the life of chevalier Bayard, &c.

Bodin, John, a native of Angers, who studied law at Toulouse, where he acquired reputation by his lectures. He came to Paris; but not succeeding at the bar, he devoted himself totally to writing books. His wit, as well as his merit, recommended him to public notice. Henry III. visited and admired him; and in the company of the duke of Alencon he visited England, where he was flattered to see his book on "the republic" approved and read in the university of Cambridge. After the death of Alencon, he settled at Laon, where he married, and rose to consequence as a lawyer and public speaker. He died of the plague at Laon 1596. His compositions were numerous and respectable. Besides his republic, he wrote a commentary on Appian—discourses on coins—law tables—methods of history—demonology, &c.

Bodley, Sir Thomas, celebrated as the founder of the Bodleian library at Oxford, was born at Exeter, 2d March, 1544, and at the age of 12 he removed with his father to Geneva, to avoid the persecutions which awaited the protestants during Mary's bloody reign. In the university of Geneva he had the advantage of attending the learned lectures of Chevalerius, Beroaldus, Calvin, and Beza; and on his return to England, on Elizabeth's accession, he entered at Magdalen college, Oxford; and in 1564 he became fellow of Merton college. Here he distinguished himself as lecturer of natural philosophy, and as proctor of the university; and after travelling four years in France, Germany, and Italy, he was introduced at court, and soon was employed by the queen as an able and faithful negotiator in several embassies to the different courts of Europe. The ingratitude of the great, however, and the cabals and intrigues of courtiers, soon disgusted a mind naturally strong and independent; and in 1597, as he says himself, he abandoned all public business, and retired to ease and privacy. Not ignorant how much mankind are benefited by the propagation of learning, he undertook to enrich his favorite Oxford with the most magnificent collection of books; a task, says Cambden, suited to the dignity of a crowned head. He wrote, February 23, 1597, to Dr. Ravis, the dean of Christ-church, and his offers were accepted with rapture by the university; and after the rarest and most valuable books had been procured, with great trouble and much expense, in every part of Europe, a building, fit to receive so magnificent a collection, was begun, the first stone of which was laid down, with great pomp and solemnity, 9th July, 1610. Bodley did not live to see the completion of this great work; but his fortune, by his will, was applied to the use of the foundation; and his example was followed by the great and opulent, who by liberal donations contributed to the support of the noble institution. The library is under the care of a keeper, to whom a salary of 40*l.* is allowed; the under-librarian has 10*l.* and the whole is under the inspection of eight visitors, who annually, on the 8th of November, assemble, to examine the state of the books, and of this venerable building, which for its appearance and the value of the collection which it contains, may be ranked among the noblest foundations in the world. Bodley died 28th January, 1612, and was buried with becoming solemnity in Merton college choir, where an elegant monument, with appropriate figures, is erected to his memory. His statue was placed in the library by the duke of Dorset, chancellor of the university.

Boece, or Boethius, Hector, a native of Dundee. *Vid.* Boethius.

Bœcler, John Henry, a native of Franconia, honored for his learning by several princes, and particularly by Lewis XIV. and by Christina of Sweden, who appointed him her historiographer, with a liberal stipend. He was professor of history at Stras-

burg, and died 1686, aged 75. His works were, "commentaries on Pliny and on Grotius," whom he praises with great adulation—"Notitia Sancti Rom. Imp."—"Timur or Tamerlane"—"Historia schola principum," &c.

BŒHMEN, Jacob, a famous Teutonic philosopher and fanatic, born near Gorlitz in Germany, 1575. His original occupation was that of a shoemaker, and his industry enabled him to maintain a wife and family in comfortable circumstances. As he possessed naturally a strong bias to superstition and to religious habits, he studied books of divinity, and was a constant attendant on the worship of his church, till at last he found himself suddenly inspired, and continued, as he says himself, "seven whole days in the most excessive joy, wrapt in the holy sabbath." This fanatical emotion was, in the course of some years, twice repeated; and in 1612 the new proselyte abandoned his trade, and began to write. His first treatise, called "Aurora, or rising sun," was censured by the magistrates of Gorlitz, and suppressed; but innovations in religion, as well as government, have always advocates. Bœhmen resumed his pen, and for the last five years of his life he published more than 20 books on theological subjects, on visions, &c. On November 18, 1624, it is said that he pretended to hear music, and he declared to his son, that in three hours he should expire. At the expected time he took a tender farewell of his family, and, desiring his son to turn him, he expired, with a deep sigh, exclaiming, "Now I go into paradise!" This fanatic, whose private life was not disgraced by cruel or immoral acts, has had many admirers in several parts of Europe. Quirinus Kahlman was a convert to his opinions, and the quakers in England have adopted several of his tenets, according to Dr. H. More. His life has been written, by Frankenberg. His works have been published, in 3 vols. 4to.

BOEL, Peter, a Flemish painter, pupil to Corn. de Waal. He studied at Rome, and died 1680, aged 55. His animals, still life, &c. were much admired.

BOERHAAVE, Herman, a celebrated physician, born December 31st 1668, at Voorhoot, two miles from Leyden. He was early intended for the ministry by his father, but an accident turned his thoughts to different pursuits. In his 12th year he suffered the most excruciating pains from an ulcer in his left thigh, which baffled all the powers of his surgeon, and he drew the happiest omen of his future greatness, by curing it himself with a fomentation of salt and wine. Though he left his father in his 16th year and was the eldest of nine children in circumstances not the most opulent, he prosecuted his studies, and in the universities of Leyden he recommended himself to universal approbation, by his great application and the vast powers of his mind. He travelled with surprising rapidity over the fields of rhetoric, metaphysics and ethics; he acquired the most perfect knowledge of the classics, and became thoroughly acquainted with mathematics, algebra, and the different branches of natural philosophy. He still however directed his chief attention to divinity, but as the scanty revenues of his patrimony were now nearly exhausted, he found a friend in John Vandenburg, burgomaster of Leyden, who advised him to unite the study of physic, to that of theology. The grateful Boerhaave complied, he had already received with a golden medal the applause of the university by an academic oration to prove that Cicero understood the doctrines of Epicurus, and now he increased his reputation as the follower of Vesalius, Fallopius, and Bertholinus. In his medical and anatomical studies he soon discovered the shallowness of the authors of the middle ages, but he found a treasure of knowledge in his favorite Hippocrates and the immortal Sydenham. After extending his researches to botany and chemistry, he went to the university of Harderwick, where he took his degree of M. D. 1693, and soon after he abandoned all thoughts of entering into the ministry not from choice but rather from the dread of the prejudices which had been raised against him, on the supposition that he favored the tenets of Spinoza. Now totally devoted to the study and practice of physic, he became celebrated not only in the university but through Europe. As professor of physic and botany, he saw his lectures crowded with students eminent for talents and learning, by whom he was respected and beloved, not more for the vast erudition of his mind, than the noble qualities of his heart. In 1714 he was raised to the high office of rector of the university, and in 1728, he was admitted honorary member of the academy of sciences at Paris, and two years after of the royal society of London. His constitution now began to decay. In 1722 he was afflicted for six months with poignant arthritic pains, and fearing a relapse, he resigned in 1729 the honors of professor, which he had held for near 30 years to the advancement of science and the benefit of mankind. His private labors however continued, but he found himself affected in 1727 with a difficulty of breathing, and from unusual pulsations, and intermissions of the artery in the right side of the neck, he grew apprehensive that he had some polypous concretions between the heart and the lungs. He wrote an account of his situation September 8th 1738, to his friend Dr. Mortimer, but the flattering hopes of his recovery vanished, and he expired on the 23d in his 70th year. Boerhaave amassed a large fortune by his profession, but though he has been styled penurious, the benevolence of his heart, and the manner in which he conferred favors on the indigent and unfortunate, proved that he knew and felt the calls of humanity. Like those that are eminent either in rank or in virtue, he was not without his detractors, but his name must stand recorded in the annals of science as a great, and a good man. His valuable works are in Latin, and all on

medical, botanical, and chemical subjects. He left an only daughter. His fellow citizens have erected to his honor in St. Peter's church at Leyden a monument on which are inscribed these few but expressive words "Salutifero Boerhaavi genio sacrum." His life was published by Dr. Burton.

Boethie, Etienne de la, of Sarlat in Perigord, died at Germignan, near Bourdeaux 1563, aged 32. He was eminent as a scholar, and translated several of Plutarch's and Xenophon's works, besides "Voluntary slavery," published after his death by Montagne his friend, to whom he left his library.

Boethius, Anitius Manlius Torquatus Severinus, a celebrated philosopher, made consul at Rome, A. D. 510. He defended his principles against the Arians, and during his confinement by order of Theodoric, king of Italy, he wrote his well known book de consolatione philosophiæ, often published, and translated into English by Alfred. He was put to death, but by what means is unknown, about 524.

Boethius, Boece, or Boeis, Hector, was born at Dundee about 1470, and after studying in his native town, and at Aberdeen, he went to Paris, from whence he was recalled to become principal of the college of Aberdeen lately founded by bishop Elphinston. His labors in the cause and promotion of learning were indefatigable, and his college florished. He wrote the lives of the bishops of Aberdeen in compliment to his patron Elphinston, whose memoirs fill the third part of the work. He afterwards engaged in an history of Scotland in which he displayed great research and industry, but too much credulity. He has been censured for his fondness for legendary tales, but Erasmus, who knew him, speaks of him as "a man of an extraordinary happy genius, and of great eloquence." The history was afterwards continued from the death of James I. where he concluded, to the reign of James III. by Ferrerius a Piedmontese.

Boffrand, Germain, a native of Nantes, celebrated as an architect. He acquired such reputation that several princes employed him in the erection of palaces and public edifices, and France has still to boast of several monuments of his genius in her magnificent edifices, in canals, sluices, and bridges. He has written a general statement of the principles of his art, with an account of all the works which he erected. He was amiable and respected in his private character. He died at Paris 1755, aged 88.

Bogan, Zachary, a learned English divine, born at Little Hempstone, Devonshire, and educated at St. Alban's hall, and Corpus Christi, Oxford. He wrote comparatio Homeri cum scriptoribus sacris quoad Normam loquendi, 8vo.—a view of the threats and punishments mentioned in scripture, 8vo.—additions to Rous's archæologiæ atticæ—meditations on the mirth of a Christian life, 8vo.—an help to prayer, published after his death, 12mo. He died 1659, and was buried in Corpus Christi Chapel.

Bogoris, first Christian king of the Bulgarians, who declared war by his ambassador against Theodora of the eastern empire 841. The empress treated him with firmness and dignity, and a reconciliation was effected by means of his sister who was prisoner, and was sent back without ransom. He embraced Christianity 865.

Bohadin, a learned Arabian, known as the favorite of Saladin, and the historian of that prince's life. He gives an interesting account of the crusades, and of the literature of the 12th century. His works have been edited by Scultens, fol. Leyden 1755. He is said highly to resemble Plutarch.

Bohemond, prince of Antioch, accompanied his father Robert Guiscard duke of Apulia in his invasion of the eastern empire 1081. He defeated Alexius the emperor in two battles, and succeeded his father as duke of Tarentum. He afterwards embarked for the crusades, and took Antioch, of which he called himself the duke, but soon after he was made prisoner and when set at liberty returned to Europe, and prepared a large army. He married the daughter of Philip king of France, and died in Apulia 1111. He was succeeded at Antioch by six princes successively of his own name.

Bohn, John, a native of Leipsic, eminent as a physician, a professor, and chemist. He died 1719, aged 79. He wrote on physiology and acids. His work de officio medici duplici, clinico & forensi, 1704, 4to. is very valuable.

Boiardo, Marteo-Maria, a governor of Reggio, known as the author of Orlando Inamorato. This unfinished poem is in imitation of the Iliad, and founded on the loves of Rolland and Angelica, with the siege of Paris, to represent that of Troy. It was in continuation of it that Ariosto wrote his Orlando Furioso, and the one is nearly an introduction to the other. Boiardo possessed great poetical powers, his imagination was strong and lively, and his conceptions bold and animated. He wrote besides sonnets and other lighter poetry, and also translated Herodotus, Apuleius, &c. He died at Reggio, February 20th, 1494. The best edition of his works is Venice, 4to. 1544.

Boileau, Giles, eldest brother of Despreaux, translated Epictetus, and wrote two disputations against Menage and Castor, &c. and died 1669, aged 38.

Boileau, James, brother of the preceding, was doctor of the Sorbonne, dean of the faculty of divinity, and canon of the holy chapel, and author of several curious ecclesiastical works. He was born 16th March 1635, and died 1st August 1716.

Boileau, John James, an ecclesiastic of St. Honoré at Paris, much esteemed by cardinal de Noialles. He was a man of great sense and learning, and wrote letters on morality and religion, 2 vols. 12mo.—the lives of the dutchess of Liancourt, and madam Combe. He died 10th March 1735, aged 86.

Boileau Despreaux, Nicholas, a celebrated poet, born at Paris, 1st November,

1636. He early lost his mother, and the care of his infancy was intrusted to a female servant, who treated him with harshness. His father, who left him an orphan before he was 17, had not formed the most promising expectations of the powers of his mind; but the dullness of youth disappeared as he approached to maturity. He applied himself to the law; he was admitted advocate in 1656, but he did not possess the patience and application requisite for the bar, and exchanging his pursuits for the study of divinity, he at last discovered that a degree at the Sorbonne was not calculated to promote the bent of his genius, or gain him reputation. In the field of literature he now acquired eminence and fame. The publication of his first Satires, 1666, distinguished him above his poetical predecessors, and he became the favorite of France and of Europe. His art of poetry added still to his reputation; it is a monument of his genius and judgment, and far surpasses the ars poetica of Horace, in that happy arrangement of his ideas, the harmony of his numbers, and the purity of his language. His Lutrin was written in 1674 at the request of Lamoignon, and the insignificant quarrels of the treasurer and ecclesiastics of a chapel are magnified by the art and power of the poet into matters of importance, and every line conveys with the most delicate pleasantry, animated description, refined ideas, and the most interesting scenes. Lewis XIV. was not insensible of the merits of a man who reflected so much honor on the French name; Boileau became a favorite at court, a pension was settled on him, and the monarch in the regular approbation from the press to the works of the author, declared he wished his subjects to partake the same intellectual gratification which he himself had so repeatedly enjoyed. The monarch engaged the poet to write, with Racine, an history of his reign, but the work though begun was never completed. As a prose writer Boileau possessed superior merit, as is fully evinced by his elegant translation of Longinus. After enjoying the favors of his sovereign, and all the honors which the French academy and the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres could bestow, Boileau retired from public life, dissatisfied with the insincerity of the world and the profligacy of manners which he had satirized with spirit and truth, and he spent his time in literary privacy, in the society of a few select and valuable friends. He died an example of great resignation and piety, March 2d, 1711, in his 75th year. Besides the works mentioned above, he wrote odes, sonnets, 56 epigrams, critical reflections, some Latin pieces, &c. As a poet Boileau has deservedly obtained the applauses of every man of genius and taste. Not only his countrymen boast of the superior effusions of his muse, but foreigners feel and admire the graces, the strength, and harmony of his verse, and that delicacy of satire and energy of style by which he has raised himself to immortality. Des Maizeaux has written his life. The best edition of his works is that of 1747, 5 vols. 8vo.

Boileau, Charles, abbé of Boileau, was eminent as a preacher at the court of Lewis XIV. He died 1700. He published some sermons, &c.

Boindin, Nicholas, was born at Paris in 1676, and at the age of 20 he entered into a regiment of musqueteers, a laborious employment, which the debility of his constitution soon obliged him to relinquish for literary pursuits. He became a member of the academy of inscriptions, but his atheistical opinions created him enemies, and though he escaped punishment and persecution, he was not free from the censures and abhorrence of his countrymen. He died in consequence of a fistula, 30th November, 1751, and the honors and ceremonies of public burial were refused to his remains. His works were published after his death by M. Parfait, two vols. 12mo. 1753, consisting of the comedies of trois garcons, le bal d'auteuil, le port de mer, le petit maitre de robe, and other pieces. Boindin in his private character was humane, generous, and sincere. Prefixed to his works is his life by himself, more full of conceit and flattery than prudence or sense should have dictated.

Bois, Jean du, was born at Paris, and from an ecclesiastic distinguished himself so much in the military service of Henry III. that the monarch always called him the emperor of monks. After the death of his patron, he resumed his clerical character, and became eminent as a preacher, but his boldness in accusing the Jesuits of the murder of Henry IV. drew upon him the resentment of the order, and on his visiting Rome, he was thrown into the castle of St. Angelo, where he died 1626, after a confinement of 14 years. He published some ecclesiastic tracts in Latin, besides a character of Henry IV. and of cardinal Olivier his benefactor.

Bois, Gerard du, a native of Orleans, known, as the author of a Latin history of the church of Paris, two vols. folio. He was librarian to the house of Honoré, and also revised the third volume of the ecclesiastical annals of France, of le Comte. He was a correct writer, and died 15th July, 1696, aged 67.

Bois, Philippe du, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who edited Tibullus, Catullus, and Propertius, in two vols. 8vo.—and also Maldonat's works, and gave a catalogue of the library of Rheims of which he had the care. He died 1707.

Bois, Philippe Goibaud, a native of Poictiers, known as a dancing master, as the tutor of the duke of Guise, and as the learned translator of some of Cicero's and St. Augustin's works. He died at Paris 1694, aged 68.

Bois d'Annemets, Daniel du, of Normandy, was killed in a duel at Venice, 1627. He wrote some curious memoirs of a favorite of the duke of Orleans.

Bois, Guillaume du, was born in Lower Limousin, and by the pliability of his temper,

and the versatility of his talents he became preceptor to the duke de Chartres, a cardinal, archbishop of Cambrai, ambassador to the English court, and at last prime minister of France. Addicted to debauchery, the devoted slave of ambition and intrigue, he spared no pains to obtain his purposes; and a penetrating judgment and sanctified dissimulation enabled him to convert the sincerity of the prudent and the errors of the vicious to the completion of his views. His constitution was exhausted by his licentiousness, and he died 1723, aged 67. His mausoleum is erected in the church of St. Honoré at Paris.

Bois de la Pierre, Louise Marie du, a lady of Normandy, who possessed some poetical merit, and wrote memoirs for the history of Normandy, &c.—She died 14th September, 1730, aged 67.

Boismorard, abbe Chiron de, was born at Quimper, with a strong and fertile imagination, and a fund of genuine wit. He did not however possess much sincerity, as, under a fictitious name, he attacked the Jesuits, of whose order he was a member, and afterwards refuted for a considerable sum the calumnies of their unknown aggressor. Some of his memoirs are highly commended, those of the count Philip Augustus are ascribed to him though they bear the name of Madam de Lassan. He died at Paris 1746, aged 60.

Boisrobert, Francis le Metel de, a native of Caen, known for his wit, his satirical powers, and his facetiousness. He was peculiarly great in the liveliness of his conversation, which was aided by a strong retentive memory, enriched with all the treasures of Boccace and Beroaldus, and he recommended himself by his jokes to cardinal de Richelieu, of whom he became the favorite and the buffoon. He died 1662, aged 70. He wrote some poems, letters, tragedies, comedies, &c. of no considerable merit.

Boissard, John James, known as an antiquary, was born at Besancon, 1528. In pursuit of his favorite study he visited Italy, and the islands of the Adriatic, and examined with a most judicious eye the monuments of ancient Peloponnesus; but these valuable remarks were unfortunately destroyed in the ravages to which Franche Comté was exposed from the people of Lorraine. Boissard saved from the general wreck of his labors only the materials from which he published his account of Rome, in four vols. folio. He wrote, besides epigrams, elegies, theatrum vitæ humanæ, in 4to. Frankfort 1599, &c. but his chief merit is as an antiquarian. His treatise de divinatione & magicis præstigiis appeared after his death. He died at Metz 1602.

Boissat, Pierre de, a native of Vienne in Dauphiné, was known for his eccentricity. At different periods of his life he became a monk, a soldier, and a hermit, and supported his character with courage and dissimulation. He wrote some pieces in verse and prose, besides a translation of an Italian romance, l'histoire negropontique, &c. and died 1662, aged 68.

Boissiere, Joseph de la Fontaine de la, an ecclesiastic of Dieppe, author of some sermons of considerable merit, in six vols. 12mo. He died at Paris 1732.

Boissieu, Denis de Salvaing de, a lawyer in the service of Lewis XIII. He died 1683, aged 83. He wrote some tracts little esteemed.

Boissieu, Bartholomew Camille de, an eminent physician, born at Lyons 6th August, 1734. His abilities procured him both fame and respectability. He died at the close of the year 1770. He published two treatises which possessed merit, and left another in MS. on the method of purifying the air of hospitals and prisons.

Boissy, Louis de, was born at Vic in Auvergne, and became at Paris a most popular author, by the sallies of his muse and the genuine delicacy of his wit. But while the favorite of the public, applauded in the theatres and in the coffee-houses, he sunk under the most melancholy dejection through want, and took the fatal resolution of starving himself to death rather than subsist by soliciting relief from the hands either of friendship or of charity. His wife acceded to his measures, and their only child was also made to share this dreadful fate. They were, however, fortunately discovered by a friend, by whom, in the last gasp of expiring nature, and by the tenderest attention, they were restored to life. This extraordinary circumstance excited the pity of the Parisians. Madame de Pompadour no sooner heard of it, than she sent them 100 louis d'ors, and Boissy soon after was made comptroller of the Mercure de France, with a pension for his wife and son if they survived him. His plays are nine vols. 8vo. the most celebrated of which is le babillard. He died in April 1758.

Boivin, Francis de, baron de Villers, accompanied marechal de Brisac into Piedmont, and wrote an account of the wars of the country, which, though not elegant, is authentic, and was continued by Malinger. He died in a good old age, 1618.

Boivin, John, was born at Montreuil l'Argile, and became Greek professor at Paris, and librarian to the king. He was amiable in private life, and died October 29th, 1726, aged 64. He wrote an apology for Homer, and the shield of Achilles, and translated the Œdipus of Sophocles, the birds of Aristophanes, the batrachomyomachia of Homer, and edited the mathematici veteres 1693, in folio, and wrote a life of le Peletier in Latin.

Boivin, Louis, brother of John, was of a character impatient, wavering, and ambitions. Some of his pieces are preserved in poetry, and also in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions. He died 1724, aged 75.

Boizard, John, a man of abilities, employed in the mint at Paris. He wrote a book on his employment, which, however, was not made public, as it contained secrets respecting coinage, &c. He died the latter end of the 17th century.

Bukhari, a learned Arabian, who wrote at Mecca, a book called Techich, in which he has collected 7275 authentic traditions.

selected from 100,000 other traditions, all on the Mahometan religion. He has had several commentators to explain him. He died the year 256 of the hegira, leaving a son called Iman Zadeal Bokhari, equally learned and respected.

Bol, John, a Flemish painter of eminence. He was born at Malines, and died 1593, aged 60.

Bol, Ferdinand, a Dutch painter, the pupil of Rembrandt. He died 1681, aged 70. His pieces are portraits, and also on historical subjects, and possess great merit.

Bolanger, John, a pupil of Guido, whose pieces were on the most striking subjects in sacred and profane history. He died 1660, aged 54.

Boleslaus I. first king of Poland, succeeded in 969 his father duke Micislaus. Otho III. gave him the title of king, and made Poland an independent kingdom in 1001. Boleslaus conquered the Moravians, and was a wise and politic prince. He died 1025.

Boleslaus II. called the bold and the cruel, succeeded, on the death of his father Casimir I. 1059. He restored Bela to the throne of Hungary, and invaded Russia, but his absence with his army in the field gave such offence to the Polish females, that they bestowed their favors on their slaves. This lascivious conduct irritated the absent soldiers, who returned to avenge the insults offered to their beds. The contest between the husbands and the slaves was long and bloody, but the monarch took advantage of their dissensions to inflame the survivors. Boleslaus was afterwards excommunicated for a quarrel with his clergy, and he was in consequence shunned as an infected person by his subjects, and died in Hungary about 1080.——There was another king of Poland of that name, against whom some of his subjects revolted in 1126.

Boleyn, Anne, daughter of sir Thomas Boleyn, is known in English history, as the wife of Henry VIII. and as the occasion of the reformation. She went to France in the seventh year of her age, and was one of the attendants of the English princess, wife to Lewis XII. and afterwards to Claudia the queen of Francis I. and then of the dutchess of Alencon. About 1525 she returned to England, and when maid of honor to queen Catherine, she drew upon herself the attention and the affection of Henry VIII. and by her address in the management of the violence of his passion, she prevailed upon him to divorce his wife, to obtain the possession of her person; and as the pope refused to disannul his marriage, England was separated from the spiritual dominion of Rome. Henry was united to his favorite 14th Nov. 1532, by whom he had a daughter, queen Elizabeth, but his passion was of short duration, and Anne Boleyn so long admired, so long courted by the amorous monarch, was now despised for Jane Seymour, and cruelly beheaded May 19th, 1536. She bore her fate with resignation and spirit; but though branded with ignominy by catholic writers, she must appear innocent in the judgment of impartial men, and her disgraceful accusation of a criminal connection with her own brother and four other persons, must be attributed to the suggestions and malice of that tyrant, who, in every instance, made the law and morality subservient to his lust.

Boleyn, George, brother to queen Anne Boleyn, studied at Oxford, and was admired for his wit and learning at court. The rise of his sister contributed also to his elevation. He was made a peer by the title of lord Rochfort, constable of Dover, warden of the Cinque Ports, and engaged in several embassies. He shared the queen's disgrace, and, upon a false accusation of incestuous commerce with her, was beheaded on Towerhill 17th May, 1536. He wrote some poems, songs, odes, &c. which possessed merit.

Bolingbroke. *Vid.* St. John.

Bollandus, John, a Jesuit of Tillemont in Flanders, possessed of judgment, erudition, and sagacity. He was appointed to collect the materials for the lives of the saints of the Romish church, five vols. of which he published in folio, but died before the completion in 1665. This work, called Acta Sanctorum, was continued by Henschenius and Papebrock, but not finished. There are upwards of 47 vols. replete with matter some times interesting, and often tedious.

Bologne, Jean de, a native of Douai, pupil to Michael Angelo. He adorned Florence with a beautiful group, representing the rape of a Sabine. He died at Florence 1600.

Bolognese, Franciseo, the assumed name of Francis Grimaldi, the pupil of Anibal Caracci. He was born at Bologna, and died 1680, aged 74. His lanscapes were particulary admired. His son Alexander was also an artist of eminence.

Bolsec, Jerome, a Carmelite of Paris, who forsook his order, and fled to Italy, and afterwards to Geneva, where he practised as a physician. He wished, however, to distinguish himself as a divine, and embracing the doctrines of Pelagius, he inveighed with bitterness against Calvin, who endeavored to reclaim him, till the violence of his invectives, and the boldness of his oratory roused the indignation of the magistrates to banish him from the country. On his return to France, he had recourse to physic for his subsistence; but his restless temper, rendered him suspected both to protestants and papists, and he changed the place of his abode, to avoid persecution. His insincerity appeared every where manifest, and his morality was of the most loose nature, since he did not hesitate to prostitute his wife to the cations of Autun, to regain the favors of the catholics. He died about 1584. His lives of Calvin and Beza are a collection of falsehood and abuse.

Bolswerd, Sheldt, a native of Flanders, eminent as an engraver. His plates, from the pieces of Rubens, Vandyke, Jordano, &c. possessed merit. His relations Adam and Boetius were inferior to him in merit.

Bolton, Robert, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Wadham college, Oxford. He resided for some time at Fulham and Kensington, and became acquainted with Mr. Whiston, Pope, and Mrs. Butler, a lady whose respected memory he embalmed in the public papers of the time by the effusions of a warm heart and the language of friendship. He became chaplain to sir Joseph Jekyl, master of the rolls, and after his death to lord Hardwick, by whose friendship and patronage he became dean of Carlisle in 1735. Three years after he obtained St. Mary's vicarage, Reading, where he distinguished himself as an excellent preacher and a good parish priest. He printed some few of his sermons, and late in life he attacked the vices and foibles of the times in small tracts, which displayed good sense, great piety, and deep erudition. He died in London, 26th November, 1763, aged 65, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Reading. He married Mrs. Holmes, a widow, with whom he lived 25 years, but left no issue. It is said that he objected to the Athanasian creed, and that therefore he could not early persuade himself to subscribe to the articles of the church of England.

Bolton, or Boulton, Edmund, an eminent antiquary, author of an historical book called Nero Cæsar, dedicated to the duke of Buckingham, in 1624, and valuable for the medals with which it is adorned, and for the curious observations which it contains. He says that the battle of Boadicea with the Romans was fought on Salisbury plain, and that Stonehenge was erected as her monument. He published, besides elements of armories 1610, 4to.—hypercritica or a rule of judgments for writing or reading our histories.

Bolton, Robert, a puritan of great learning and vast powers of oratory. When James I. visited Oxford, 1605, he was appointed as one of the professors publicly to dispute before him, and the reputation which he had acquired was well supported by his numerous publications, the best known of which is his book on happiness. He died with Christian resignation, December 17th, 1631, aged 60.

Bolzani, Urbano Valeriano, a monk of the order of Minorites, born at Belluno. He visited Greece, Egypt, Palestine, &c. and twice ascended to the top of Ætna, to survey its astonishing crater. He was the first person who wrote a grammar of the Greek language, in Latin. He died at Venice, where he taught Greek, 1524, aged 84.

Bombelli, Sebastian, a painter of Bologna, who died 1685, aged 50. His historical pieces and portraits were held in high esteem.

Bomberg, Daniel, a famous printer, born at Antwerp. He settled at Venice, and obtained a name from the number and correctness of the books which issued from his press, especially his Hebrew bible in four vols. fol. 1549, and his Talmud, 11 vols. fol. He died 1549.

Bon de St. Hilaire, Francois Xavier, president of the chamber of accounts of Montpellier, was respectable as a scholar and as a magistrate. He wrote a treatise on silk worms, and on the Maroons of India, 12mo. and died 1761.

Bona, John, an ecclesiastic, was born at Mondovi in Piedmont, 10th October, 1609, and distinguished himself by his learning and his love of solitude. Pope Alexander VII. who knew his merit and his virtues before he was raised to the chair, promoted him to places of honor and consequence to induce him to settle at Rome, and so well known and esteemed was his character that it was wished he might be elected to fill the papal chair on the death of Clement IX. who had made him a cardinal. Bona was author of several tracts on devotion. He died universally respected, 1674.

Bonac, John Louis d'Usson marquis de, a French nobleman, whose abilities were employed by Lewis XIV. in embassies to the courts of Sweden, Poland, Spain, and Constantinople. He possessed all the dexterity, firmness, and dignity requisite for his situation, and to these he added many private virtues and great erudition. He died at Paris, 1738, aged 66.

Bonacina, Martin, an ecclesiastic of Milan, in the service of Urban VIII. He is author of some theological tracts. He died 1631.

Bonamy, Peter Nicholas, a native of Louvres, member of the academy of inscriptions, and historiographer of Paris, and known for his learned dissertations, and the most amiable virtues of a private character. He conducted the journal de Verdun, a periodical work of great reputation, and died at Paris, 1770, aged 76.

Bonanni, James, a noble of Syracuse, author of a valuable book called Syracusa illustrata, in 4to. He died 1636.

Bonanni, Philip, a learned Jesuit, known for several works on antiquities and history, the best of which are his recreatio in observat. animal. testaccorum, with near 500 figures, 1694, in 4to.—his collection of the medals of the popes, two vols. fol. 1699—his catalogue of the orders religious and military and equestrian, with plates, four vols. 4to.—observationes circa viventia in non viventibus, 4to. 1691—musæum colleg. Rom. Kircherianum, 1709, fol. He died at Rome, 1725, aged 87.

Bonardi, Jean Baptiste, a learned doctor of the Sorbonne. He was born at Aix, and died at Paris 1756. He left some manuscripts, the most valuable and curious of which is a dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous writers.

Bonarelli, Guy Ubaldo, a nobleman, born at Urbino 25th December, 1563. He is known as a politician in the service of the duke of Ferrara, but more as the author of his "fills de Sciro," a pastoral, which displays his art and ingenuity, though he makes his shepherds courtiers, and his shepherdesses prudes. The chief character Celia is con-

sured for entertaining a violent passion for two lovers at once. The best edition is that of Glasgow, 1763, 8vo. He died Jan. 8, 1608, aged 45.

Bonarota, or Buonaroti, surnamed Michael Angelo. *Vid.* Angelo.

Bonaventure, John Fidauza, a cardinal and saint of the Romish church born in Etruria 1221. He was of the order of St. Francis, but so disinterested in his conduct that he refused the archbishopric of York, offered him by Clement IV. When the cardinals disagreed in the election of the pope, he was universally called upon to decide, and he fixed his choice on Theobald, afterwards Gregory X. He died 1274, highly respected and admired. He was canonized 1482. His works on subjects of divinity and morals, are in eight vols. fol. 1588. He has been called the seraphic doctor for treating of mystical subjects.

Bonaventure, of Padua, a cardinal, who was of the Augustine order, and studied at Paris. He warmly supported the rights of the church against Francis de Carrario, of Padua, who had the meanness to have him shot by an assassin with an arrow as he crossed the bridge of St. Angelo at Rome, 1386, in his 54th year. He wrote commentaries on the epistles of St. John and St. James, besides sermons, &c. He was intimate with Petrarch, whose funeral oration he delivered 1369.

Bonbelles, Henri Francis Comte de, a French officer of rank, author of two treatises on military tactics, &c. He died 1760, aged 80.

Boncerf, a French writer, who applied himself to the draining of marshes, and wrote a treatise on the hardships of feudal rights. This work proved so offensive to the parliament that they ordered it to be burnt. This increased his popularity, and at the revolution he was promoted, and employed to dismiss that parliament which had voted his disgrace. His services were too great to escape the notice of the revolutionary tribunal, but by the majority of one voice his life was spared. He however soon after died of a broken heart.

Bond, John, an eminent commentator educated at Winchester school and New college. He was elected master of Taunton school, in his native county of Somerset, which, after distinguishing himself as a successful preceptor, he resigned for the practise of physic. He died at Taunton, 3d August, 1612, aged 62. He wrote valuable notes on Horace, Persius, &c.

Bonefacio, Venetiano, an Italian painter, the disciple and successful imitator of Palma. He died 1630, aged 62.

Bonet, Theophilus, a native of Geneva, who, after studying at most of the great universities of Europe, began to practise physic. He was very successful, but after 40 years' experience he was afflicted with deafness and retired to literary ease. He published in his old age several medical treatises, valuable for the facts and observations which they contained. He died of a dropsy 29th March, 1689, aged 69.

Bonfadius, James, an Italian writer, born near the lake di Garda. He was engaged as the secretary of cardinal Bari, and afterwards of Glinucci, at Rome, but at last he abandoned a court where merit met no reward, and after wandering in different places of Italy, he settled at Genoa, and by reading lectures on the politics and rhetoric of Aristotle he gained popularity, and with the title of historiographer, a handsome pension. In his historical employment he created himself enemies by speaking with unpardonable freedom of several families distinguished in the annals of Genoa, and in revenge for the severity of his remarks some unnatural propensities towards a favorite youth which he had gratified, were revealed to the public eye. The facts were proved, and Bonfadius was sentenced to death, which he suffered in 1560. His writings were speeches, Latin and Italian poems, &c. Before his execution, with the superstitious notions of a visionary, he wrote to his friend Grimaldi, that he would visit him if it were possible in no terrific shape, and report the state of the other world.

Bonfinius, Anthony, an historian, born at Ascoli in Italy, in the 15th century. He was invited into Hungary by Matthias Corvin the king of the country, and he was received by the monarch and by his courtiers with kindness, and allowed a liberal pension. He undertook, at the desire of his patron, an history of Hungary, and carried it to the year 1495, in 45 books, which were deposited in the royal library at Buda, and not published before 1568, by Sanbucus. Bonfinius died as is supposed in Hungary about 1502.

Bonfrerius, James, a learned Jesuit, born in Dinan in Liege. He wrote Latin commentaries on the pentateuch and other treatises on scripture names, highly esteemed for method and perspicuity, and died at Tournay, 9th March, 1643, aged 70.

Bongars, James, a native of Orleans, who studied at Strasburg, and after profiting by the instructions of the famous Cujacius in civil law, he devoted himself for 30 years to the service of Henry IV. whom he represented with dignity and firmness at several of the German courts. As a statesman and negotiator he was sagacious and well informed, and as a scholar he possessed an extensive fund of erudition. He published, in the midst of his public avocations, besides his elegant letters, a valuable edition of Justin, and the "gesta dei per Francos," in 2 vols. folio, containing the history of the expedition into Palestine. Bayle speaks of him with high commendation, and represents his style as fine, clear, polite, and full of natural charms. Bongars, as it is supposed, was never married, as the lady to whom he was engaged, after a courtship of six years, died on the very day fixed for her nuptials. He died at Paris, 1612, aged 58.

Bonichon, Francis, an ecclesiastic of Angers, author of a curious book called Pompa Episcopalis, &c. He died 1662.

Boniface, the apostle of Germany, was born in England, and commissioned by Gregory II. to convert the barbarians of the north to Christianity. He was very successful in his mission, and loaded with honors by the pope. He was killed by some of the pagans of Frizland, whom he attempted to convert, 754, aged 74. His writings are obscure and inelegant. His letters were printed 1616.

Boniface I. St. succeeded Zosimus as pope of Rome 418, supported by the power of Honorius against his rival Eulalius. He died September 422.

Boniface II. succeeded Felix IV. in 530, and died two years after. His father was a Goth. He attempted to influence the cardinals in the choice of his successor, and to elect Vigil, but another council annulled the proceedings. He died 8th November, 532.

Boniface III. was made pope 606, after Sabinian, and died the same year 12th November. He established, by means of the emperor Phocas, the superiority of the Roman pontiff over the patriarch of Constantinople.

Boniface IV. was son of a physician of Valeria, and succeeded the preceding. He dedicated to the virgin and martyrs the pantheon built by Agrippa, and it is still venerated at Rome as a noble and magnificent edifice. He died 614.

Boniface V. of Naples, succeeded Deodatus, 617. He warmly supported the sanctity of asylums, and died 625.

Boniface VI. filled only for 15 days the papal chair after Formosus, 896. He was raised and deposed by a faction.

Boniface VII. surnamed Francon, raised himself to the popedom, after the murder of Benedict VI. and John XIV. in 984, and died four months after. As he was a monster of cruelty his remains were treated with the highest indignity and trampled upon by the incensed populace.

Boniface VIII. Benedict Cajetan, was born at Anagni, and employed in ecclesiastical affairs at Lyons and Paris. Martin II. made him cardinal, and after the abdication of Celestinus, which he procured by terrifying him at midnight, and threatening him with eternal damnation, if he did not immediately resign, he filled the papal chair in 1294. His ambition was unbounded, he hurled the thunder of the Vatican against the kings of Denmark and France, and annulled the election of Albert, to be king of the Romans. The family of the Colonnas were particularly marked as objects of his vengeance, and neither submission nor entreaty could procure a lasting reconciliation. Such insolence did not however long triumph, though the pope in his will had declared that God had placed him as lord over kings and kingdoms. Philip king of France despised ecclesiastical threats, he ordered him to be seized by his general Nogaret at Anagni, that he might bring him to the council of Lyons, but the crafty prelate escaped from his guards to Rome, where, overpowered with the indignities offered to his person, he died one month after, 12th October 1303.

Boniface IX. a native of Naples, raised to the papal chair 1386, after Urban VI. He is accused of avarice and usury. He died in 1404.

Boniface, Hyacinthe, a lawyer of Aix, known as the compiler of the decrees of the parliament of Provence, published at Lyons eight vols. folio, 1708. He died 1695, aged 83.

Boniface, count of the Roman empire, ably defended Africa, but at last revolted against the empire, at the suggestion of Aetius, who secretly planned his ruin. He afterwards was reconciled to his master, but fell in a dreadful battle with his rival Aetius, 432.

Bonifacio, Balthazar, a Venetian, professor of law at Padua, and afterwards bishop of Casio d'Istria. He was author of several learned tracts on history, such as Historia Trevigniana, 4to.—Historia Ludicia, 4to. 1656, besides some Latin poems, &c. He was instrumental in the institution of the academies of Padua and Trevisa, and died 1659, aged 75.

Bonjour, Guillaume, an Augustine monk, born at Toulouse. He assisted Clement XI. in discovering the errors of the Gregorian calendar, and died in China, where he had been sent as a missionary 1714, aged 44. He was well versed in oriental literature and wrote some dissertations, &c. on scripture, and the coptic monuments of the Vatican.

Bonne, a shepherdess of the Vateline, who became the mistress and afterwards the wife of Peter Brunoro, a famous warrior of Parma. She displayed uncommon marks of courage in the field of battle, and with her husband she supported the fame and power of Venice against the attacks of the duke of Milan. She went with Brunoro to defend Negropont against the Turks, where she signalized herself greatly, and on the death of her husband there, she abandoned the place, and died in the Morea on her return to Venice, 1466, leaving two sons to inherit her honors and reputation.

Bonnecorse, a native of Marseilles, French consul in Egypt. He wrote Latin and French verses, but he was ridiculed in Boileau's Lutrin. He died 1706.

Bonnecueil, Joseph Duranti de, an ecclesiastic of Aix, who translated some of the works of St. Chrysostom, Ambrose, &c. He died at Paris 1756, aged 93.

Bonnefons, John, was born at Clermont in Auvergne, and distinguished himself greatly as a successful imitator of the poetry of Catullus, in his Pancharis and Phaleuric verses. He had a son eminent also as a poet. He died 1614, aged 60. His poems are printed with Beza's, Paris, 1755, 12mo.

Bonnefons, Amable, a Jesuit of Riom, who wrote several devotional tracts. He died at Paris 1653.

Bonnell, James, an Englishman, eminent for his virtues and piety. He was born 1653 at Genoa, where his father was a resident merchant, and he came to England when two years old, and was educated at Dublin and Cambridge. He was afterwards tutor in a private family, and wished to enter into the church, but as his father had greatly suffered during the civil wars, he was joined with him in a patent to hold the office of accomptant general of Ireland. He discharged the duties of his office with great integrity and honor, and died at Dublin, 1699, universally respected. His funeral sermon was preached by bishop Wettenhall, and his life was written by archdeacon Hamilton 1703, 12mo. in which some of his meditations are introduced.

Bonner, Edmund, bishop of London, was the son of a man of indigent circumstances, born at Harley in Worcestershire, and charitably educated at the expense of the family of Lechmere. He entered 1512 at Broadgate-hall, now Pembroke college, and by his learning and assiduity he recommended himself to the notice of Wolsey, whose influence procured him several ecclesiastical preferments, and great favor at court. He was made chaplain to the king, and he gained his heart by promoting with all his powers his divorce from Catherine of Arragon. He was sent to Rome to plead the king's cause before Clement VII. but he spoke with such vehemence and indignation against the tyranny of the holy see, that the pope threatened to throw him into a caldron of melted lead, and he escaped from the vengeance of the pontiff only by flight. Bonner's abilities as a negotiator were great, and his manners insinuating, therefore he was ambassador severally to the courts of Denmark, France, and Germany. In 1538 he was nominated to the see of Hereford, by the recommendation of his great friend and patron lord Cromwell, who had now succeeded to Wolsey's honors, and before his consecration he was promoted to London. Now raised to the episcopal dignity, he began to show the real sentiments of his heart. He had formerly opposed the pope's prerogative only to rise in Henry's favor, but after his death he convinced the public that he was firmly devoted to the catholic faith, and therefore he withstood the measures that were adopted by Edward VI. to spread the reformation, and for his obstinacy he was deprived of his bishopric, and committed to the Marshalsea. This persecution endeared him the more in the eyes of Mary, and of her popish ministers; she no sooner ascended the throne than Bonner was restored to his honors, and made president of the convocation in the stead of Cranmer now disgraced. In his new office he displayed all the native ferocity of his character. He not only dismissed and excommunicated several of the clergy, but he committed some hundreds to the flames for not renouncing the doctrines of the reformation, and on every accusation showed himself the worthy minister of a bloody reign. On the death of Mary he paid his respects to the new queen, but Elizabeth turned away from a man stained with the blood of suffering innocence, and the bigoted ecclesiastic soon after, when summoned before the council, refused to take the oaths of allegiance, and was again deprived of his bishopric, and imprisoned. He died about the 10th year of his confinement 5th September 1569, and as he was excommunicated, his body was privately buried at midnight in St. George's church-yard, Southwark, that a public ceremony might not draw more strongly the indignation of the populace against his remains. In his person Bonner was fat and corpulent, his character was ferocious and vindictive, his knowledge of divinity was not extensive, but he was well versed in politics and canon law. He wrote some tracts now deservedly forgotten.

Bonnet, Charles, a native of Geneva, disturbed from his pursuits in the law by reading la Pluche's spectacle de la nature, and Reaumur's memoirs of insects. Devoted to the studies of natural history and of metaphysics, he made some valuable discoveries in entomology at the age of 20, and when 27, he claimed the public attention by his treatise on phychology and his analytical essay on the mental powers, and his system of physics. He died at Geneva 20th May 1793, aged 73, universally respected as a good Christian and as a benevolent man. He published besides considerations on organized bodies—contemplations of nature—and palingenesia, or thoughts on the past and future state of animals and beings, two vols. 8vo. —inquiries on the use of leaves in plants, &c.

Bonneval, Claudius Alexander count de, of Limousin, was allied by blood to the royal family of France. He quitted the French service, where he began to distinguish himself, and followed the fortunes of prince Eugene. His interest, however, at the court of Vienna was ruined by the intrigues of his enemy de Prié, and therefore he offered his services to Russia, and afterwards to Turkey, where he was honorably received, made bashaw of three tails, and appointed to a government, and the command of 30,000 men, at the stipend of forty-five thousand livres a year. As the vassal of the Turkish emperor he quelled a dangerous insurrection in Arabia Petræ, and defeated a large Austrian army on the banks of the Danube. His successes however hastened his disgrace. Though the favorite of the sultan he was disgraced and banished to the island of Chio, from which he was afterwards recalled and restored to places of honor and emolument. He wrote the memoirs of his own life, published London 1755, and died in Turkey 1747, aged 75.

Bonneval, Rene de, an inferior writer and poet of Mans, who died 1760.

Bonnier d'Alco, N. a Frenchman, known in the national assembly and in the convention for his strong republican principles. He was engaged as minister in the

conferences with the English ambassador at Lisle, and afterwards at Radstadt; on returning from which he was assassinated by some men in the dress of Austrian hussars, 28th April 1799.

Bonosus, bishop of Naissus in Dacia, was accused of heresy, and condemned at Capua, by a council of prelates who abhorred his doctrines, that the Virgin Mary should have other children besides Christ. Bonosus died 410; but his doctrines were propagated, and prevailed for more than two centuries after.

Bontekoe, Cornielle, a Dutchman, physician to the elector of Brandenburg, and author of a treatise on tea, and another on the climacterical year. He died young. His works were printed, Amsterdam, 1689, 4to.

Bontempi, George Andrew Angelini, minister of the chapel of the elector of Saxony, was a native of Perugia, and known as a good musician, and as the author of nova quatuor vocibus componendi methodus, 1660, and an Italian history of music, printed Perugia, 1695, in folio.

Bontems, Madam, a woman deservedly respected for the delicacy of her wit, the goodness of her understanding, her polished manners. and her benevolent heart. She gave an elegant translation of Thomson's Seasons, 1759. She died at Paris 18th April 1768, aged 50.

Bontius, James, a Dutch physician at Batavia, author of some treatises on the diseases, the botany, and natural history of India, printed Leyden, 1642, and Amsterdam 1658.

Bontius, Gerard, a native of Ryswick, medical professor at Leyden, where he died 15th September 1599, aged 63. He invented some famous pills, called pillulæ tartaræ, the composition of which was long kept secret, but is now known.

Bonvincino, Alexander, an Italian painter, the disciple of Titian. His works are in high esteem. He died 1564, aged 50.

Bonwicke, Ambrose, a nonjuring clergyman, born April 29, 1652, and educated at Merchant Taylor's school and St. John's college, Oxford. He was elected master of Merchant Taylor's school in 1686, and expelled in 1691, for not taking the oaths of allegiance. He afterwards kept a school at Headley in Surrey, and had at the same time Fenton for his usher, and Bowyer the printer for his pupil. He had twelve children by his wife Elizabeth Stubbs.

Boodt, Anselm Von, a physician of the emperor Rodolph, known by a Latin tract on jewels, he died 1660.

Booker, John, a haberdasher, who afterwards became a writing-master at Hadley in Middlesex, and an astrologer, well versed in the discovery of thieves, and in the solution of love inquiries. He is celebrated by Lilly, who was well acquainted with his art; and he was severely attacked by George Wharton. He wrote the "bloody Irish almanac," about the war of Ireland; and died April 1667.

Boone, Daniel, a Dutch painter, whose pieces are valuable, as expressive, in the most natural forms, of low scenes, &c. He died in England 1698.

Boonen, Arnold, a native of Dordt, known as a most eminent portrait painter. He was the disciple of Schalken; and died 1729.

Boot, Arnold, a Dutch physician, author of animadversiones ad textum hebraicum, in which he ably defended the Hebrew text of scripture against Morin and Cappel. He wrote also some medical treatises; and died at Paris 1653.

Booth, Barton, celebrated as an actor, was born in Lancashire 1681. He was educated by Dr. Busby at Westminster; and his theatrical powers were first roused to action at the representation of a Latin play by the pupils of the school. The superior abilities which he displayed, and the applauses which he received, induced him to oppose the wishes of his father, and therefore, instead of going to college to prepare himself for the church, he eloped, in 1698, from the school, and engaged himself in Ashbury's strolling company in Ireland. After spending three seasons in Dublin, he came back to London, where his reputation soon recommended him to the notice of Betterton, and his incomparable acting of the character of Maximus in Valentinian, and of Artabas in the Ambitious Stepmother, drew upon him the decided approbation of the public. By the influence of lord Bolingbroke, he was, in 1713, named as manager of the theatre with Cibber, Wilks, and Dogget; but his constitution was naturally weak, and he sunk under great exertions. He fell a victim to a complication of disorders, and expired 10th May, 1733. He maintained the high character which he had at first acquired on the stage; and though he failed in comedy, his powers in tragedy evinced superior judgment, and wherever the more turbulent passions of the heart, the significant expressions of voice and countenance, were required, he left all competitors far behind him. His most capital performance was Othello, in the opinion of Cibber, who attributed the unrivalled excellence of his Cato to the novelty of the character, and the political temper and feelings of the times. Aaron Hill has also delineated his character with the freedom of a critic and the accuracy of an acquaintance.

Booth, Henry, earl of Warrington, distinguished as a statesman, was member of several parliaments for Chester under Charles II. He strenuously opposed the papists, and zealously promoted the exclusion of the duke of York; and to this resistance to the views of the court he probably owed the confinement which he endured three times under the tyrannical reign of James II. He was tried for treason, but he was acquitted, in spite of the efforts of Jeffries and the court; and in his retirement he favored the cause of freedom and of William of Orange. At the revolution he was ad-

vanced to high offices; but as he wished to check the royal prerogative, William dismissed him from his employments, not without complimenting his great services with a pension of 200*l.* and the earldom of Warrington. He died 2d January, 1694, aged 41. He wrote some political tracts, besides speeches, &c.

Booth, George, earl of Warrington, son of the preceding, published, in 1739, an anonymous tract on "the institution of marriage," recommending divorces where the tempers disagree. He died 1758.

Borbonius, Nicholas, a Latin poet, the favorite of the court of Francis I. He wrote some poems, which he called Nugæ, in which he severely attacks the character of sir Thomas More, with whom he had been in habits of intimacy. He was also connected with Erasmus, Scaliger, Palingenius, and other learned men of the 16th century. His poems appeared 1540.

Borda, John Charles, an eminent French mathematician, born at Dax 4th May 1733. He served at first as engineer and lieutenant in the navy, and in 1771 was sent with Verdun and Pingré to America to make observations on the situation of various islands, and in 1774 he continued the same researches. During the American war he served with credit under d'Estaing, as rear admiral; but his services to science were of the greatest importance. He introduced more uniformity in the building of the French ships of war, and by his experiments contributed much to the improvement of all vessels. He published, besides his discoveries in America, &c. in 2 vols. 4to. 1778, the description and the use of the circle of reflection, in which he recommended the specular circles of Tobias Mayer, 1787, and other treatises, inserted in the memoirs of the academy of sciences. The small rod for the mensuration of angles, so useful in astronomy, was of his invention, and he also introduced a new method to observe the length of the pendulum, and the new system of weights and measures adopted by the constituent assembly. He died at Paris of a dropsy in the chest, 1799.

Borde, Andrew, a native of Pevensey in Sussex, born 1500, and educated at Oxford. He studied physic, though entered in the order of the Carthusians; and after travelling over the greatest part of Europe and Africa, he settled at Winchester, and took his degrees at Montpellier, in his character he was whimsical and eccentric in the extreme. He was not devoid of wit and learning; but though commended for his skill as a physician, it is probable that he never acquired opulence or distinction by his profession, as he died in the fleet, April 1549. He has been accused by Bale of poisoning himself, because he kept a brothel for the Carthusian monks. He wrote the breviary of health,—some medical tracts,—a jest book, &c.

Borde, John Benjamin, a French writer, born at Paris 5th September 1734. He was at first the valet of Lewis XV. and on the monarch's death, was appointed farmer-general. Naturally fond of literature, he cultivated it in the midst of business, and wrote some learned works. His essays on ancient and modern music, 4 vols. 4to. 1780—memoires historiques de Coucy, 2 vols. 8vo.—pieces interessantes for the history of Lewis XIII. and Lewis XIV. 12mo.—letters on Switzerland, 2 vols. 8vo.—abregé cronique, 8vo.—history of the South sea, 3 vols. 8vo—Swinburne's travels translated—besides a valuable collection of airs, in 4 vols. 8vo. &c. are very interesting proofs of his taste and assiduity as a lover of music, and as an author. During the revolution, he retired to Rouen, in hopes of passing the rest of his life in repose, but the satellites of Robespierre discovered him, and he was guillotined 22d July 1794, aged 60.

Bourdelon, Lawrence, a native of Bourges, who died at Paris 1730, aged 77. though an ecclesiastic, he wrote for the theatre, but with little success; and his pieces are now deservedly forgotten. His history of the extravagances of Mr. Ouffle has appeared in English, 8vo. which ridicules the reading of books on witchcraft, magic, &c.

Bordenave, Toussaint, professor of surgery at Paris, is known for his elements of physiology, in 2 vols. 12mo. He was born 10th April 1728, and died March 12, 1782.

Bordes, Charles, a poet and philosopher of Lyons, who died 1781. His works were published at Lyons, 4 vols. 8vo. 1783, and among their contents are admired an ode on war,—Blanche de Bourbon a fine tragedy,—elegant epistles, &c.

Bordeu, Theophilus de, was born February 22, 1722, at Ieste in the valley of Ossan in Bearn, and early distinguished himself at the university of Montpellier, where, at the age of 20, he held a thesis de sensu generice considerato, in so learned a manner as to astonish his auditors. He gained great reputation at Paris, and though he had enemies as a physician, he gained the esteem and the approbation of the learned, the judicious, and the great. His constitution was early impaired by a flying gout, and a deep melancholy, and he expired under an attack of apoplexy 24th November 1776. He published nine different treatises on anatomical and medical subjects, much admired for the information and judicious remarks which they convey.

Bordingius, Andrew, a celebrated Danish poet, whose works, highly esteemed in Denmark, were printed 1738, at Copenhagen.

Bordone, Paris, a painter of Venice, who was disciple of Titian, and the favorite of Francis I. He particularly excelled in the delicacy of his strokes and the purity of his outlines, and gained great reputation by the portraits which he took of the beauties of the French court. He retired to Venice from France, and died, universally admired, in 1587, aged 75.

Bore, Catharine Von, a nun of the convent of Nimptschen, near Wittemberg, who,

with eight others, quitted the veil on the first dissemination of Luther's principles. The many qualities of her mind, the beauty of her person, and the heroic features of her conduct, recommended her to the notice of the great reformer, who loved her, and, though far more advanced in life, married her, in her 26th year. Luther reaped in her fidelity both happiness and instruction; and though the tongue of malevolence propagated reports to the discredit of her virtue, it must appear incontrovertible, that the affections of her husband were bestowed on none but a woman of delicacy and virtue. After a hospitable and exemplary life, she died 1552, aged 53, leaving three sons, Paul, Martin, and John.

Borel, Peter, a native of Castres, physician to the French king, and author of several curious and valuable publications on medicine and antiquities. He died 1689, aged 69.

Borelli, John Alphonsus, was born at Naples, 28th Jan. 1608, and distinguished himself as a philosopher and mathematician at Florence and Pisa, under the patronage of the house of Medicis. As he was concerned in the revolt of Messina, he fled to Rome for safety, where the kindness of Christina, queen of Sweden, alleviated his distress, and supported his fortunes. He there taught mathematics, and died of a pleurisy, 31st Dec. 1679, aged 72. He wrote 18 different treatises in Italian and Latin, highly esteemed for the erudition and scientific knowledge which they contain. That "de motu animalium," in two parts, is particularly quoted by authors as a book of superior merit.

Borgarutius, Prosper, an Italian physician of the 16th century, who acquired celebrity as an anatomist at Padua and Paris. He published some works in his profession, much esteemed.

Borghese, Paul Guidotto, a poet and painter, born at Lucca, who, though acquainted with 14 different trades, died poor and neglected 1626, aged 60. He attempted to rival Tasso, by a despicable poem called "Jerusalem ruined."

Borghini, Vincent, a Benedictine monk, born at Florence. He wrote, besides an edition of the decameron, of Boccace, "Discorsi," on the origin, antiquities, &c. of Florence, a most valuable work. He had the magnanimity to refuse the archbishopric of Pisa, and died 1680, aged 65.

Borghini, Raphael, a Florentine writer of comedies, and of a tract on sculpture, much esteemed, printed 8vo. 1584.

Borgia, Cæsar, a natural son of pope Alexander VI. He no sooner heard of his father's exaltation to the papal chair, than he left Pisa, where he was fixed for his education; but the ambitious prospects which he had formed in his aspiring mind, were a little obscured by the coldness with which Alexander received him. He complained to his mother Vanozza, who for a while quietted his impatience, but he was dissatisfied to see the dukedom of Candia conferred upon his elder brother Francis, whilst the primacy of Valenza was reserved for himself. Afterwards, by the influence of his mother, whose greatest favorite he was, a preference to three other sons and a daughter called Lucretia, the dignity of cardinal was conferred upon him, and he became the friend and confident of his father's counsels. The elevation of Francis, however, to secular power continued to excite his jealousy, so that at once to gratify malice and revenge, he caused his unhappy brother to be murdered by assassins, and thrown into the Tiber, where his mangled carcass was a few days after found. The pope bitterly lamented his fate, but all his inquiries after the murderer were silenced by Vanozza, who, justly suspected as an accomplice, terrified the astonished father, by declaring that if he did not desist, the same dagger was ready to stab him to the heart. Cæsar succeeded to his brother's honors and fortune, and now he resigned the dignity of cardinal, that he might with greater latitude gratify his avarice, ambition, and cruelty. Bands of assassins were kept around him, who sacrificed to his pleasure both friends and foes; but his murderous schemes proved nearly fatal. United with his father in the attempt to poison nine newly created cardinals, that they might seize their possessions, the wine was by mistake brought to them, so that Cæsar escaped with difficulty by the power of antidote and strength of constitution, the pope died of it. His crimes were now too public to be unnoticed. Though lately raised to the dukedom of Valentinois by Lewis XII. he was stripped of all his dignities, and sent a prisoner to Spain, but he escaped to the court of his brother-in-law, John, king of Navarre, and after trying in vain to restore his fallen fortunes, he engaged in the civil war, by which his brother's kingdom was distracted, and was killed by the stroke of a spear under the walls of Viana, 12th March, 1507. This extraordinary character, so infamous in principle, has been proposed by Machiavel as a pattern to princes who would act the part of wise and politic tyrants.

Borgiani, Orazio, a native of Rome, eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He died 1681, aged 51.

Boris, Gudenou, an intriguing officer, regent of Muscovy under Foedor. He assassinated Demetrius the brother of Foedor and afterwards Foedor himself, and thus obtained the sovereign power. His success was however of short duration, Griska an impostor arose who pretended to be Demetrius who had escaped from the dagger of his murderers, and as his cause was espoused by many adherents, and the vaivode of Sandomir, he was enabled to attack Boris, who died of a broken heart 1605. The infant son of Boris was proclaimed by the Boyards in opposition to the new usurper, but the fortunes of the false Demetrius prevailed, and the son of Boris and his mother were murdered 10th June, 1605.

Borlace, Edmund, M. D. son of sir John Borlace, lord justice of Ireland, was educated in Dublin, and afterwards studied at Leyden and Oxford, in which places he took his degrees. He died at Chester, in 1682, where he had practised with great reputation. He wrote several books chiefly on the history and antiquities of Ireland, &c. 1680, in folio.

Borlase, William, L. L. D. was born at Pendeen in Cornwall, second of February, 1696, and educated at Penzance and Plymouth, from whence he removed to Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was made rector of his native parish, St. Just in Pendeen, by lord King in 1732, and from that circumstance, his genius was now directed with all the judgment of a man of science, to investigate the curiosities, the mineral and metallic fossils which surrounded him. He published the antiquities of Cornwall in fol.—observations on the Scilly islands, 4to. —and the natural history of Cornwall, folio, works universally and deservedly admired, besides communications to the philosophical transactions. He enriched likewise the Ashmolean museum at Oxford, with several curious remains of antiquity, for which he was publicly thanked by the university in 1758, and he beautified the grotto of Twickenham for his poetical friend Pope. He died 31st August, 1772, aged 77, leaving two sons out of six, whom he had by a lady to whom he was married in 1724.

Born, Ignatius, a German baron, born at Carlsburg. He resided at Prague, where he devoted himself to mineralogy and natural history. Besides some valuable treatises on these subjects, he wrote a satire on the monks, in which he classed them, after the system of Linnæus. He died 1791, aged 49.

Bornier, Philip de, a lawyer of Montpellier, author of two learned works on the laws of the kingdom. He died 1711, aged 77.

Borrel, John, an ecclesiastic, well versed in geometry. He died at Cenar, 1572, aged 80, author of a 4to. volume on geometry, now little read.

Borri, Joseph Francis, a native of Milan, who distinguished himself by his extravagant pretensions as a chemist, a heretic, and a quack. After playing for some time the prophet at Rome, he returned to Milan, where he attached to himself great multitudes, from whose credulity he exacted an oath of secrecy, while the riches of individuals were permitted to flow into his hands, with the expectation that the kingdom of God, like a general fold, was going to be established on earth. His schemes were so well concerted that he nearly seized the sovereign power by means of his adherents, till being discovered, he secured himself by flight, whilst the inquisition passed sentence of condemnation on his character, and publicly burnt his effigy and his writings in 1660. From Strasburg, where he had retired, he came to Amsterdam, and there for some time figured as a character of superior dignity and uncommon virtues. He was respected, and courted as an universal physician, till a revolution in his fortune drove him away from the country, loaded with the borrowed jewels of the credulous Hollanders. At Hamburgh he obtained the protection of Christina queen of Sweden, by pretending to find the philosopher's stone, and he gained the same confidence at Copenhagen from the king of Denmark. Though his hypocrisy at last became known to his illustrious patrons, he gained his wishes in the liberality of their rewards, and attempted to retire to Hungary. Being however accidentally seized as a spy, his name was reported to the emperor of Germany in the presence of the popish nuncio, who claimed him as an excommunicated heretic. The emperor consented, provided his life was spared, and Borri was conveyed to Rome, and condemned to perpetual imprisonment, which was however softened by the interference of the duke of Estrées, whom he cured in a dangerous illness. He died at the castle of St. Angelo, in 1695, aged 70. He wrote some books on alchymy, &c. now little read.

Borrichius, Olaus, a native of Denmark, educated at the university of Copenhagen, of which he became a learned professor in poetry, chemistry, and botany. After practising with great reputation as a physician, and refusing the rectorship of the famous school of Heslow, he began to travel, and like a man of erudition and sound sense, he visited Holland, England, France, Italy, and Germany, and after an absense of six years returned to his native country in 1666. His genius procured him the friendship of the literati of Europe, and the rectitude of his principles the patronage of his sovereign. He was dreadfully afflicted with the stone, and after being unsuccessfully cut for it, he died in October 1690, aged 64. He published several tracts in Latin, on subjects of chemistry, philosophy, and antiquities. The best known of which are de Poetis Græcis & Latinis—antiquæ Romæ imago—de usu plantarum indigenarum, 1688—de somno somniferis, &c.—Borrichius de vita sua, in two vols.

Borromeo, Charles, a saint of the Romish church, was born 2d October, 1538, at the chateau d'Autone, and early patronised by his maternal uncle, pope Pius IV. who made him a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, though only 22 years of age. These high dignities and others which were lavished upon him were due to his merit and his virtues. Barromeo was an example of meekness and piety, he reformed the abuses of his clergy, gave largely relief to the necessitous, and provided institutions for the reclaiming of profligate and debauched women. This zeal in the cause of humanity however enraged the Humiliés, an order which he attempted to reform; and one of the brethren, Farina, fired a gun at the worthy prelate while in prayer with his domestics. The shot was not fatal, and the assassin was deservedly punished. During a dreadful pestilence the attentions of Borromeo to the distressed of every description

were unusually exemplary, yet ingratitude and persecution generally await the good and benevolent. He was accused by the governor of Milan, before Charles V. of attempting innovations in the ecclesiastical institutions of the city, but his innocence was too plain to need defence. This great and good man died 3d Nov. 1594, aged 47, and his name was canonized by Paul V. in 1710. He wrote several works on doctrinal and moral subjects, in 5 vols. folio. His letters, in 31 vols. are preserved in MS. at Milan.

Borromeo, Frederick, was cousin to the preceding, and like him a cardinal and archbishop of Milan, and also the copy of his excellent character. He founded the Ambrosian library, and died 1632. He wrote some theological tracts.

Borromini, Francis, an architect of Bissone, who acquired much reputation at Rome, though in his rivalship with le Bernin, he deviated from that simplicity and those received rules which taste and judgment have always pronounced the basis of the beautiful. He died in consequence of a wound which he had given himself in a fit of madness, 1667.

Borzoni, Luciano, a native of Genoa, eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He died at Milan 1645, aged 55. His three sons, John Baptist, Carlo, and Francis Marie, were equally great. The two first died young, and the last showed superior genius in the representations of sea pieces, storms, &c. He died at Genoa 1679.

Bos, John Baptist du, a native of Beauvais, member of the French academy, and usefully employed under Torcy in negotiations with Germany, Holland, England, and Italy. He received a pension for his services, and died at Paris, 23d March, 1742, aged 72. He wrote critical reflections on poetry and painting, an elegant work, in 3 vols. 12mo. —history of the league of Cambray—history of the French monarchy, &c.

Bos, Lambert, a native of Workum, Greek professor at Franeker, where he died 6th January, 1717, aged 47. He devoted himself wholly to literature, and published the septuagint, 2 vols. 4to.—the antiquities of Greece—and other learned works.

Bos, Charles Francis du, an ecclesiastic of Lucon, who died there 3d October, 1724 He was a man of great piety and extensive erudition. He published some works on theological subjects, besides the life of Barillon bishop of Lucon.

Bos, Jerome, a Flemish painter, whose devils, spectres, and incantations, though well represented, had a most ghastly and disagreeable appearence. He died 1500.

Bos, Lewis Jansen, a Flemish painter. Not only his leaves and flowers were beautiful, but the dew was represented upon them so much like nature as to deserve universal approbation. He died 1507.

Bosc, James du, a native of Normandy intimate with d'Ablancourt, and author of l'honnete femme & la femme heroique.

Bosc, Pierre du, son of an advocate of Rouen, was born at Bayeux 21st February, 1623. He was made protestant minister at Caen at the age of 23, and maintained with spirit and success the doctrines he had embraced. When Lewis XIV. published some severe proclamations against the protestants, Bosc obtained a royal audience, and disarmed the rigor of the catholics; but on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he retired to Holland, where he became minister of the church of Rotterdam, till his death, second January, 1692. His sermons, in four vols. 8vo. are masterly proofs of his genius and oratorical eloquence. Two other vols. in 8vo. consisting of several detached pieces were also printed after his death.

Boscager, John, a native of Beziers, the pupil and successor of his uncle la Foret as a law professor. He was author of the institute of the Roman and French law, 4to. and of a posthumous work de justitiâ & jure, 12mo. He died 1684, aged 83.

Boscan, John of Barcelona, by his residence at Venice, introduced the Italian rhyme into the poetry of his country, and distinguished himself by the elegance of his diction and the majesty of his lines. He wrote Medina, 4to. published 1544, and Salamanca, 8vo. 1547, two poems, besides some admired sonnets, and died 1543.

Boscawen, Edward, a celebrated admiral, second son of Hugh lord Falmouth. He was born in Cornwall, and early devoted to the sea service. In 1740 he was appointed to the command of the Shoreham, and distinguished himself at Porto Bello, and also at Carthagena, where at the head of a few seamen he took a battery though annoyed by the most tremendous fire. In 1744 he obtained the Dreadnought of 60 guns, and took the Media commanded by Hocquart, who again fell into his hands at the battle off Cape Finisterre, under Anson three years after. He was sent, in 1747, as commander of an expedition to the East Indies, with the rank of rear admiral of the blue, and though he was unsuccessful in his blockade of Pondicherry, on account of the monsoons, he had the good fortune to take Madras. On his return, during the peace which followed, he was made one of the lords of the admiralty, and in 1755 he was sent to intercept a French squadron in North America, and had the singular fortune of again taking prisoner for the third time Hocquart in one of the two ships which surrendered to his arms. In 1758, he was joined with lord Amherst, and succeeded in the capture of Cape Breton, and Louisburg. In 1759 he went to the Mediteranean, and upon the sailing of the French fleet through the straits he immediately left Gibraltar to pursue with all speed the admiral de Clue, and took three of his ships and burnt two in Lagos bay. These great services were acknowledged by the gratitude of the parliament and the applauses of the nation, the admiral was in 1760 made general of marine, with a liberal salary of 3000*l.* a year, but he did not long survive these honors. He died 10th Jan. 1761. He married

in 1742, the daughter of William Evelyn Glanville, esq. by whom he had three sons and two daughters. He was for some time representative for the borough of Truro.

Bosch, Balthasar Vanden, a painter of Antwerp, whose conversation pieces and portraits are highly admired. He died 1715, aged 40.

Bosch, Jacob, a painter of Amsterdam, whose fruit pieces were held in great esteem. He died 1675, aged 39.

Boschaerts, Thomas Willebos, a Flemish painter of Berg, born in 1513. He was patronised by the prince of Orange, and distinguished himself in allegory and coloring. He died 1667, aged 54.

Boscoli, Andrew, a painter of Florence, born 1553, the disciple of Sarti di Titi. His execution and coloring were much admired.

Boscovich, Joseph Roger, a geometrician and Jesuit, born at Ragusa, 18th May, 1711, and professor of mathematics at Rome, Pavia, and Milan. Upon the suppression of the Jesuits, he came to France, and afterwards retired to Milan, where he died 12th Feb. 1787. As his knowledge of optics, geometry, and metaphysics was very extensive, he was usefully employed by some of the Italian states, in measuring a degree in Lombardy, and he deserved likewise the patronage of the public by his elegant poetry. His works are on mathematical subjects. He travelled over the greatest part of Europe, and greatly improved the theory of achromatic glasses. His poem de solis & lunæ defectibus is much admired.

Bosio, James, a monk of Milan, chiefly known for his authentic though inelegant history of the knights of Malta in three vols. folio, Rome, 1621, 29, and 84.

Bosio, Anthony, nephew of the preceding, is known by his Italian description of the tombs and epitaphs of the early Christians at Rome. The work was translated into Latin by Aringhi, and is valuable, in two vols. fol. 1651.

Boson, count of Arles, was made king of Provence in 879.

Bosquet, Francis, bishop of Montpellier, died 1676, aged 71. He wrote the lives of the popes of Avignon, and the history of the Gallican church.

Bosse, Abraham, a native of Tours distinguished as an engraver and an architect. He published some useful treatises on the art of engraving, 8vo.—on perspective, 8vo. —representations of human figures, from the antiques of Rome, &c. and died about the year 1660.

Bossu, Rene le, was born at Paris, 16th March, 1631, and after studying at Nanterre, he became canon of St. Genevieve. He devoted his time to divinity, and particularly to belles lettres, on which he read lectures in several religious houses. He published a comparison between Aristotle's and des Cartes' philosophy, and a treatise on epic poetry, the best composition ever written on the subject in French, according to Boileau his friend and favorite. He left several MSS. preserved in the abbey of St. John des Chartres, and died March 1680.

Bossuet, James, was born at Dijon, 27th September 1627, and studied in the college of Navarre at Paris. He distinguished himself as a preacher at Paris, and his great erudition recommended him so much, that he was made preceptor to the Dauphin in 1669, to whom he dedicated his discourse on universal history, in 1681. His merits raised him to further offices of honor and trust; he became bishop of Condom, and afterwards of Meaux, and in 1695 he was made superior of the college which had contributed to the education of his early years. His writings gained universal admiration. As a catholic he displayed firmness and moderation, and it is said that his strong appeals to the protestants, in his doctrines of the catholic church, drew away many back from the new tenets to the pale of the Romish church. His history of the protestant churches—his history of France, &c. are well known, but his funeral orations, delivered in honor of the memory of the princes and great men of the time, possess peculiar sublimity. After a life spent honorably in the defence of the religion which he had embraced, he died at Paris, 12th April, 1704, and was buried at Meaux. The learned evinced their respect for this great man's memory, by the encomiums, which were publicly delivered to crowded audiences, as tributes of gratitude, at Meaux, Paris, and Rome. His life has been published by Burigny. His works appeared at Paris together, 12 vols. 4to. 1743.

Bossus, Martin, an ecclesiastic, born at Verona, and employed by Sixtus IV. He died at Padua 1502, aged 75. He wrote several works in Latin on moral subjects.

Boston, Thomas, M. A. a native of Dunse in Scotland, educated at Edinburgh, and minister of Simprin and afterwards of Etterick, where he died of a scorbutic disorder, 20th May, 1732, aged 36. He wrote a well known book, "Human nature in its fourfold state," besides other pieces, &c.

Boswell, James, eldest son of Alexander Boswell, lord Auchinleck, one of the Scotch judges, was born at Edinburgh, 29th October, 1740. He studied civil law in the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh, and though inclined to a military life, he followed at last the advice of his father, and was called to the Scotch bar. As his heart was warm, open, and generous, he cultivated the friendship of men of worth and learning, and among those whose intimacy he courted were lord Somerville, Mr. Temple, and particularly Dr. Johnson, to whom he was introduced, May 16, 1763. A desire of acquiring knowledge by observation, and of studying men and manners, induced him to visit foreign countries, and after crossing Germany and Switzerland, and paying his respects to the poet of Ferney and to the philosopher of Geneva, he left Italy to examine Corsica, and the kindness of Paoli was therefore repaid by deserved encomi-

ums in the history which he published of that island; a volume which has to add to the commendation of Johnson the labors of Dutch, German, Italian, and French translators. He returned to Scotland in 1766, and three years after he was at the famous jubilee at Stratford on Avon, where he supported at a masquerade the favorite character of an armed Corsican chief. As his intimacy with Johnson was founded upon the basis of reciprocal esteem, it is a happy circumstance that he began early to collect and digest the materials for the life of this extraordinary man, and therefore the publication of the work in 1790 was received with that avidity from the public which is the best tribute to the memory of an illustrious character, as well as to the judicious execution of the biographer. Besides Dr. Johnson's life, he published an account of his tour to the Hebrides with the great moralist—two well known letters to the people of Scotland, and essence of the Douglas cause, when it so much engaged the public attention. Boswell had a strong predilection for the literary enjoyments of London, and he not only visited the capital frequently, but at last settled there in 1785, and was called regularly to the English bar. He did not however meet with great success, but though he did not possess the superior powers of eloquence, he was distinguished as a lawyer by strong sense and deep penetration. He was suddenly on his return from Auchinleck seized with a disorder which proved fatal. He died at his house in Portland-street, 19th June, 1795, aged 55. He left two sons and three daughters, by Miss Margaret Montgomery, a lady of amiable manners, to whom he was united in 1769, and who died June 1790. Though the man of wit, the pleasing and lively companion, Boswell was subject to moments of constitutional melancholy, and it was during those depressions of spirit that he wrote his hypochondriac, a periodical publication, in 1782. His character is painted in flattering colors by Johnson, who says, in his tour to the Hebrides, that "Boswell would help his inquiries, and that his gaiety of disposition and civility of manners were sufficient to counterbalance the inconveniences of travel, in countries less hospitable than he had passed."

Botal, Leonard, physician to Henry III. of France, recommended frequent bleeding in fevers, which other medical men severely condemned. His works appeared Leyden 1660, 8vo.

Botero, John, secretary of Borromeo, was preceptor to the duke of Savoy's children. He died 1688. He wrote some political tracts, &c.

Both, John and Andrew, two Flemish painters. They were so fond of each other, that their pictures were generally executed in common. John, who was the disciple of Abraham Bloemart, imitated Claude Lorraine, and his brother copied the manner of Bamboche. John was drowned 1650, in the canal of Venice, and the other died at Utrecht 1656.

Bothlan, a Christian physician of Bagdat, who visited Egypt in 1047, to be acquainted with his rival in medicine, called Ibn Rodhwan. He afterwards went to Constantinople for one year, and died unmarried. He wrote some medical tracts, &c. Some say that he did not embrace Christianity.

Bothwell, James Hepburn earl, is known in Scotch history for his marriage with queen Mary. It is supposed by some historians that he was deeply concerned in the murder of the unfortunate Darnley, Mary's husband, and that he was even supported by the deluded queen; but though suspected, his innocence was inferred from his acquittal upon the trial. If the death of Darnley did not seem to pave the way to his elevation, he made himself sure, by seizing the queen at Edinburgh, and carrying her a prisoner to Dunbar castle, where he prevailed upon her by violence to yield to his wishes and to marry him, after he had divorced his own wife. Though seemingly thus secure in the possession of power, and though created earl of Orkney by the unfortunate queen, he soon found that his conduct had roused the indignation of the kingdom. Mary found not in him that fond husband she expected, and Bothwell became unkind and brutal. A confederacy was formed against him by the barons, the queen was liberated from his power, and the disgraced husband escaped to the Orkneys, and afterwards to Denmark, where he died 1577. In his last moments, it is said, that with an agonizing conscience, he confessed his own guilt and the queen's innocence of the murder of Darnley.

Boticelli, Alexander, a painter of Florence, who died 1515, aged 78. His Venus rising from the sea, and his Venus adorned by the Graces were much admired.

Bott, John de, an architect born in France, of protestant parents. He was in the military service of king William III. and afterwards of the king of Prussia, and of the elector of Saxony, king of Poland. The arsenal of Berlin, the fortifications of Wesel, and several public edifices at Dresden, are monuments of his architectural genius. He died at Dresden, 1745, aged 75.

Bott, Thomas, was born at Derby 1688, of a respectable family in Staffordshire. He was the youngest of six children, and the attention of his mother fully supplied the negligence of his father, who had wasted away his property in gaming. He was brought up among dissenters, and was minister of a congregation; but he afterwards applied himself to the study of physic, which he however abandoned for the church of England. He obtained Winburgh and Edgefield rectories in Norfolk, and died at Norwich 23d September 1754. He wrote some theological tracts besides sermons. His son Edmund of Christ Church in Hants, has published some cases with respect to the poor laws.

Bovadilla or Bobadilla, Don Franciso de, a Spaniard, raised from obscurity to

he governor general of the Indies in 1500. His conduct in his office was haughty and tyrannical, but when he had the presumption to load with irons, and to send as prisoners to Europe, Diego Columbus, and his illustrious brother, to whose zeal the discovery of America was due, Ferdinand and Isabella repented of their choice. The noble sufferers were treated with distinction, Ovando was sent to supersede Bovadilla, who, however, never reached his native home, as the fleet of twenty-one ships on on board of which he was, were shipwrecked, and with an immense quantity of gold sunk to the bottom, 1502.

Bouchard, David, a famous chieftain, in the service of Henry IV. of France. He was governor of Perigord, and was killed by a shot at the siege of Lisle, a small town in his province, 9th July 1598.

Bouchardon, Edmund, a native of Chaumont in Bassigni, who devoted himself to the study of sculpture, and after he had perfected himself at Rome, adorned Paris with various monuments of his genius. He was highly honored by the king and by the academy, and his amiable manners and his exalted and independent spirit deserved the distinction. Count de Caylus wrote his life. He died 1672, aged 64.

Bouchaud, Matthew Anthony, a native of Paris. From advocate of the parliament, he became professor of the law of nature in the university, and distinguished himself by his publications. Besides various articles in the encyclopædia, he wrote a commentary on the laws of the 12 tables with interesting notes, &c.—poetical antiquities—translations of Juliet Mandeville an English novel —the dramas of Apostolo, Zeno, &c. He died 1804, aged 85.

Bouche, Honorius, an ecclesiastic, author of an ill digested though useful description and history of Provence. He died 1671, aged 73.

Boucher d'Argis, Antoine Gaspard, born 1708, was an advocate of Paris, counsellor of the council of Dombes, and author of some respectable publications on law subjects. He wrote all the articles on jurisprudence in the encyclopædia from the second volume.

Boucher, Francis, was painter to Lewis XV. and from his excellence in the light and agreeable, he was called the painter of the graces, and the Anacreon of painting. He died 1770. His infant Jesus sleeping is much admired.

Boucher, John, a seditious doctor of the Sorbonne during the French civil wars. He severely inveighed in his sermons and writings against Henry III. and afterwards against Henry IV. and when Paris submitted to the conqueror he retired into the Netherlands, where he died dean of the chapter of Tournay, 1644, aged 94.

Boucherat, Lewis, a native of Paris, who raised himself by his talents and integrity to be chancellor of France. He died much respected, 1699, aged 83.

Bouchet, John, was born at Poitiers, of which he was procureur. He wrote curious annals of Aquitaine, Poitiers, &c. besides some moral poetry. He died 1550, aged 74.

Bouchet, John, a maitre d'hotel to the king of France, who wrote the genealogies of several noble families. He died 1684.

Bouchet, Guillaume, a judge, consul of Poitiers, author of "Serées," in three vols. a work full of anecdotes, both humorous and indelicate. He died about 1607.

Boucheul, John Joseph, an advocate of Dorat, author of some commentaries on law, &c. He died 1720.

Bouchier, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, is known as the first person who encouraged printing in England. He sent two persons to Haerlem, where the art was then beginning to florish, and they were artful enough to bribe one of the compositors of the press to embark with them, and to bring with him a set of letters. This useful foreigner was settled at Oxford, 1464, and thus that university may claim the honor of printing next to Mentz and Haerlem. Bouchier has been accused of avarice, but it should not be forgotten that the persons he sent to Holland were provided with a thousand marks, 300 of which were his own. He died 1486.

Boucicaut, marechal de France, and viscount Turenne, surnamed John de Meingue, was eminent as a warrior, and went with Nevers against Bajazet, and was taken prisoner at the battle of Nicopolis. He was for some time governor of Genoa for Charles VI. of France, but while he seized Milan, all the French were massacred at Genoa, and he himself was defeated, and escaped with difficulty across the Alps. He afterwards distinguished himself against the Turks and Venetians. He was taken prisoner at the battle of Agincourt, and died in England 1421. He was fond of music, and some of his ballads are still preserved as possessing merit.

Boudewins, Michael, a learned physician of Antwerp, author of a publication called Ventilabrum medico theolog. in 4to. 1666, useful to divines and medical persons. He died in his native town of Antwerp 1681.

Boudier, Rene, a native of Trelly near Coutances, was remarkable for his great mental accomplishments, and the voluptuousness of his manners. He wrote a Roman history, &c. He died November 1733, aged nearly 90.

Boudon, Henry Marie, an ecclesiastic of Evreux, who wrote several books of devotion, &c. He died 1702, aged 78.

Boudot, John, a learned and intelligent bookseller and printer at Paris, author of a valuable latin dictionary in 14 vols. 4to which has been usefully abridged in 8vo. He died 1754, aged 69.

Boverick, an English clock-maker in the 17th century, known for his ingenuity in mechanics.

Boverius, Zacharius, a Capuchin known

as the author of a Latin history of his order in two vols. folio. He died at Genoa 1638, aged 70.

Bovette de Blemur, Jacqueline, embraced early a religious life, and died at Chatillon 1696, aged 78. She wrote some theological works not devoid of merit.

Bovey, Catharine, married, at the age of 15, William Bovey, a gentleman of opulence and respectability in Glocestershire. To the greatest personal charms she united the most benevolent character, and all the mild virtues and benign charities of private life, so that she is deservedly extolled by sir Richard Steele in his dedication of the two vols. of his ladies' library. She was left a widow early, and died at Hanley, in Glocestershire, 1726, aged 57. Her maiden name was Riches.

Bouflers, Louis Francois duc de, was born 10th Jan. 1644. He was blessed with a strong military genius, and early distinguished himself. His defence of Lisle in 1708, for nearly four months against prince Eugene, gained him universal praise. "I am vain," said Eugene, when master of the place, to Bouflers, "to have conquered Lisle; but I had rather enjoy the glory of defending it like you." He was loaded with honors by the court, and made a peer of France. He served under marechal de Villars, and at the battle of Malplaquet, in 1709, he displayed so much vigilance, that neither cannon nor prisoners fell into the hands of the conquerors. In his private character he was generous and disinterested, humane and virtuous, and so superior a general, that William III. detaining him prisoner at Namur for reprisals on the French, who had dishonorably kept back the garrison of Dixmude, declared that he was worth more than 10,000 men. He died at Fontainbleau 22d Aug. 1711, aged 68.

Bouflers, Louis de, a native of Picardy, born 1534, known for his extraordinary strength and agility, in which he equalled the famous Milo of Crotona. He was killed at the siege of Pont-sur yone.

Bougainville, John Peter de, was born at Paris 1st Dec. 1722. His great learning and uncommon application procured him many friends, and a respectable situation in the literary societies of the capital. His ambition, however, was disappointed in his wish to be admitted into the French academy. He urged the precarious state of his health, and the probability of an early vacancy; but Duclos the secretary with great harshness observed, that it was not the business of the academy to administer extreme unction. As his constitution was greatly weakened by intense study, he died at the early age of 41, June 22d 1763. He wrote a parellel between Thomas Kouli Khan and Alexander,—a translation of Polignac's Anti-Lucretius, two vols. 8vo. &c.

Bougainville, M. D. F. a Frenchman, whose discoveries in his navigation round the world, procured as much glory to his nation, as Cook had before acquired for the English name. Neither his virtues nor his services shielded him against the ferocity of a Paris mob, and he was one of the thousands inhumanly sacrificed on the 10th of August 1792.

Bougeant, Guillaume Hyacinth, a Jesuit, born at Quimper, 4th Nov. 1690. He was professor of humanities at Caen, Nevers and Paris, but for a little time fell under disgrace by the publication of his amusement philosophique, in which he supposes that brutes are animated by demons. He was a man of engaging manners, great wit, and pleasing conversation; but the disappointments which he endured shortened his life. He died at Paris, 7th Jan. 1743, aged 53. His publications are respectable, especially his history of the wars, &c. during Richelieu's and Mazarin's administration,—the history of the treaty of Westphalia,—the exposition of the Christian doctrine, &c.

Bougerel, Joseph, an ecclesiastic, author of Gassendi, and of memoires pour l'histoire des hommes illustres, &c. He died at Paris 1753.

Bougouine, Simon, a poet at the court of Lewis XII. author of "l'homme juste," and "l'homme pecheur," &c.

Bouguer, Peter, was born at Croisic 10th Feb 1698. He early distinguished himself by his knowledge of mathematics. He was employed with Godin and de la Condamine to go to Peru, the better to ascertain the figure of the earth, and he acquitted himself with credit and ability; but his quarrel with his associates lessened his fame, and drew upon him the character of a rough, ferocious, and unforgiving man. He died 15th August 1758, aged 60. His publications are respectable, especially la construction du navire, 4to.—la figure de la terre, 4to.—traité de'optique, 4to.—la manœuvre des vaisseux, 4to.

Bohier, John, president of the parliament of Dijon, was eminent as a lawyer and as a scholar. He was member of the French academy, and wrote poetry, translated Petronius and some parts of Virgil and Ovid, besides the Tusculana of Cicero, dissertations, &c. He died much respected at Dijon 1746, aged 73.

Bouhours, Dominique, a Jesuit, born at Paris 1628, and celebrated as a critic. He first gave lectures at Clermont, but violent attacks of the headach prevented his success, and he became preceptor to the sons of the duke of Longueville. He afterwards attended at Dunkirk the popish refugees from England, and became known by his "entretiens d' Ariste & d'Eugene," an elegant and learned work, which was read with avidity, and criticised by the learned in every part of Europe. This performance so pleased Colbert, that he made him tutor to his son, the marquis of Sequelai. His literary fame was not, however, without attacks, and Menage has levelled against him the well directed shafts of criticism. His remarks and doubts on the French language are particularly worth attention. He wrote, besides dialogues on the art of thinking well—the

life of Francis Xavier, the apostle of India—the life of Ignatius—ingenious thoughts of ancients and moderns, &c. Bouhours closed his useful life, which never ceased to be afflicted with the headach, at Clermont 27th May 1702.

Bouillard, Don James, a learned Benedictine, author of an history of St. Germain-des-pres, in fol. He died 1726, aged 57.

Bouillaud, Ismael, was born at London, 28th Sept. 1605. Though born of protestant parents, he embraced the popish faith, and soon became eminent in theology and every branch of science. His connections with the learned were very extensive; but, in the midst of his great reputation, he showed himself modest and diffident. He died 25th November, 1694. He published a discourse on the reformation of some religious orders—an edition of Ducas, in Greek and Latin, 1649, fol.—opus novum ad arithmeticum infinitorum, 1682, fol.

Bouillé, M. le marquis de, a French general of great character, descended from a noble and ancient family. During the American war, he served with credit in the West-Indies, and was appointed commander in chief of the French islands, and for his services was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and of knight of the Holy Ghost. He opposed the rise of the revolution, and particularly the plans of Necker, and, as a friend of the king and monarchy, he repressed, with spirit and effect, the insurrection of the garrison of Metz, of which he was governor, in August 1790; but though applauded by the assembly for his active conduct, he was accused by the jacobins as a shedder of blood; and the odium thus directed against him was farther increased upon the flight of the king to Varennes. Bouillé, who failed in his attempts to liberate his master, boldly defended the measures which he had taken, and was in consequence pronounced an enemy to his country, his property was confiscated, and a price fixed on his head. An exile from France, he entered the Swedish army in 1791, but soon after enlisted under the banners of Condé, and shared the dangers and the fatigues of the heroic, but unfortunate emigrants. His memoirs of the revolution appeared in 1797, and excited great interest by their impartiality. He died in London, 14th November, 1800.

Bouillet, John, a physician, who was born at Servian 6th March 1690, and died 13th August 1777. Respected as a professional man, he was equally so as the author of elemens de medicine pratique, 2 vols. 4to. —observations sur l'anasarque & les hydropisies, 4to.—memoirs pour servir a l'histoire de l'academie des sciences de Beziers, 4to.

Bouillon, Emanuel Theodosius, an ecclesiastic, raised to the rank of cardinal by the interest of his uncle Turenne. He served Lewis XIV. as his ambassador at Rome; but he was disgraced and exiled, on pretence of not supporting his master's interest with sufficient energy. He died at Rome 2d March 1715, aged 72.

Boulai, Cæsar Egasse du, a native of St. Ellier, in the Lower Maine, historiographer to the university of Paris, and known by his "history of the university of Paris, 6 vols. folio." He died 16th October, 1678.

Boulainvilliers, Henry de, a native of St. Saise, early distinguished for his great talents and extensive knowledge of history. He wrote an history of the Arabians—14 letters on the ancient French parliaments—the state of France to the time of Hugh Capet—a history of France to the reign of Charles VIII. &c. He died at Paris in 1722; and after his death his unfinished life of Mahomet was published; a work which shows his notions of religion to be wavering and indelicate, since he defends the impostures which it was his duty merely to record.

Boulanger, Nicholas Anthony, a native of Paris, who, by strong application, overcame the difficulties of a natural stupidity, and became eminent as a mathematician and architect. He was engineer in the army; and being afterwards employed in the care of the highways of Champagne, Burgundy, and Lorrain, he observed, with a curious and inquisitive eye, the various strata of the earth, in cutting through mountains to alter or improve the direction of rivers and canals. His conjectures on the formation of the globe were curious and interesting. He sought for new light in ancient languages; but death cut off his useful career in 1759, in his 37th year. He was of a mild and benevolent temper, and resembled in features the famous Socrates. His works are l'antiquité devoilée, 3 vols. 12mo. traité du despotisme oriental, 2 vols. &c. besides the articles, "deluge, corvée & societé," in the encyclopedia, and a dissertation on Elisha and Enoch, &c. It is to be lamented that his sentiments were wantonly hostile to the Christian religion.

Boulanger, a famous Augustine preacher, better known by the name of petit pere Andrè. He died at Paris 1675, aged 80.

Boulanger or Boulleger, Claude Francois Felix, a native of Amiens, who was for some time an advocate at Paris, but he became better known as a man of extensive erudition and great powers of memory. He wrote treatises on electricity, 8vo.—historical and critical researches on ancient plays, 12mo.—besides fables in verse, inferior to la Fontaine. He died 1758, aged 34.

Boulay, Edmund du, a herald at arms to the duke of Lorrain in the middle of the 16th century. He wrote, besides the journey of duke Anthony to Charles V. some books in verse and prose, now little known.

Boulleger. *Vid.* Boulanger.

Boullenois, Louis, an advocate of the parliament of Paris, author of some valuable dissertations on law, &c. He died at Paris 1762, aged 84.

Boullier, David Renaud, was born at

Utrecht, 24th March, 1699, and was minister of Amsterdam and Leyden. He was respectable for his writings, which are in French and Latin, chiefly on theological subjects, the best known of which are, a dissertation on the existence of God, 1716—letters on the true principles of religion, 2 vols. 12mo. 1741—bishop Berkeley's book on tar-water translated, &c. He died December 24, 1759.

Boullongne, Louis, a French painter of great merit. His picture of Augustus shutting the temple of Janus, his flight into Egypt, and several other pieces, preserved in the churches of Paris, are valuable monuments of his genius. He died at Paris 1674.

Boullongne, Bon, eldest son of the preceding, was educated at Rome and Lombardy, and possessed, with his father's talents, a greater versatility of genius, whence he was called the Proteus of painters. He died 1697, aged 43. His younger brother Lewis was equally eminent as a painter. He was patronised by Lewis XIV. and gained universal admiration. He died 1733, aged 79, leaving two sons and two daughters.

Boulter, Hugh, D. D. was born in or near London, and educated at Merchant taylors' school, and Christ Church, Oxford. He was chosen demy of Magdalen with Addison and Wilcox; which circumstance, from the respectability of the three students, is called the golden election. His merit and his learning recommended him to the notice of sir Charles Hodges, secretary of state, to Tenison, the primate, and to the earl of Sunderland, by whose patronage he was liberally promoted, and made chaplain to George I. whom he attended to Hanover in 1719, and afterwards English tutor to prince Frederick. He was raised to the deanery of Christ Church and the bishopric of Bristol in 1719. His moderation and firmness were so conspicuous, that when the primacy of Ireland became vacant, the king appointed him to that high station, and with great reluctance he was prevailed upon to accept of the situation. Ireland was then a prey to faction and clamor, in consequence of Wood's ruinous schemes with respect to the coin; but the primate's efforts were strenuously directed to restore tranquillity and comfort to the distracted country. Though at first unpopular, his plans succeeded, the scarcity of silver was remedied, and he became the favorite of the Irish. His munificence to the poor was indeed unbounded, during the scarcity of 1741. Not less than 2500 souls were daily supported at his expense, hospitals were nobly endowed, the children of the indigent clergy were educated by his liberality, public buildings erected, and not less than 30,000*l.* were devoted to improve the small livings of Ireland. This great and good man, so universally and deservedly esteemed, visited, in June 1742, his native country, and died in London the September following, and was interred in Westminster abbey. Though a man of erudition, he left nothing but a few occasional sermons; but his beneficence and charity have gained him immortal fame. Some of his letters were printed at Oxford in 1769, 2 vols. 8vo.

Bouquerant, a negro of St. Domingo, who possessed courage, sagacity, and eloquence, and by his arts raised himself to consequence among his fellow sufferers in the colony. He was killed November 1791, bravely fighting in defence of liberty.

Bouquet, Don Martin, a Benedictine of St. Maur, born at Amiens. He assisted Montfaucon, and made an useful and laborious collection of the historians of France, as far as the 3d volume, to which four more were added after his death, which happened at Paris 1754, in his 69th year.

Bouquet, Madam, is celebrated for her humanity during the revolution, in concealing some of the proscribed deputies, though death was the consequence of this mark of friendship. After supporting these unfortunate men for some time, and seeing their escape from her abode but to perish on the scaffold, she was herself dragged before the bloody tribunal of Bourdeaux, and suffered death with truly Christian resignation.

Bourbon, Charles duc de, son of Gilbert count of Montpensier, constable of France, was born 1489, and early distinguished himself by his valor in the field, especially in the battle of Marignano. After serving Francis I. he was disgraced, through the intrigues of Louisa the queen-mother, whose offers of marriage he had contemptuously rejected, and he immediately espoused the cause of his great rival Charles V. and by his intrepidity highly contributed to the victory of Pavia. He was placed at the head of the imperial armies; but the murmurs of the soldiers for want of pay would have proved destructive to his interests, had he not, with bold enthusiasm, promised them riches and victory, and immediately led them against Rome. The attack was unexpected, but the valor of Bourbon would have overcome all obstacles. He placed the first scaling ladder against the wall, and as he was mounting at the head of his troops he received a shot, which immediately proved fatal, 6th May, 1527. His victorious soldiers buried him with great funeral honors.

Bourbon, Charles de, son of Charles duke of Vendome, was a cardinal and archbishop of Rouen. He was raised to the throne of France in 1583, on the death of Henry III. and after enjoying the phantom of royalty for a little time, he died 1590, aged 67.

Bourbon Condé, Louis duc de, a French general, who gained some reputation at the battles of Steinkerque and Nerwinde, and died suddenly at Paris, 1710, aged 42. His son Lewis Henry was employed during the minority of Lewis XV. but the unpopularity of the measures which his colleagues in office had to propose, at last procured his exile, in 1726. He died at Chantilly, 1740, aged 48.

Bourbon, Nicholas, a native of Vandreuves, employed in the education of Jeanne d'Albert, mother of Henry IV. of France.

He retired from the intrigues of the court to literary ease, and wrote eight books of epigrams, which he called Nugæ, besides his poem on smiths (ferraria), of which profession his father was. He died about the middle of the 16th century. His great nephew, who was born at Bar-sur-aube, and bore the same name, was equally known and admired as a Latin poet. He was Greek professor at Paris, and canon of Orleans and of Angers. His works were published 1651, in 12mo. He died 1644, aged 70.

Bourchenu de Valbonais, John Peter, became known as a magistrate in his native town of Grenoble. He was afflicted with blindness in his old age; but the vast powers of a retentive memory, and the society of faithful friends, relieved in some degree the horrors of his solitude. He wrote a history of Dauphiné, 2 vols. fol. &c. and died 1730.

Bourchier, John lord Berners, was by the mother's side allied to the Plantagenets. He studied at Oxford, and afterwards travelled abroad, and became known by his spirited conduct in repressing the insurgents in Devonshire and Cornwall 1495. He was chancellor of the exchequer for life under Henry VIII. and made governor of Calais, where he died 1532. He was author of treatises on the duties of the inhabitants of Calais—ite in vineam meam, a comedy, acted in Calais great church—besides translations of romances and of Froissart's chronicle into English, &c.

Bourdaloue, Lewis, a Jesuit, born at Bourges, August 1632, deservedly celebrated as the first and most eloquent preacher of France. His powers were exhibited before the court of Lewis XIV. and the monarch so strongly felt and admired the efficacy of his eloquence, that, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he sent him to preach the catholic doctrines to the new converts of Languedoc. He died 13th May, 1704, aged 72. His sermons have passed through several editions, the best of which is that of Bretonneau, in 16 vols. 8vo.

Bourdeilles, Peter de, a French abbot and courtier in the service of Charles IX. and Henry III. better known by the name of Brantome. The best edition of his memoirs is that of the Hague, in 15 vols. 1741, and, though irregular, they are interesting, as they contain the private history of the French monarchs of his age. He died 5th July, 1614, aged 87.

Bourdeilles, Claude de, grand-nephew of the preceding, was in the service of Gaston of Orleans; but he retired from the intrigues of lords and courtiers to a private station. He died at Paris 1663, leaving memoirs known under the name of Montresor, 2 vols. 12mo.

Bourdelot, John, a native of Sens, master of the requests to Mary of Medicis, and better known as an able and learned critic, and the editor of Lucian, Petronius, and Heliodorus, with notes full of taste and erudition. He wrote, besides an universal history, commentaries on Juvenal, &c. and died suddenly at Paris 1638. His sister's son, who changed the name of Peter Michon to that of Bourdelot, became known as a physician at Paris, as the friend of Condé, of Christina of Sweden, and as the author of a sensible treatise on the viper, 12mo. 1651. He wrote also a treatise on mount Ætna, &c. besides a MS. catalogue of medical books, with lives of authors, and critical observations on their works. He died 9th February 1685, aged 76.

Bourdigné, Charles, an ecclesiastic of Angers, author of the amusing poem of "la legende de Pierre Faifeu," in 49 chapters. He died about the middle of the 16th century.

Bourdin, Maurice, anti-pope in 1118, under the name of Gregory VIII. He was taken by Calixtus II. his more successful rival, and died in prison 1121.

Bourdon, Amé, a native of Cambrai, who, at the age of 36, began to study physic, and acquired great reputation in the profession. He published a valuable anatomical description of the human body, 12mo. besides anatomical lectures; and died 1706, aged 68.

Bourdon, Sebastian, a native of Montpellier, eminent as a painter. He studied seven years at Rome, and acquired great reputation and consequence on his return to France. His powers of execution were so strong, that he once laid a wager that he could paint twelve heads after life, and as big as life, in one day; and he won. His best pieces are, the martyrdom of St. Peter, in the church of Notre Dame, the seven works of mercy, &c. As he was a protestant, he left France for the protection of Christina queen of Sweden; and died 1662, aged 46.

Bourdonnaye, Bernard Francis Mahe de la, a native of St. Malo's, distinguished as a warrior and negotiator. He was made governor of the isles of France and Bourbon; and, with an enterprising spirit, in the war of 1741, he armed a small squadron, and laid siege to the English settlement of Madras, which he took, and restored to the conquered for a ransom of about 9 millions. His successes created him enemies. On his return to France, he was accused of suffering himself to be corrupted by the enemy, and sent to the Bastille; but his innocence was revealed before his judges, and in the eyes of France. This persecuted man died 1754, in consequence of the severe imprisonment to which he had been exposed.

Bourdot, Charles Anthony, a learned advocate of Paris, author of the "coutumier general," 4 vols. folio. He died December 11, 1735, aged 46.

Bourg, Ann du, a learned counsellor of the parliament of Paris, was cruelly put to death, and burnt, by the influence of Henry II. for embracing the doctrines of Calvin, 1559, though several princes interested themselves in his fate. He was then 38 years old. He was the descendant of a noble family, and

a man of great fortitude, and strong presence of mind.

Bourgelat, Claude, of the academy of Berlin, was of infinite service to Prussia, by promoting the establishment of veterinary schools. He wrote some useful treatises on the subject, &c. and died at an advanced age January 3, 1779.

Bourgeois, Louis le, an ecclesiastic of Coutances, who wrote some poetry on divinity subjects at the latter end of the 17th century.

Bourget, dom John, a Benedictine of the diocese of Seez, eminent for his piety and learning. He enjoyed respectable offices in the church, and was admitted member of the London antiquarian society in 1765. He devoted himself to the study of antiquities, and left behind him a curious and interesting account of the abbey of Caen, founded by William the Conqueror, and of that of Bec, so well known in English history as being the nursery of several archbishops of Canterbury. He died 1st January, 1776, universally respected.

Bourget, Clemence de, a lady born of respectable parents at Lyons. She possessed so much merit as a writer, a musician, and a poetess, that she was presented to two monarchs who passed through Lyons as the most honorable object and the greatest ornament of her native city. She died of a broken heart, in consequence of the loss of her lover, John de Peyrat, who fell at the siege of Beaurepaire 1561.

Bourgoing, Edmund, an ecclesiastic, who warmly espoused the cause of the Guises during the civil wars of France, and was torn to pieces by four horses in 1590.

Bourgoing, Francis, a native of Paris, author of some homilies, &c. He died 1662, aged 77, and his funeral oration was pronounced by Bossuet.

Bourguet, Lewis, a native of Nimes, who fled to Switzerland, on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and established at Zurich the manufacture of silk, muslin, and stockings. He was professor of philosophy at Neufchatel, and died 31st December, 1742, aged 64, author of a letter on the formation of salts and crystals—la bibliotheque Italique, 16 vols. 8vo.—a journal, of which the first volume appeared at Geneva 1723, &c.

Bourgueville, Charles de, lieutenant-general of Caen, is known as the author of the history of that ancient town. He died 1593.

Bourignon, Antoinette, a celebrated enthusiast, born at Lisle, in Flanders, 13th January, 1616. She was so deformed in outward appearance, that it is said a consultation was held in her family to destroy so monstrous a birth. Her mind, however, was of a superior texture. She was bold, ambitious after distinction, and strongly tinctured with superstition. Under the affectation of immaculate chastity, she left her father's house, when he wished to recommend a husband to her choice, and, in the habit of a hermit, she began to propagate her principles, and to form a society of females, whose rule of conduct was the love of God and the gospel. Her devotions were not, however, without interruption. She was exposed to the rudeness and insolence of de Saulieu and others, who not only solicited her in marriage, but even attempted violence against her person. After enjoying the reputation of superior sanctity for some time in Flanders, she came to Amsterdam, where she gained the friendship of de Lort, an ecclesiastic of Mechlin, who rewarded her confidence, by leaving her a large estate at his death. She afterwards went to Holstein and Hamburgh, where she gained herself proselytes, by her writings, and her pretensions to inspiration, and to frequent interviews with supernatural beings; but she also was exposed to ridicule and to persecution. She died at Franeker, in the province of Frise, the 30th October, 1680, in her 64th year. This extraordinary person was in her principles nearly a quietist. She excluded all external worship, she required a cessation of reason, sense, and understanding, that God might spread his divine light over his devotees. Her birth, her introduction to the world as a reformer, and her death, were accompanied by the appearance of three remarkable comets, and the circumstance operated powerfully on the minds of her deluded and bigoted followers. Extravagant as her conduct and her tenets were, she had many proselytes in Scotland, and among them men of learning and respectability; and it required the abilities of Charles Lesley and Dr. Cockburn to examine and to demonstrate the arts of the enthusiastic impostor. It is remarkable that she was avaricious in her conduct, disobedient to her parents, and severe towards her domestics and dependants. Her works were published at Amsterdam in 21 vols. 8vo. 1686, and her life has been written by her disciple Poiret.

Bourlet de Vauxcelles, Simon Jerome, a French writer of great eminence, and in private life much respected. He died at Paris 1799, aged 65.

Bourlie, Antoine de Guiscard, a native of Perigord, who abandoned his country, and after visiting Holland, became a pensioner of queen Anne in England. He was accused of treason against the state in 1711; and when examined before the privy council, he stabbed lord Oxford, for which murderous action he was sent to Newgate, where he destroyed himself.

Bourn, Samuel, a native of Birmingham, educated at Glasgow. He was, in 1742, minister of a dissenting congregation at Rivington, Lancashire, and then removed to Norwich as assistant to Dr. J. Taylor. He was author of some sermons, and had a dispute with Dr. Chandler about the duration of future punishments. He died at Norwich 1796, aged 83.

Bourne, Vincent, an amiable writer, fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, and usher of Westminster school. He published a volume of elegant poems, in 12mo. reprinted in 4to. 1772, and died young.

Bouree, Edme Bernard, an ecclesiastic, who died at Dijon 1722, aged 70, author of some sermons, and other works of theology.

Boursault, Edmund, a native of Mussi l'Eveque in Burgundy, who by application remedied the defects of a bad education, and gained the favor of the court of Lewis XIV. by the wit of his conversation and the vivacity of his muse. He became secretary to the dutchess of Angouleme, with a pension of 2000 livres, and his business was chiefly to turn the gazette into rhyme. His satire, however, directed against the Franciscans and Capuchins, proved nearly fatal to him, and the powerful influence of his patrons alone saved him from the dungeons of the Bastille. He was dismissed with disgrace, and again received into favor, and died of the cholic, 5th September, 1701, aged 63, at Montlucon, where he was appointed receiver of the excise. Boursault possessed merit as a poet. His Æsop in the city, and Æsop at court, are still deservedly honored with the public applause on the stage, for the various and interesting scenes of life which they exhibit, with happy satire, and in elegant language. He wrote, besides other plays, some romances, letters, and fables, &c. In his private character, he was amiable. Though he was in acts of political hostility with Boileau, he visited him at Bourbon with the offer of his purse and services; and this liberality produced a reconciliation and the closest intimacy. His theatre appeared in 3 vols. 12mo. 1746.

Boursier, Lawrence Francis, a doctor of the Sorbonne, who died at Paris in 1749, aged 70. He was author of several controversial books in divinity, and of an able treatise called l'action de dieu sur les creatures, 2 vols. 4to. or 6 vols. 12mo. which was attacked by Malebranche. He wrote also an address to Peter the great when he visited Paris, for the re-union of the Greek and Latin churches.

Boursier, Philip, an ecclesiatic of Paris, who died 1768, aged 77. He was the first concerned in the nouvelles ecclesiastiques in 1727, in which he was assisted by Berger, d'Etemare, de Fernanville, and others.

Bourvalais, Paul Poisson, a famous French financier, who rose from obscurity to opulence and consequence, by industry, and afterwards assisted by dishonest means. He was accused of having amassed a princely fortune from the distresses of the state during the Spanish succession war, and his vast wealth was forfeited. He was some time after indemnified; but his disgrace had broken a heart naturally fierce and impatient, and he died the year after, 1719.

Bourzeis, Amable de, an ecclesiastic, whose pen and abilities were employed for political purposes by Richelieu and Mazarin. He died at Paris 1642, aged 66, author of some theoligical tracts, &c.

Boussard, Godfrey, chancellor of the university of Paris, wrote some tracts on divinity and morality, and died 1520.

Bousseau, James, an eminent sculptor, who died at Madrid in 1740. Some of his pieces are much admired.

Bousset, John Baptist de, a native of Dijon, known as a musician of superior talents. He died 1725, aged 63.

Bousset, Renè Drouard de, a native of Paris, who died there 1760, aged 57. He was eminent for his taste and genius as a musician.

Boutard, Francis, an ecclesiastic, recommended to the notice of Lewis XIV. by Bossuet. He wrote several Latin poems without genius or elegance; and died 1729.

Boutaui, Francis de, a professor of law at Toulouse, where he died 1733, author of several valuable publications on his profession.

Boutauld, Michael, a Jesuit of Paris, author of several useful treatises on theology. He died 1688, aged 81.

Bouterone, Claude, a learned antiquarian of Paris, author of a curious treatise on the court of France. He died 1690.

Bouthrais, Raoul, a native of Chateaudun, author of some books on law, &c. He died 1630, aged 78.

Bouvart, Michael Philip, professor of medicine at Paris, was born at Chartres, and died at Paris 19th January, 1787, aged 66. He acquired great celebrity in his profession, and wrote some tracts on medicine which possessed merit. He once visited a banker who was seized with melancholy at the prospect of bankruptcy, and finding that the disorder of his patient was such as his purse could remove, he honorably sent him 20,000 livres to enable him to meet his creditors. His eloge was pronounced by Condorcet.

Bower, Archibald, was born near Dundee in Scotland, 17th January, 1685, and educated at Douay, from whence he passed to Rome, 1760, and became a Jesuit. Either his dislike to the cruelties of the inquisition of Macerata, to which he was counsellor, or, as his enemies assert, his amorous propensities, shook his religious principles, and after being distinguished as a preacher and a public professor, he resolved to abandon a mode of life which he now regarded with abhorrence, and made his escape with great difficulty, and through many dangers, from Perugia to England, in 1726. By the conversation of Dr. Aspinwall, Dr. Clarke, and bishop Berkeley, he renounced the tenets of the catholic church, and some time after embraced those of the church of England. His learning recommended him to the great, and he had the good fortune to become acquainted with lord Aylmer, in whose family he passed several years, and when he sufficiently understood English, he began to labor for the booksellers by the publication of the Historia literaria, which he abandoned in 1734, for a large share in the composition of the Universal History. Unsteady and insincere in his principles, he was again reconciled to the Jesuits in 1745, and two years after, again made public his dissent from the religion of those within whose pale he had late-

ly been received as a penitent refugee. About this time, he wished to convert the money which he had acquired into a life annuity, but the manner in which he relates the circumstance, differs so much from the report made by his antagonists that there is reason to suppose he acted unfairly. The firm patronage of lord Lyttelton, however, broke the asperities of his fortunes, he was made librarian to queen Caroline in 1748, to which was afterwards added the clerkship of buck warrants. His history of the popes was begun and continued to the seventh volume a little before his death, but his quarrels with the Jesuits rendered his principles suspected both as an historian and as a man. His insincerity was discovered, and his imposture revealed, by the keen searching eye of Dr. Douglas afterwards bishop of Salisbury, and from a favorite writer, he became a suspected character, and he saw all those who had supported and patronised him except Lyttelton, turn away with disdain and indignation from him. His honesty has also been doubted in his revision of the second edition of the universal history, for though he received 300*l.* for his assistance, he abused the confidence reposed in him, and made no additions to the work intrusted to his care. Bower married a niece of bishop Nicholson in 1749. He died September second, 1766, aged 80, without any public profession of his faith, though his wife soon after attested that he died in the protestant persuasion. His writings were not devoid of merit, and to this and to his love of the marvellous we are to attribute the violence of the controversy, now so deservedly forgotten, which at that time engaged the public attention. Not less than 22 pamphlets were published in consequence of the history of the popes, and while scurrility formed the offensive weapons of some of his adversaries, those who espoused his cause were not less virulent and determined.

Bowle, John, descended from a bishop of Rochester of that name, was educated at Oriel college, Oxford, and died on his birth day, 26th October 1788, aged 63. He was the first detector of Lauder's forgeries, and author of a letter to Dr. Percy, and editor of Don Quixote in Spanish, &c. besides Marston's satires, and some old English poetry.

Bowyer, William, a learned English printer, born in London, 17th December 1699, educated at Merchant taylors' school, and afterwards admitted at St. John's college, Cambridge. On his leaving the university, he followed the business of his father, who was a printer of great eminence, and the first publication which came from his correcting hands, was Selden's works by Wilkins, three vols. folio. He was made printer of the votes of the house of Commons in 1729, by the friendship of Onslow the speaker, and he held that respectable situation for nearly 50 years. He was admitted into the antiquarian society in 1736, and he proved an ornament to the institution by the number and value of his communications. In 1761, he was appointed printer to the royal society, and two years after he published his excellent edition of the new testament two vols. It was not merely in printing books in a superior style that Bowyer distinguished himself, but in enriching various works with notes, prefaces, and dissertations. He took, in 1766, Mr. John Nichols for his partner, and trusted into his able hands the business which he had conducted with such respectability of character. He was in 1767, made printer of the house of Lords, and for the rolls of parliament. His literary career was finished in 1777, by the publication of Bentley's dissertations on Phalaris with additional notes. He died 18th November the same year, after suffering severely for two years from the palsy and the stone. His public character was the theme of universal admiration, and his private virtues proclaimed him a man of probity and the friend of humanity. He was married October 1728, and by his wife who died in three years, he had two sons, one of whom only survived him. He took a second wife in 1747, and she died 1771, aged 70. His property which was the honorable acquisition of industry, was left to his son except some legacies to a few friends, and annuities to three poor printers of sober life, and well versed in Greek and Latin. His memoirs were published by Mr. Nichols, and they are interesting and valuable.

Boxhorn, Marc Zuerius, a native of Bergen-op-Zoom, professor of eloquence, politics, and history, at Leyden. He wrote Historia universalis, 4to. a useful book, according to Mencke, his continuator, besides poems, and editions of "Scriptores Latini minores."—Poetæ Satyr, minores, &c.—Obsidio Brodana, fol.—virorum illust. elogia, fol.—Chronologia sacra, fol.—theatrum urbium Hollandiæ, 4to.—He died 1653, aged 41.

Boyce, William, an English musician, born in London, 1710. He was at first a singing boy at St. Paul's, but under the care of Dr. Greene, the organist of the cathedral, he made such a proficiency that the highest expectations were formed of him. His master at his death intrusted all his MSS. to his care, and the publication of his anthems; but an incurable deafness came as it were to darken all the prospects of the young proficient. Perseverance, however, overcame every difficulty, and he continued to prove so excellent a master, that he was honorably made, in 1749, Mus. D. by the university of Cambridge, and in 1757 master of the king's band, and afterwards organist and composer to the royal chapel. This able musician died 1779, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. His songs were much admired for elegance and taste, and his anthems, oratorios, and other musical compositions, possessed superior merit. Of them however but few have been published.

Boyd, Robert, a native of Trochrig in Renfrewshire, educated at Saumur. James I. who knew his merits, wished to appoint

him principal of the university, but as he favored the puritans, he preferred to become the minister of his native parish, of which he was the patron. He wrote a learned commentary on the epistle of the Ephesians, and died 1629, aged 56.

Boyd, Mark Alexander, a native of Galloway in Scotland, educated under the care of his uncle, who was archbishop of Glasgow. He was however of such a bold untractable spirit, that he early fled from his instructors to Flanders, and engaged in the wars of the united provinces and of France. In Paris he lost all his property by gaming, and the distress to which he was reduced, roused him to reflection, so that he applied himself to study civil law under Cujacius. He returned to Scotland, where he died of a slow fever 1601, aged 39. He left in MSS. some Latin poems, much admired for elegance and taste, of which the Epistolæ Heroidum, and the hymns, appeared in the Deliciæ poetarum Scotorum, Amsterd. two vols. 12mo. 1637.

Boyd, Robert lord, a Scotchman, son of sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock. He became the favorite of the court and of the people, and was raised to the peerage, and on the death of the second James, was made judiciary of the kingdom, and one of the regents during the king's minority. Ambitious however of having no rival, he carried off the young king from Linlithgow to Edinburgh, and declared himself sole regent. Not only the favors of the crown were now distributed to his family and adherents, but the king's sister was married to his son, afterwards lord Arran, till the monarch, extricated from the power of his guardian, ventured to call a parliament in 1469, to inquire into his conduct. Afraid of his enemies, Boyd fled to England, and died at Alnwick 1470, and his son, divorced from his wife, was obliged to leave the kingdom for Antwerp, where he died 1474. This family are the progenitors of the lord Kilmarnock who suffered in the rebellion of 1745.

Boydell, John, an eminent artist, born at Dorrington, Shropshire, and brought up to the business of land surveyor under the care of his father. The accidental meeting of some landscapes so captivated his attention, that he studied engraving under an able master, and determined to seek reputation and opulence in this new profession. His landscapes, published in 1745, for the use of learners, proved the source of profit, as well as celebrity, and in the metropolis he became the friend and the patron of artists of genius and ability. Eager to exhibit the productions of his countrymen in one pleasing and recommending view, he nobly stood forth as the public encourager of merit, and by opening the Shakspeare gallery in Pall-mall, he exhibited the beautiful and highly finished labors of the English school. His virtues and popularity had so powerfully recommended him to the notice of the citizens of London, that he was elected an alderman, and in 1791, served the distinguished office of lord mayor. Sensible of the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens, he perpetuated their kindness and his own merits, by presenting to the corporation some valuable pictures, which are preserved as monuments of his friendship in the council chamber of Guildhall. Mr. Boydell disposed of all his property, in the prints, pictures, &c. of the Shakspeare gallery, by a public lottery, a circumstance which some have attributed, if not to the enormous expenses which his patriotic conduct as the patron of artists drew upon him, at least to the losses which he endured in his continental connections in consequence of the French revolution, and of the war which was kindled in 1793, between the two countries. This worthy man died in 1804, aged 85.

Boyenval, Peter Joseph, a worthless character, employed as the agent of Fouquier-Tainville in denouncing the wretched victims confined in the Luxembourg and other prisons. After shocking scenes of cruelty and insulting barbarity, this bloody monster suffered on the scaffold, with his ferocious employer, 1795, aged 26.

Boyer, Abel, was born at Castre in France, 1664. The edict of the revocation of Nantes banished him to Geneva, from whence he came to Franeker and to England, where he spent the best part of his life, and died at Chelsea, November 1729. He is chiefly known by his useful French and English dictionary, and his French grammar, which have passed through several editions. His history of William and Mary, three vols. 8vo.—his political state of Great Britain, a periodical work like the annual register—his annals of queen Anne, 11 vols. 8vo. &c. are inferior works.

Boyer, Claude, was born at Alby, and after applying with little success to the eloquence of the pulpit he became a player. He wrote 22 dramatical pieces, but as they were irregular in the plan and inelegant in the composition they were received with universal disapprobation on the stage. He died at Paris, 22d July, 1698, aged 80.

Boyer, John Baptist Nicholas, a physician, knight of the order of St. Michael, and distinguished for the zeal, skill, and humanity, which he displayed during the dreadful plague at Marseilles in 1720. His success in combating the violence of contagious disorders recommended him to the notice of the French king and to the gratitude of Spain and Germany. He gave an edition of the Pharmacopœia Parisiensis 4to. and died at Paris second April 1768, aged 75.

Boyle, Richard, known by the title of great earl of Cork, was born at Canterbury in 1566. After a private education, he entered at Benet's college, Cambridge, and became a student of the Middle Temple, but as he lost early his parents, and as his patrimony was slender, he abandoned a manner of life which was attended with great expense, and no immediate advantage, and went to

Dublin in June 1588, in quest of fortune, with fewer pounds in his pocket than he afterwards acquired thousands a year. His abilities recommended him to the great and powerful, he drew memorials and cases with precision and accuracy, and in the service of the government he acquired a knowledge of public affairs. He married, in 1595, Joan Ansley of Pulborough in Essex, who died four years after in child-bed, and left him without children, but in possession of 500*l.* a year in land, which proved the foundation of his future prosperity. He was not however without enemies, he was represented to the queen as a traitor, in corresponding with the Spaniards, but he was permitted to answer his accusers, and sir Henry Wallop, the most violent of his persecutors, was disgraced by Elizabeth. His merits were too great to be long neglected, he was appointed to offices of trust in Ireland under his friend sir George Carew, afterwards earl of Totness, and by his patronage he rose to consequence and dignity. He was knighted, made a privy counsellor, and afterwards advanced to the peerage, first by the title of lord Boyle, afterwards of earl of Cork. In his elevated situation he felt the storms which agitate the great, and received many mortifications from the jealousy of Wentworth, earl of Strafford, when viceroy of Ireland. His whole life was devoted to the support of his country, towns were built on most eligible spots, and improvements were introduced on his estates with such judgment and success, that Cromwell declared if Ireland had a Cork in every county, rebellion could never have raised its head there. He was very active in the rebellion of 1641, in favor of government, and four of his sons were engaged in the battle of Liscarrol, the eldest of whom was slain. He died 15th September 1643, aged 78, and so desirous did he show himself even in his last moments, to publish to the world the vast fortune which he had collected by industrious application from an obscure beginning, that he caused to be placed on his tomb, the motto of his family "God's providence is my inheritance." The most memorable circumstance of his life, written by himself, have been published by Dr. Birch. He was father of seven sons and eight daughters, by his second wife Catharine Fenton, daughter of the secretary of state, whom he married 25th July 1603, and he had the singular happiness of seeing before his death three of the five sons who survived him, viz. Lewis, Roger, and Francis, raised to the peerage.

Boyle, Roger, earl of Orrery, was fifth son of Richard earl of Cork, and born April 1621. He was made lord Broghill when only seven years old, in reward of his father's services. He was educated in the college of Dublin, and after making the tour of France and Italy, with his eldest brother lord Kinelmeaky, he engaged in the Irish wars, and distinguished himself by his courage and bravery. The death of Charles I. proved so very dreadful to his feelings that he left the army, and lived in retirement on his estate at Marston in Somersetshire, but so apprehensive was he of the jealous tyranny of the parliament, that he soon prepared to join in secret the royal party on the continent. His views were discovered, and Cromwell, who knew his merit, charged him with the resolution of abandoning the kingdom, and proved the inutility of denying the charge, by showing him copies of letters that had passed between him and his most confidential friends. Broghill was so thunderstruck at the discovery, that Cromwell prevailed on him to espouse his cause rather than to submit to the horrors of a dungeon, and when he was informed that he was to fight only against the Irish rebels, whose cruelties he detested, he accepted the pledges of faith and protection offered him by the republican general. In this new engagement he displayed so much coolness and activity that Cromwell, now become protector, honored him with his friendship and confidence, and sent him to settle the affairs of Scotland with absolute authority. On the death of Cromwell, Broghill supported his son with the same zeal that he had served the father, but when the pusillanimity of Richard dropped the reins of government, he looked for future protection from the exiled king. His intentions were however conjectured by the few who still propped the republican government, he was seized in Ireland, but his firmness disarmed his persecutors, and he was permitted to retire unmolested to his estate at Munster. But his thoughts were turned to the restoration of the monarchy, and he prepared measures so effectually with sir Charles Coote who was in the north of Ireland, that the whole kingdom declared for Charles II. The restored monarch paid those marks of respect to Broghill which his services deserved, he was made earl of Orrery, and president of Munster. As the supporter of the cause of the protestants against the papists who solicited the restitution of some of their forfeited property, he displayed eloquence, patriotism, and a bold disdain of bribery. His knowledge of law was so extensive that he was offered the seals on the fall of Clarendon, which his debility prevented him to accept. In a political view his abilities were directed to strengthen the sinews of the state, and to add vigor to the government. His merits were not however without enemies, the duke of Ormond envied his popularity, but all his efforts to remove him from the confidence of the king proved ineffectual. After a splendid display of the character of statesman, general, and writer, this excellent man died October 1679, aged 58, leaving two sons and five daughters by lady Margaret Howard sister to the earl of Suffolk. His writings were numerous and respectable, and among these several tragedies, comedies, &c.

Boyle, Robert, seventh son and fourteenth child of Richard earl of Cork, was born at Lismore in Munster, 25th January,

1626-7. He was intrusted early to the care of a country nurse, that he might be trained to a hardy mode of life, and after receiving some instruction in his father's family, he was sent to Eton, where for three or four years under the care of sir Henry Wotton his abilities began to blaze with superior splendor. In 1638 his father sent him with his brother Francis to Geneva, through Dieppe, Paris, and Lyons, and in this peaceful retreat he devoted himself to a severe course of study, and renewed his acquaintance with the mathematics. After staying about 21 months at Geneva, and examining with a curious eye the wonders of that romantic country, he visited Verona, Venice, Florence, Rome, Genoa, and Marseilles. He returned to England in 1644, but with difficulty, as, from the troubles of England and Ireland, some of his supplies had been lost, and his tutor Mr. Marcombes was obliged to raise money upon his jewels. His father died before his return, but he found an ample settlement, which however the confusion of the time prevented him from immediately possessing. In March 1646 he retired to his estate at Stalbridge, and in this peaceful solitude, regardless of the tumults which agitated his unhappy country, he spent his time in literary labors, particularly in philosophical and chemical studies. His intimacy and correspondence with learned men promoted the cause of literature, and he was one of the first who, about 1645, laid the foundation of that respectable society which courted knowledge by reason and experiment, and after the restoration assumed the name of the royal society. He at last fixed his residence in the house of a Mr. Crosse, an apothecary at Oxford, about 1654, where the philosophical society had removed from the turbulence and faction of London, and it is a pleasure to record, as the friends and companions of his studies, the respectable names of Wilkins, Ward, Wallis, Wren, Willis, Hooke, Pococke, Hyde, Goddard, Bathurst, Barlow, &c. About 1678, he invented the air pump, an engine which has thrown new light on the works of the creation. After the restoration he was treated with the respect due to his merit, both by the king and his ministers Southampton and Clarendon, but he refused the highest ecclesiastical preferment which was offered to him if he entered into orders, observing with becoming firmness and independence, that whatever he did or wrote in support of religion would have greater weight in coming from a layman. In this he proved the goodness of his heart, for all his studies and all his views, both as a man of letters and a man of influence among the great, were zealously directed to the promotion of piety, learning, religion, and virtue. His character was so universally known and respected, that the grand duke of Tuscany, distinguished for the most amiable manners, solicited the honor of his correspondence, and Charles II. unasked bestowed upon him, in 1665, as the reward of his splendid talents, the vacant provostship of Eton, which, however, against the advice of all his friends, he modestly declined. Honors were vain in his eyes. For the same reason he refused to become president of the royal society, which his name and services had so much dignified, for independence was the object nearest his heart. The most favored public office he ever held was that of governor of the corporation for the propagation of the gospel, and this he at last resigned when he found the approaching decline of his health. So numerous were his friends, and so anxiously excited was the public curiosity with respect to him, that when his strength failed he published an advertisement, and placed an inscription over his door to inform the world that he declined receiving visits, and what in another might have appeared vanity or ostentation, must be considered in him as the preparation of a man of sense and virtue to withdraw from the tumult of life, and to make his peace with his Creator. His health now rapidly declined, so that he made his will 18th July, 1691, and expired on the 30th of December following, in his 65th year, one week after the death of his beloved sister and friend lady Ranelagh. He was buried in St. Martin's church in the fields, Westminster, and a funeral sermon was delivered on the occasion by his friend bishop Burnet. His character was drawn by the prelate with the pencil of truth and friendship, but the praise of Boerhaave cannot be taxed with adulation or partiality. "Boyle," says this learned man, "the ornament of his age and country, succeeded to the genius and inquiries of the great Verulam. Which," says he, "of all Boyle's writings shall I recommend? all of them. To him we owe the secrets of fire, air, water, animals, vegetables, fossils, so that from his works may be deduced the whole system of natural knowledge." In his person Boyle was tall, but slender, his countenance was pale and emaciated, and his constitution so delicate that he used cloaks when he appeared abroad, and always regulated himself by the state of his thermometer. For 40 years his spirits and his strength were so low and depressed that it is surprising how he could find sufficient resolution to write, and to make the difficult experiments which he performed. He was never married, though it is said that he once courted the beautiful daughter of Carey earl of Monmouth. His disinterestedness in refusing the honor of a peerage is well known, his zeal in the propagation of Christianity is equally noble, and it is recorded by his biographers that his charities annually amounted to no less than 1000*l*. When director of the East India company he not only exerted himself in the establishment of their charter, but he sent to the Indies 500 copies of the gospels and acts of the apostles in the Malayan language, as he had in the same manner three years before conveyed to the Levant several copies of Grotius' treatise on the Christian religion, translated into Arabic by Dr. Pococke. As ano-

ther instance of his wish to support religion may be mentioned the lecture which he founded at St. Paul's in defence of the gospel against unbelievers. His works have been published in 5 vols. folio, and in 6 vols. 4to.

Boyle, Charles, earl of Orrery, was second son of Roger earl of Orrery, by lady Mary Sackville, and born August 1676. He was educated at Christ Church, under the care of Atterbury, afterwards bishop of Rochester, and Dr. Friend, and in 1700 was chosen member for Huntingdon. On his brother's death he succeeded to the earldom, and afterwards became knight of the thistle, major-general in the army, and a member of the privy council. He was envoy from the queen to the states of Flanders and Brabant, and he displayed firmness, wisdom, and dexterity in the support of this new character, and for his services was raised to the dignity of the British peerage. His disinterestedness was such, in his political career, that he frequently voted against the minister, and the apostacy was soon after punished by a privation of his offices of honor and emolument. In September 1722 he was sent to the tower, on suspicion of being an associate in Layer's plot, but after six months' imprisonment he was admitted to bail, and his innocence fully asserted upon the minutest inquiry. He died, after a short illness, 21st August, 1731. His writings were Lysander's life, translated from Plutarch—besides his edition of Phalaris' epistles, which produced the celebrated controversy with Bentley, in which he was assisted by his friends Aldrich and Atterbury. The astronomical apparatus, called Orrery, was so named by the inventor Graham, in gratitude for marks of favor and protection which he had received.

Boyle, John, earl of Cork and Orrery, born 2d Jan. 1707, was the only son of the preceding, by lady Elizabeth Cecil, daughter of the earl of Exeter. He was for six years under the care of the poet Fenton, and after passing through Westminster school, he entered at Christ-church. He was married in 1728 to the daughter of lord Orkney, but this union proved the source of domestic infelicity by the quarrel of the two earls. This lady died in 1732 at Cork, and six years after he married Margaret Hamilton, a lady of Irish extraction, with whom he lived in the enjoyment of domestic tranquillity, truly sensible, as he expresses it himself, that "the noise and bustle of life are despicable and tasteless, when we have experienced the real delight of a fire-side." He did not shine as a public orator, his time was mostly spent at his seat at Marston in Somersetshire, where, devoted to literary ease and retirement, he published an admired translation of Pliny's letters, two vols. 4to. addressed to his sons, 1751—besides letters on the writings of Swift, his respected friend, in 8vo. He travelled to Italy in 1754, with the intention of collecting materials for the history of Florence, but only 12 letters on the subject received his finishing hand. He returned to England through Germany and Holland, and after sustaining with great resignation the severe loss of his wife in 1758, and of his eldest son the following year, he fell a victim to an hereditary gout, 16th Nov. 1762, in his 56th year. The Gentleman's magazine for 782, pp. 23, 286, &c. mentions his Florentine history. His letters were published after his death by Duncombe, with an account of his life, and it appears that he wrote much in the periodical works of the day, especially the World and Connoisseur. He published his great grandfather's dramatic works, two vols. 8vo. 1739, and his state papers in 1742.

Boys, John, an English divine born in Kent. He was educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, and in 1590 obtained the vicarage of Tilmanstone, and the rectory of Bettishanger in Kent, and afterwards he was promoted to the deanery of Canterbury 1619. He died suddenly 1625, aged 54. His works, chiefly on theological subjects, were published one vol. fol. 1629.

Boyss, Boys, or Bois, John, one of the translators of the bible under James I. was born at Nettlestead in Suffolk, 1560, and educated at Hadley school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. After studying medicine for a little time, he was ordained and succeeded his father as rector of West Stowe, which, however, he resigned upon his marriage with the daughter of Mr. Holt, rector of Boxworth, whom he succeeded in 1596. His domestic affairs were conducted with so little economy that to relieve his wants he sold his valuable books. He however was reconciled to the extravagance of his wife, and as his knowledge of classical literature had been so eminently displayed at college, he was selected to translate the bible, and was afterwards one of the six who met to revise the whole at stationer's hall. He assisted sir Henry Saville in the publication of St. Chrysostom, but the death of his patron left him in poverty, and instead of succeeding to a promised fellowship of Eton, he received only one copy of the work to which he had so much contributed. Andrews, bishop of Ely, at last made him prebendery of his church in 1615. He died 1643, aged 84, leaving several valuable MSS. In his studies he paid particular attention to the three rules given him by Dr. Whitaker, he studied always standing, never in a window, and never went to bed with his feet cold.

Boyse, Joseph, a dissenting minister, born at Leeds in Yorkshire, 14th Jan. 1660, and educated near Kendal. He was at Amsterdam, where he sided with the Brownists, and afterwards became popular as a preacher in London and Dublin, and had for his coadjutor Thomas Emlyn, so well known for his writings and his sufferings. A long and intimate friendship was however severed by theological disputes, and instead of becoming the defender of Emlyn, Boyse inflamed his persecutor by publishing a book against him. He died about the beginning of December 1728, and his funeral sermon was preached

at Dublin on the 8th of the same month. He was eminent for his learning and piety, as his works in 2 vols. fol. sufficiently prove.

Boyse, Samuel, son of the preceding, was born in 1708, and after a private education at Dublin, he entered at the university of Glasgow, where he married a tradesman's daughter before he had attained his twentieth year. A scanty subsistence, a fondness for dissipation, and want of economy in his domestic affairs, soon rendered his situation dependent and uncomfortable, and he came to Edinburgh, where the publication of some pieces of poetry, which possessed both genius and judgment, produced him presents from the opulent, and the patronage of lady Eglinton. With a view of bettering his condition, he passed to London; but neither the recommendation of lord Stormont, lord Mansfield, and the dutchess of Gordon, nor the notice of Pope, could correct his low and vulgar opinions. He was fond of the meanest companions, and so poor and imprudent that he had not, says Cibber, a shirt, coat, or any kind of apparel, so that he sat up whole days in bed wrapped up in a blanket and by the most fallacious pretences of sickness and distress, procured the benefactions of the humane and compassionate. In 1745 he was engaged at Reading in compiling "a review of the transactions of Europe, from the war with Spain in 1739, to the insurrection in Scotland in 1745, &c." but the stipend he received from Mr. Henry was small, and the loss of his wife contributed to disturb his plans of settlement, and to exhibit his character as affected, frivolous, and volatile. Experience, it was hoped, had taught him, on his return from Reading, the necessity of temperance and regularity; but his health now rapidly declined. He died in obscure lodgings near Shoe-lane, May 1749, and was buried at the expense of the parish. His works were chiefly poetical, and it is said, that if all he wrote were collected, it would form six moderate volumes. The best known of his poems is called "Deity," which has deserved the commendation of Hervey and Fielding, and which shows him to have possessed great powers of mind. In him mankind may read that awful lesson, that the best talents, if not guided by virtue and industry, may, instead of producing honor and distinction, degenerate into contempt, vice, and vulgarity.

Boze, Claude Gros de, was born at Lyons, 28th Jan. 1680, and distinguished himself by his knowledge of antiquities and medals, which gained the patronage of chancellor Pontchartrain, and other illustrious characters, and the honor of a seat in the French academy, and in the academy of belles lettres, of which he became perpetual secretary. He was respected for his private character, as well as his great learning. His works were on medallic subjects, besides historical panegyrics on the members of the academy, the first 15 vols. of which he published—and a valuable catalogue of his own library. He died at Paris 10th Sept. 1753, aged 74.

Bracciolini dell' api, Francis, an Italian poet of Pistoya, who, at the age of 40, became an ecclesiastic, and was patronised by pope Urban VIII. and by cardinal Anthony Berberini, with whom he had been secretary. He wrote several tragedies, comedies, and pastorals—besides "la croce riacquistata," a poem which the Italians rank next to Tasso's Jerusalem—and a poem in 23 cantos, on the pope's election, for which, at his patron's desire, he assumed the surname of Della Api, and added to his arms three bees. He died in his native country at the age of 80, 1645.

Bracton, Henry de, a native of Devonshire, who studied at Oxford, and became eminent as a lawyer, and in 1244 was made one of the judges itinerant by Henry III. He is chiefly known by his excellent work "de legibus & consuetudinibus Angliæ," a most finished and valuable performance, divided into five books, and containing, in good language, a curious and interesting detail of the legal learning, the laws and customs of our ancesters. Though blamed by Houard for mingling too much of the civil and canon law in his compositions, he has long been held as a writer of the first authority, and deservedly esteemed by lord Coke, and other great lawyers, as the first source of legal knowledge.

Bradbury, Thomas, a native of London, educated at Clapham in company with Dr. Watts, and distinguished among the nonconformists as a bold and eloquent preacher in defence of Calvinistical doctrines and revolution principles. He wrote some theological treatises—besides three vols. of sermons—and the mystery of godliness. He died 1757, aged 85, and was buried in Bunhill fields.

Bradford, Samuel, was born in Blackfriars, 20th December, 1652, and after studying at St. Paul's school, the Charter house, and Benet's college, Cambridge, he went abroad on account of some scruples of conscience, and applied himself to physic. He afterwards was reconciled to the doctrines of the church, and as the friend of archbishop Sancroft and the chaplain of king William, he rose in ecclesiastical preferment, to the rectory of St. Mary-le-bow, a prebend of Westminster, and the mastership of his own college. In 1718 he became bishop of Carlisle, and in 1723 of Rochester, which he held to the time of his death, 17th March, 1731, aged 79. He edited Tillotson's sermons, and the work may be considered as valuable, as he had been in the primate's family, as tutor to his children.

Bradford, John, an English martyr, born of a respectable family at Manchester. He was for some time clerk to sir John Harrington, the treasurer of the English forces at Calais, but afterwards turned his thoughts to the study of divinity, and took his master's degree at Cambridge. He was

eloquent as a preacher, and his abilities exposed him to persecution in Mary's reign, so that, after a long imprisonment, he was burnt in Smithfield, 1st July, 1555. Some of his letters are extant. It is said that he was so struck by hearing a sermon from Latimer on restitution, that he made a restitution of some of the king's goods, which he had dishonestly appropriated to his own use while clerk at Calais.

BRADFORD, John, a Welch poet of merit. He presided in 1760, in the bardic chair of Glamorganshire, to which he had been called 30 years before, though a youth. He wrote several moral pieces of great merit, preserved in the Evergreen, a magazine in the Welch language. He died 1780.

BRADICK, Walter, author of "Chohelleth or royal preacher," a poem of considerable merit, was a merchant of Lisbon, where he lost all his property by the earthquake. On his return to England, loss of sight was added to poverty, till his sufferings were relieved by the queen, who placed him as a pensioner in the Charterhouse, where he died 31st December, 1794.

BRADLEY, James, D. D. was born 1692, at Shireborn in Glocestershire, and educated at Northleach and Baliol college, Oxford, whence he proceeded into orders, and was promoted to the living of Bridstow, Herefordshire. His talents were directed to mathematical pursuits, in the company and under the direction of his maternal uncle, Dr. Pound, rector of Wanstead, Essex, a man of singular genius, and great learning, and from his own accurate observations with the sector, he settled, upon the most correct basis, the laws of the alterations of the fixed stars in consequence of the motion of light, and also the nutation of the earth's axis. His great merit did not pass long unrewarded, he was chosen Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, 1721, on the death of Dr. Keill, to which was afterwards, in 1730, added the lectureship in experimental philosophy, and with these honors, a distinction equally flattering to the lover of science, the friendship of the great and the learned, of lord Macclesfield, sir Isaac Newton, Dr. Halley, &c. In 1742 he succeeded Dr. Halley as astronomer royal at Greenwich, and in this important appointment his attention was directed to improve and increase under the royal patronage, and the gift of 1000*l.* and the assistance of those able artists, George Graham and Bird, the valuable instruments which enrich this celebrated observatory. His great disinterestedness appeared on his refusal of the living of Greenwich, but his services were too numerous to be neglected, and the king therefore settled a pension of 250*l.* upon him. His laborious studies impaired his health; he long apprehended that he should survive his reason, but his fears proved false, and an inflammation of the kidneys, followed by a suppression of urine, carried him off 13th July, 1762. He left only one daughter, and was buried at Minchinhampton, in Glocestershire. Few of his compositions, besides papers in the philosophical transactions, were published; but his valuable observations on astronomy, &c. are carefully preserved in MS. in 13 folio and two quarto volumes.

BRADLEY, Richard, F.R.S. was made professor of botany at Cambridge, 1724, by the influence of Dr. Bentley, who trusted to a pretended verbal recommendation from Dr. Sherard. The inabilities of the new professor to read lectures was soon made apparent to the university, and his ignorance of the learned languages rendered him ridiculous. Mr. J. Martin was therefore appointed his substitute as professor, though he himself ventured to deliver lectures on the materia medica at the Bull Inn, 1729; but his conduct was regarded as so offensive, that the heads of the university had it in agitation to procure his removal, when he died in 1732. He wrote some things on husbandry, natural history, &c. and for some money permitted the booksellers to use his name in a traslation of Xenophon's economics.

BRADSHAW, Henry, a Benedictine monk of Chester, in the fourteenth century, author of a poetical chronicle, called the life of St. Werburg.

BRADSHAW, John, serjeant at law, was born in 1586, at Marple-hall in Cheshire, near Chapel le Frith, where his ancestors had been settled for many generations. He was one of the judges of the sheriff's court in London, and on the trial of Charles I. he was nominated by the parliament, president of that bloody tribunal. Though he behaved with disrespect and audacity to his sovereign, some have imagined that he was but the tool of a party, and that his private sentiments were favorable to the royal cause. His attachment to the republican form of government, however, was such that he inveighed against the usurpation of Cromwell, and for his obstinacy he was dismissed from the office of president. He died 1659, but the place of his burial is unknown, though some have mentioned an inscription engraved on a cannon near Martha bay, in Jamaica, which intimates that his ashes were deposited there. He might have wished like others to fly the insults which attended the bones of those who sat in judgment over Charles, but it is more probable from papers preserved in the British museum that he died in England, and on the 31st October 1659. He was rewarded by the parliament for his services as president, with the estate of Summer-hill, belonging to lord St. Alban's, worth 1000*l.* a year. It is supposed by some, that he communicated some old evidences to Needham, to be inserted in his translation of Selden's Mare clausum.

BRADWARDIN, Thomas, a native of Hatfield in Sussex, educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he was proctor and divinity professor. For his great merit as a mathematician, philosopher, and divine, he was made confessor to Edward III. during his

wars in France, where as a preacher his eloquence had great influence in restraining the violence and lawless conduct of the military. He became archbishop of Canterbury in 1348, and from his learning was called the profound doctor. Among other things he published a tract called Causa Dei—besides geometria speculativa—arithmetica speculativa—tractatus proportionum, Venice, 1505. He was consecrated at Avignon, and died 1549, at Lambeth. He was buried in Canterbury cathedral.

Brady, Nicholas, D. D. was born at Bandon in Ireland, October 28th, 1659, and at the age of 12 he came over to England, and was educated at Westminster college and Christ Church, Oxford. He afterwards returned to Ireland, where his father, who was in the military line, resided, and he took his degrees at the university of Dublin. He showed himself zealous and active during the revolution, and thrice successively by his influence and address he saved his native town from conflagration agreeable to the order's of king James' generals. He abandoned the preferment which by the friendship of Wettenhal, bishop of Cork, he held in Ireland, and as chaplain to William and Mary he rose to consequence in the church, and became minister of Richmond and rector of Clapham in Surrey. He died 20th May 1726, aged 66. He wrote three vols. of sermons besides a translation of Virgil's Æneid, and his well known version of the psalms in conjunction with Mr. Tate.

Brady, Robert, a native of Norfolk, educated at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he became master 1660. He was in 1670, appointed keeper of the records in the Tower, and soon after regius professor at Cambridge, where he died 1700. He was eminent as a physician. His letter to Dr. Sydenham has been published, but he is best known as the author of an history of England, three vols. fol. in which he zealously supports the royal prerogative. He also published a treatise on burghs, folio.

Brahe, Tycho, descended from an illustrious Swedish family, was born at Knudstorp in Denmark, 1546, and distinguished himself as an astronomer. He studied rhetoric and philosophy at Copenhagen, but so great was his admiration of the skill of astronomers in calculating eclipses to the precision of a moment, that he employed all his money in purchasing books for his favorite pursuit, and often spent whole nights with a small celestial globe in his hands in learning the names of the stars, and in the acquisition of a science which he called divine. His friends in vain attempted to represent astronomy as beneath his rank; he continued his study with increasing application, and gained the patronage of the Danish king, at whose request he read some popular lectures on the theory of comets. His knowledge was improved by visiting Switzerland, Italy and Germany, and he would have removed to Basil, if the king of Denmark, with a munificence truly noble, had not retained him in his dominions, by settling upon him for life the island of Kuen in the Sound, and building a commodious observatory and elaboratory, which he called Uraniburgh, and to which he annexed a pension of two thousand crowns, besides preferment of equal or superior value. Thus flattered by his sovereign and honored with the praises and the visits of the noble and the great, especially of James II. of Scotland, when he came to Denmark, to marry the princess Anne, Brahe might be said to live happy and respected. Malice however attacked him in his retreat, his enemies vilified his services, he was abandoned by the king, and bidding adieu to his favorite Uraniburgh, he found at last an asylum at Prague, under the protection of the emperor, and with a pension of 3000 crowns. He died soon after of a suppression of urine, 24th October 1601. Great as an astronomer and chemist, Brahe was superstitious, too much given to credulity and astrological presages, irritable in his temper, and not always respectable in his connections. He left a widow, two sons and four daughters, with little to inherit but his fame and his misfortunes. The Rodolphine tables and the historia cœlestis, are the best of his works, but the wildness of his opinions is sufficiently proved by the absurdity of the system which he endeavored to establish in mere opposition to the Copernican.

Braillier, Peter, an apothecary at Lyons, author of a curious book on the abuses and the ignorance of physicians, inscribed to Claude de Gouffier, 1557.

Braint Hir, the nephew of Cadwallon, king of North Wales. He supported bravely his uncle against Edwin king of England in 620, and when defeated he went privately to England, and by his conciliating conduct gained such a number of adherents, that he was enabled to make head against the enemy and to recall his uncle who had fled to Ireland, and to replace him on his throne, 633, after the battle of Hatfield, in which Edwin fell.

Brakenburg, Reinier, a painter of Haerlem, who died 1649. His pieces are generally on low and vulgar subjects, but always display elegance, spirit, nature and interest.

Bramante d'Urbino, Lazarus, was born at Castel-Duranti in Urbino 1444, and distinguished himself as an architect at Naples and Rome. It was in conformity to his plan that pope Julius II. was persuaded to rebuild the church of St. Peter, but though the work was conducted with great expedition, the artist did not live to see the completion of his noble design. He died 1514, aged 70, eight years after the foundations had been laid, and the merit of finishing the building was reserved for Michael Angelo. Bramante was amiable in his private character, and as a poet and musician he was also eminent. His poetry was published at Milan, 1756.

Bramer, Leonard, a disciple of Rembrandt, born at Delft, 1596. His resurrec-

tion of Lazarus, preserved at Rome, is much admired.

Bramhall, John, a native of Pontefract in Yorkshire, who was educated at Sydney college, Cambridge, and after taking orders succeeded to a living in the city of York, where he married a clergyman's widow, with whom he received a considerable fortune, and what he regarded still more, a very valuable collection of books. By his successful controversy on religious topics with a secular priest and a Jesuit, he recommended himself to the notice of Matthews, archbishop of York, by whom he was promoted to the prebend of Rippon. About the year 1633, he went over to Ireland, on the invitation of lord Wentworth, and for his services as visitor of the revenues of the church he obtained the archdeaconry of Meath, and in 1634 the bishopric of Londonderry. His authority was powerfully exerted in uniting the churches of Ireland and England, and by his eloquence the two sister countries adopted the same form of worship and the same tenets of faith. He was not however without enemies; he was not only charged with arminianism and popery, but accused of high treason, and of attempts to introduce an arbitrary and tyrannical government; and after being some time in confinement he was liberated by the influence of Usher the primate, and the immediate interference of the king. After some time spent at Hamburgh and Brussels, he ventured to revisit Ireland, but his influence was considered as so dangerous by the parliament, that his person was in the most imminent danger, and Cromwell, from whose vigilance he escaped, was heard to declare in disappointment that he would have lavished not a little money to secure that Irish Canterbury, as he called him. On the restoration his services entitled him to the highest honors, and he was accordingly translated to the see of Armagh, 18th January 1660–1, and as primate of Ireland, and speaker of the house of lords, he displayed those abilities of persuasion, and that patriotic zeal which he possessed in so eminent a degree. His constitution now began to decline, he was twice struck with the palsy, and a third attack proved fatal, at the end of June 1663, in his 70th year. His works on theological subjects mostly were reprinted at Dublin, in one folio volume, 1677. The most valuable of his compositions is that against Hobbes, on liberty and necessity.

Bran, son of Lyr, was father of Carractacus king of Britain. With two others, Prydain and Dynwal, he is said to have established the rights of an elective monarchy in Britain. He was carried to Rome, where it is supposed he embraced Christianity, which he contributed to spread among his uncivilized countrymen. He died about 80 A. D.

Brancas Villeneuve, Andrew Francis, abbé d'Aulnay, was born in the Venaissin, and died April 11th, 1758. His works, though correct in matter, do not recommend themselves either by elegance of style or choice of ideas; they are a system of modern cosmography and geography in general—explanation of the flux and reflux of the sea—letters on cosmography—ephemerides cosmographiques.

Brancker, Thomas, a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, of which he was elected fellow. He afterwards became rector of Tilston, Cheshire, and master of Macclesfield school. He died 1676 aged 40, and was buried at Macclesfield. He possessed abilities as a mathematician, and wrote the doctrine of the sphere, in Latin, Oxford, 1662—introduction to algebra, 1668.

Brandel, Peter, a painter, born at Prague, and educated under Schroeter. Though well paid for his portraits and historical pieces, which possessed real merit, his extravagance kept him in continual want, and he died very poor at Prague, 1739, aged 79.

Brandi, Hyacinth, a painter, the pupil of Lanfrac, born at Poli near Rome. He possessed great merit, and his pencil was employed in beautifying the churches and palaces of the capital of Italy, where he died 1691, aged 58.

Brandmuller, John, professor of Hebrew at Basil, was born at Biberac, and died 1596, aged 63. He wrote four funeral orations from the Old Testament, and eighty from the New, &c. His son James, who died 1629, wrote, in three vols. 4to. analysis typica librorum veteris & novi testamenti, Basil, 1620. The son of James, was professor of jurisprudence at Basil, and died 1677, aged 50. He wrote some valuable works on the law, besides poems, &c.

Brandmuller, Gregory, a painter of Basil, who died 1691, aged 30. He was the pupil of Lebrun, and obtained a prize of the Paris academy. His historical pieces and his portraits were much admired.

Brandolini, Aurelio, a native of Florence, eminent as a poet. He was for some time resident in the university of Buda under the patronage of Matthias Corvinus, king of Hungary, and after his death he entered among the Augustines at Florence. The best known of his works is de ratione scribendi, in which he gives good directions for the acquiring of a good style. He was also eminent as a preacher. He was surnamed Lippo because he was blind.

Brandon, Charles duke of Suffolk, a favorite of Henry VIII. of England. He was valiant in the field, and handsome in his person, and gained the public esteem by his courteous behaviour. At the tournament of St. Denys, in honor of Mary the sister of Henry who married Lewis XII. of France, he was attacked by a strong and gigantic German, at the instigation of the French, who were envious of his reputation, but he repulsed and defeated his antagonist, and so noble was his conduct, says Henault the historian, that it won the heart of the youthful bride, who in three short months became a widow, and soon offered her hand and her fortune to her favored champion. The mar-

riage accordingly was celebrated with the permission of Henry. Suffolk died 1545, leaving his fourth wife a widow, and he was buried honorably by the king.

Brandt, Sebastian, a counsellor of Strasburg, and professor of law, was author of a poem called "Navis stultifera mortalium," 1488, 8vo. of which there appeared a French translation 1497. He died 1520, aged 66.

Brandt, John, secretary of Antwerp, was eminent for his erudition, and his patronage of science. He is author of "elogia Ciceronia Roman. domi militiæque illustrium." He died 1639, aged 80.

Brandt, Sebastian, a chemist of Germany, who employed a great part of his life in search of the philosopher's stone, in the preparation of urine, and found after distillation that shining substance since called phosphorus. He made the discovery public, but concealed the process, which however Kunckel, chemist to the elector of Saxony, easily guessed. He died 2d May, 1521, aged 63.

Brandt, Gerard, a minister of Amsterdam, author of the life of de Ruyter the admiral, of a Flemish history of the reformation of the Low Countries in 4 vols. 4to. afterwards abridged in a French translation of 3 vols. 12mo. The work was so popular, that Fagel said once to bishop Burnet, that it was worth learning Flemish to read the original. He died at Rotterdam 1685, aged 59.

Brantome. *Vid.* Bourdeilles.

Brasavola, Antonius Musa, a physician of eminence, born at Ferrara, where he was professor of medicine, and where he died 1555, aged 55. His abilities recommended him to the popes and the other princes of Italy, to whom he was physician, and also to Francis I. of France, Henry VIII. of England, and Charles V. of Germany. He wrote some works on medical subjects, and besides commentaries on Hippocrates and Galen.

Brasbridge, Thomas, a native of Northamptonshire, educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he was elected fellow 1562. He is known as a physician and a divine, and he wrote the poor man's jewel, or a treatise of the pestilence, with a declaration of the herbs cardius benedictus and angelica, &c. in 8vo. 1578—quæstiones in officia Ciceronis, in 8vo. Oxford 1615.

Brasidas, a general of Lacedæmon, who conquered several of the allied cities of Athens, B. C. 424. When besieged in Amphipolis he defeated Cleon in a sally, and died some time after.

Brathwayte, Richard, a native of Westmoreland, known as a poet. He entered at Oriel college, Oxford, 1604, and thence removed to Cambridge, and afterwards became captain in the army, and a justice of peace in his native county. His works are the golden fleece and other poems, 1611, 8vo.—the poet's willow, or the passionate shepherd, 8vo. 1614—the prodigal's tears, or farewell to vanity, 1614, 8vo.—essays on the five senses, 8vo. 1620—the English gentleman, 4to. often edited, &c. He died at Appleton, Yorkshire, about 1673.

Brauwer, Adrian, a painter, born at Haerlem. His pieces possess great merit; and are chiefly on vulgar subjects, public-houses, shows, and fairs, &c. He died of intemperance, 1638, aged 30.

Bray, Solomon de, a native of Haerlem, eminent as a portrait painter. He died 1664, aged 67. His son Jacob excelled in historical representations, and died at the end of the 17th century.

Bray, Sir Reginald, was descended from a family which came to England, with the Conqueror, and settled in the counties of Northampton and Warwick. He was instrumental in raising Henry VII. to the throne, and he negotiated with the duke of Buckingham and others that prince's marriage with Elizabeth daughter of Edward IV. He was a man of valor, and was made a knight baronet at the battle of Bosworthfield, or as some say, at that of Blackheath, and he received as the reward of his services the forfeited land of lord Audley. St. George's chapel at Windsor, and that of Henry VII. at Westminster abbey, are mentioned as specimens of his skill in architecture, as he contributed to the raising and embellishing of them. He died 5th August, 1501, and was buried, as is supposed, in the south aisle of the chapel of Windsor, which still bears his name. He was twice married, but had no issue. His estates descended to his brothers, whose descendants in Surrey still enjoy part of the land which once belonged to their great relation.

Bray, Thomas, D. D. a native of Marston, in Shropshire, educated at Hart-hall, Oxford. He was at first patronised by lord Digby, but his abilities soon recommended him to bishop Compton, by whom he was sent as commissary to settle the church affairs of Maryland and Virginia. In this employment, which engaged the best part of his life, and obliged him to cross the Atlantic several times, he behaved with all that zeal and disinterestedness which characterise the true Christian. He instituted libraries in several parts of America for the information and improvement of the missionaries employed in preaching the gospel, and every method was pursued by his example and recommendation which might render the conversion of negroes and pagans to the gospel easy and certain, and increase the influence of religious principles. It was not only the money subscribed by individuals, or granted by corporations, for those charitable purposes, which was economically spent, but Dr. Bray contributed the whole of his small fortune to the support of his liberal plans, better gratified in the promotion of public happiness, than in the possession of private wealth. To his great and indefatigable exertions many of the societies established in London owe their institution, especially that for the relief of poor proselytes, that for the reformation of manners, and that for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, &c. This great and good man, whose whole life was thus devoted to benevolent purposes,

and whose high services deserved and received the gratitude of king and parliament, died 15th February, 1730, aged 73, leaving only one daughter. He was author of some useful publications, particularly his catechetical letters, apostolic charity, bibliotheca parochialis, &c.

Brebeuf, George de, a French poet, born at Thorigny in Normandy. He was noticed, but his merits were not rewarded by Mazarine. He travestied the first book of Lucan, an attempt which, by his ingenious mode of raillery, and by the keen severity of his satire, created him popularity as well as enemies. He died 1661, aged 43.

Brebeuf, Jean de, uncle to the preceding, distinguished himself as a missionary, to convert the wild inhabitants of Canada to Christianity. He was cruelly burnt by these infatuated savages in 1649, in his 56th year.

Brecourt, Guillaume Martoureau de, a French poet, better known also as an actor. He died in consequence of his extraordinary exertions on the stage, in 1685.

Breda, Peter Van, a painter of Antwerp who died 1681, aged 50. His landscapes were much admired.

Breda, John Van, a Flemish painter, who obtained a comfortable independence, by exercising his profession in England. His landscapes, fairs, markets, conversations, &c. were particularly spirited. He died on the continent, 1750.

Bredenbach, Matthias, a controversialist writer of Kerpen, who died in 1559, in his 70th year.

Breenberg, Barthol. a painter of some distinction, born at Utrecht in 1620. He died aged 40. His views of ruins are particularly valuable.

Bregy, Charlotte Saumaise de Chazan, comtesse de, a maid of honor to Ann of Austria. She was niece to Salmasius, and became known for the ease and elegance of her conversation, her wit, and the beauty of her person. She died at Paris 1693, aged 74. Some of her verses and letters were published in 1688, in 12mo. abounding in metaphysical conceits, and occasionally interesting descriptions.

Breitkopf, John Gottlieb Emmanuel, a native of Leipsic, known as a writer, and as a printer. He wrote treatises on the origin of printing,—on the history of playing cards,—the invention of paper from linen rags,—and the invention of engraving on wood in Europe,—and on bibliography. As a printer he acquired deserved celebrity after his father. By reading a treatise of Albert Durer, he was induced to improve the shape of types, upon scientific and mathematical principles, and he also found out a method to print musical notes, charts, and maps with types, and without engraving. This worthy man died at Leipsic 1794, aged 75.

Bremont, Francois de, a Parisian, made secretary to the Royal London society, in consequence of his translating their philosophical transactions. He died at Paris 1742, in his 29th year, admired for his laborious application and critical discernment.

Brenner, Henry, a native of Kronoby in West Bothnia, who in 1697 went with Fabricius the Swedish ambassador to the Persian court. On his return, he was arrested at Moscow, in consequence of the war with Sweden; but his hours of confinement were devoted to literary pursuits. He translated into Latin the history of Armenia by Moses Armenius Choronensis, printed Stockholm 1723; and also wrote observations on the Czar Peter's expedition against the Persians with a map of the Caspian and of the river Dwina. He was made keeper of the royal library at Stockholm, where he died 1732, aged 63.

Brennus, a general of Gaul, famous for his invasion of Thessaly, and his attempts to plunder the temple of Delphi. He killed himself, B. C. 278.

Brennus, a general of Gaul, celebrated for his irruption into Italy, and his siege and seizure of Rome, where the valor of Camillus at last defeated him, and totally destroyed all his army, 388 B. C.

Brent, sir Nathaniel, a native of Woolford, Warwickshire, educated at Merton college, of which he became the warden, by the influence of Abbot the primate whose niece he had married. Among other things he published a Latin and English translation of the history of the council of Trent, a copy of which he had procured at Venice. He was knighted by Charles I. at Woodstock; but his loyalty gave way to his eagerness to retain his offices, and as the friend of the puritans, he continued at the head of his college, and was made the chief visitor of the university. He died in London 6th Nov. 1652, aged 79.

Brentius or Brentzen, John, was born at Wiel in Swabia, and distinguished himself as the friend and follower of Luther. He was the founder of the ubiquists, a sect who maintained the presence of the body of Jesus every where. He was highly honored by the duke of Wirtemburg, and deserved it, if we reckon the ponderous form of his controversial writings in eight folio volumes. He died at Tubingen 1570, in his 71st year, leaving 12 children by a second wife.

Brequigny, Lewis George Edward de, author of the history of the revolutions of Genoa, three vols. 12mo.—lives of eminent Greek orators, with occasional translations, two vols. 12mo.—diplomata, chartæ, ad res Francise. spectantia, 4to.—chronological tables, &c. relative to French history, five vols. fol.—an edition of Strabo, &c.—was member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions, and died 1795, aged 80. In his search after materials to elucidate French history, he was some time resident in London, to examine the records of the Tower.

Brerewood, Edward, a learned antiquary, born at Chester, of which his father was three times mayor. After finishing his education at Brazen-nose, Oxford, he was elected the first astronomical professor of

Gresham college. He died in London of a fever, 4th November, 1613, aged 48, much respected, not only for his great learning, but his highly exemplary private character. His works, consisting of nine treatises, were published after his death, among which the most esteemed are "on the weight and value of ancient coins, in Latin, 1614, in 4to." —inquiries touching the diversity of languages and religion through the world, 1614, 4to. &c.—elements of logic, &c.

Bret, Anthony, author of the life of Ninon de l'Enclos, 12mo.—the four seasons, a poem—l'ecole amoureuse & la double extravagance, two vols. 8vo.—new Cleopatra, 3 vols.—eastern fables—commentary on the works of Moliere, 8vo.—memoirs of Bussy Rabutin, two vols. 12mo.—was a native of Dijon, and died at Paris, 1792, aged 75.

Breton, Nicholas, a writer of ballads and interludes of some merit, in the age of Elizabeth. His Phillide and Corydon are preserved in Percy's collection, and the titles of his compositions are mentioned in Winstanley's ames typog. and Osborn's Harl. Catal.

Bretonneau, Francis, a Jesuit of Tours, who died at Paris, 1741, aged 81. He is author of a life of James II. and of seven volumes of sermons, edited by Berryer, and recommended, if not by the eloquence, yet by the more excellent example of the preacher's virtuous life.

Bretonnier, Barthol. Joseph, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, author of some useful law tracts. He died at Paris 1727, aged 71.

Bretteville, Etienne du Bois de, a Jesuit of Normandy, author of some theological tracts. He died in 1688, aged 38.

Brettinger, John James, a native of Zurich, professor of Hebrew, and author of an edition of the new testament, from the septuagint, in four vols. 4to. and some pieces on painting, poetry, and antiquities, &c. He died 1776, aged 75.

Breval, John Durant de, was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow 1702. In consequence of a dispute with Bentley, the master of his college, he quitted the university, and rose to the rank of captain under the great Marlborough. Besides poems and plays, Breval was the writer of four entertaining volumes of travels, and by his censure of Pope, he gained immortality among the heroes of the Dunciad. He died Jan. 1739.

Breugel, Peter, or Old, a native of Breugel, near Breda, distinguished as a painter, and celebrated for the originality of character, and truth of delineation which he infused into his pieces, especially such as represented the feasts and rustic enjoyments of his countrymen. He died at Antwerp in the last part of the 16th century, and with his dying breath consigned to the flames those lighter pieces of his pencil which in unguarded moments he had painted, offensive to modesty and virtue. He was twice married. Some of his pieces are in the possession of the grand duke of Tuscany.

Breugel, Peter, eldest son of the preceding, surpassed in the description of magicians and devils, whence he is called Hellish Breugel.

Breugel, John, second son of old Peter, surnamed Velvet, from his mode of dress, chiefly excelled in painting flowers and fruits, in which his superiority was inimitable, so that Rubens himself solicited the perfecting strokes of his pencil in the finishing of his Vertumnus and Pomona. After visiting Italy, and residing long at Cologne, respected and beloved, he died about 1642, remarkable for never having admitted a pupil near his person.——Another of that name, called Abraham, born at Antwerp, 1672, excelled as a flower and landscape painter.

Breul, James du, a Benedictine monk, author of the antiquities of Paris, 4to. 1612 —les fastes de Pierre Bonfons augmentés, a work of singular merit—supplementum antiquitatum, Paris, 4to. 1714—the life of cardin. Ch. de Bourbon, 4to.—a chronicle of the abbots of St. Germain, &c. He died 1614, aged 86.

Brevint, Daniel, a native of Jersey, who studied at Saumur, and then became fellow of Jesus college, Oxford, after the foundation of three fellowships at Jesus, Exeter, and Pembroke, by Charles I. for the education of the divines of Jersey and Guernsey. During the civil wars he retired to France, and after the restoration he was raised to the enjoyment of a prebendal stall of Durham, and in 1681 to the dignity of dean of Lincoln. He died May 5th, 1695, aged 79. He wrote a treatise on the Lord's supper, and other theological pieces, in Latin, now no longer remembered.

Brewer, Anthony, author of the country girl, a comedy—the lovesick king, a tragedy—and other pieces, was a poet of genius, and highly esteemed among the wits and the courtiers of the first Charles' reign. Little is known of his history.

Breynius, James, of Dantzic, was author of plantarum exoticarum centuria, with plates, fol. 1678—fasciculus plantarum rarior. 4to. 1689. He died 1697, aged 60.

Bridaine, N. a famous French preacher of the diocese of Uzes, compared by Maury, in his principles of eloquence, to Demosthenes and Bossuet. His powers of delivery were such, and his address so commanding, that he could be heard distinctly by 10,000 people in the open air. He died 1767, author of cantiques spirituels, printed 12mo. 1748.

Bridault, John Peter, a French writer, who died 24th Oct. 1761. He wrote phrases and sentences from Terence's comedies, 12mo.—and manners and customs of the Romans, two vols. 12mo.

Bridge, William, a leading preacher among the independents of England. When expell'd by bishop Wren, he became a zealous pastor at Rotterdam, and soon after

returned to England, and resided at Yarmouth. He was member of the assembly of divines held at Westminster. He wrote 21 treatises, in two vols. 4to. besides sermons, &c. and died March 1670, aged 70.

Bridgewater, Francis Egerton duke of, celebrated as the first person who planned and completed the cutting of a navigable canal in England, was born 21st May, 1736. He succeeded to his titles on his brother's death, 1748; and as soon as he was master of his fortune, he began, with unwearied zeal, to execute the plans of improvement which he had early meditated. With the assistance of Brindley, a man of astonishing powers of mind, but without the polish and the advantages of education, he surveyed his estate at Worsley, and obtained an act to open a communication by a canal between Manchester and Worsley, and afterwards, under the power of another act, to return over the river Irwell to Manchester. Though a solid rock opposed the line of his progress, all difficulties were removed, air funnels were made through the hill to discharge all dangerous effluvia from below, and the canal was conveyed not only more than a mile under the ground, but over an arch above 40 feet above the surface of the Irwell, so that while vessels pass one another in the dark and subterraneous cavity, others sail on the canal above, while some are below the arch in full sail. Thus, by means of these stupendous works, the coals which were found in the duke's estate were conveyed, with great facility, to the neighbouring towns, and the commerce of Liverpool was thus united by the Mersey to Manchester, and to the southern parts of the kingdom. Though the sums spent on these astonishing works were almost beyond calculation, and nearly ruined the noble and enterprising projector, yet he had the happiness to see his plans succeed to the fullest wishes of his heart, and, with the infinite benefits which he conferred on the national commerce and on provincial intercourse, he had the satisfaction to find his income increase in a most rapid progression. This truly great and illustrious character died March 1803, leaving the bulk of his immense fortune to his nephew, the earl of Bridgewater, the marquis of Stafford, and other relations. He never was married.

Bridgman, John, a native of Exeter, educated at Cambridge, where he obtained the mastership of Magdalen college. He was chaplain to James I. who gave him the rectory of Wigan, Lancashire, and made him bishop of Chester 1618. He was stripped of his honors in the civil wars, and was a great sufferer, in person and property. He died at Morton, in Cheshire, 1642.

Bridgman, sir Orlando, son of the bishop of Chester, was made, after the restoration, a judge, and afterwards lord chancellor. In his elevated situation, he showed himself weak and irresolute, and was often biassed in his decisions, by the intrigues of his wife. He was removed, for refusing to affix the seal to the declaration for liberty of conscience, in 1672. He wrote a treatise on conveyancing

Brienne, Walter de, a native of Champagne, distinguished for his courage at the siege of Acre against the Saracens. He was afterwards king of Sicily, and duke of Apulia; and was killed in 1205, in defending the invaded rights of his wife Maria Alberic, by whom he obtained his dukedom. His son, and successor, of the same name, surnamed the great, distinguished himself also against the Saracens, by whom he was taken prisoner, and cruelly put to death 1251.

Brienne, John, was made king of Jerusalem in 1210, which he resigned in favor of his son-in-law, the emperor Frederick II. He was afterwards elected to fill the throne of Constantinople, where his bravery repelled the attacks of the Greeks and Bulgarians. He died in 1237, as much censured for his avarice as he is extolled for his courage.

Brietius, Philip, a Jesuit of Abbeville, known for his parallela geographiæ veteris et novæ, 3 vols. 4to. 1648, a useful work, never completed. He wrote also annales mundi, 7 vols. 12mo. and other geographical and chronological works; and died at Paris 1608, aged 67.

Briggs, Henry, a native of Halifax, in Yorkshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and made, 1596, first professor of geometry in the college founded by Gresham. He resigned this office in 1619, when made Savilian professor at Oxford, where he devoted his time to study, and rendered himself beloved by his unaffected manners, great goodness of heart, and humility of deportment. His writings consist of eleven different treatises on mathematical subjects, and also arithmetica logarithmetica, containing logarithms of 30,000 natural numbers. The science of logarithms had been lately discovered by Napier, in Scotland, whom he visited, and by whom he was honored with many friendly communications. He died January 1630, aged 74.

Briggs, William, a native of Norwich, a city four times represented by his father in parliament. He was educated at Benet college, Cambridge, of which he was chosen fellow in 1668, and as a student of medicine, ambitious of distinction and eminence, he travelled through France in search of knowledge and information. On his return he published a valuable treatise on the eye, and was made physician to the king, and universally courted for his skill and experience. He was also made physician to St. Thomas' hospital. He died 14th Sept. 1704, leaving one son and two daughters, by his wife Hannah, daughter of Edmund Hobart.

Brigham, Nicholas, a native of Oxfordshire, educated at Hart-hall, and at one of the inns of court. He was eminent not only as a lawyer, but as a poet, and showed himself so partial to Chaucer, that he removed his remains to the south transept of Westminster-abbey, where he erected a monument to his fame. He wrote de vena-

tionibus rerum memorabilium, or memoirs of eminent persons—miscellaneous poems—memoirs by way of diary, &c. He died 1559.

BRIGHTMAN, Thomas, rector of Hawnes, Bedfordshire, was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge; and wrote Latin commentaries on the canticles and apocalypse. In this last book, which was afterwards translated into English, and became very popular, he calls the English church the church of Laodicea, and the angel loved by God the church of Geneva and the Scotch kirk. It is said that he prayed for a sudden death, and as if his wishes were fulfilled, he died in a coach while travelling, with a book in his hand, 1607.

BRILL, Matthew and Paul, two brothers of Antwerp, known as eminent painters. They both travelled to Rome, where Matthew died in 1584, aged 34, and Paul in 1626, aged 72. They were patronised by the pope, and painted together to adorn the Vatican; but after the death of his brother, Paul studied landscape, in which he distinguished himself by his judicious imitations of Titian and Carrache. He painted for pope Clement that famous piece in which the saint of that name is represented as cast into the sea with an anchor about his neck.

BRINDLEY, James, was born at Tunsted, in Wormhill parish, Derbyshire, and early displayed astonishing powers in mechanical inventions, and the planning of canals. After being engaged in the humble occupation of mill-wright, in Cheshire and Staffordshire, he was called to direct and complete the vast plans which the duke of Bridgewater had conceived, in the conveying of a canal over the Mersey and the Bollan, and over many wide and deep vallies, by means of elevated aqueducts, and subterraneous perforations. Every obstacle was surmounted by the genius of the architect, and the opulence of his persevering employer, and new triumphs were prepared for boldness of mechanism and undaunted ingenuity in the completion of the grand trunk navigation, which, in uniting the Trent and the Mersey, extended 93 miles, and which had, at Harecastle-hill, a tunnel 2880 yards long, more than 70 yards below the surface of the earth. As Brindley's education had been neglected, his calculations were seldom communicated to paper. When immersed in deep meditation, he would often remain two or three days in bed, and when he had unravelled the difficulties of his plan, he would rise, and hasten to execute, without any model or sketch but the strong suggestion of his own head. He was simple in his manners; but though sensible of his great abilities, he never betrayed insolent superiority. To his friends and companions he was communicative and not reserved; and he wisely showed, that the best purposes of creation are answered by giving encouragement and developing the native instincts and properties of the mind. He died at Turnhurst, in Staffordshire, 27th September, 1772, aged 56. His end was probably hastened by the intenseness of his application, which produced a hectic fever, which for a long time gradually wasted his powers of life. His other more remarkable works were, the canal which joined the navigation of Bristol with that of Liverpool, by the union of the grand trunk near Haywood in Staffordshire to the Severn near Bewdley—his plan to clear the Liverpool docks from mud, and to check the intrusions of the sea, by walls built without mortar—an engine to raise water, &c. His attachment to inland navigation was such, that when asked the use of rivers, in the house of commons, he bluntly replied, to feed navigable canals.

BRINVILLIERS, Maria Margaret d'Aubrai, marchioness of, a French lady, known for her intrigues and her crimes. She was, when very young, married, in 1651, to the marquis of Brinvilliers, and for some time maintained a character of prudence and chastity. The introduction of a young officer of Gascony, called de St. Croix, into her house, by her husband, however, proved the beginning of her misfortunes and her crimes. She loved this stranger with such ardor that she sacrificed her honor to her guilty passion; but her father, who was sensible of her debauched conduct, confined her lover in the prison of the Bastille, whilst his daughter, as if penitent for her incontinence, devoted herself to religious duties, and assumed the appearance of sanctity. After a year's confinement, de St. Croix, who had in the prison learned the art of mixing poison, from an Italian of the name of Exili, was permitted to visit his guilty favorite. He communicated the fatal secret of poison, and she with alacrity received it, and unsuspected, by slow degrees, cut off her father, her two brothers, and her sister, in 1670; and if she spared her husband, it was because he looked with indifference and without jealousy on her lewdness. An accident brought her crimes to light. St. Croix, in working some subtile poison, was suddenly overpowered by its effluvia, and dropped down dead. As no relation appeared to claim his property, it was sealed; but the marchioness insisted with such importunity upon obtaining possession of a particular box, that its contents were examined upon suspicion, and it was discovered to contain papers with directions, full of slow poison. The guilty marchioness escaped, however, her pursuers, and fled to England, and thence to Holland; but she was seized at Liege, and brought to Paris, where her crimes were laid open, and she was condemned to have her head cut off, and then to be burnt. She underwent the dreadful sentence of the law, 16th July, 1676, with great firmness, and with the appearance of contrition for the murder of her relations, and the licentious conduct of her life.

BRIQUEMAUT and CAVAGNES, two protestants, cruelly put to death, with their children, soon after the massacre of St. Bartholomew, in France, 27th October, 1572.

The cause of their death was a suspicion that they were concerned in the conspiracy of Coligny; but they fell innocent; and their last moments displayed resignation, firmness, and devotion.

Brissonius, Barnaby, a lawyer of eminence, born at Fontenay, in Poictou. He rendered himself serviceable to Henry III. of France, whose ambassador he was in England, and he was elevated to the dignity of president of parliament by the gratitude of his sovereign. During the siege of Paris by Henry IV. he was dragged to prison by the friends of the league, and cruelly strangled, 15th November, 1591. He had written some valuable law treatises.

Brissot, Peter, a native of Fontenay le Comte, in Poictou, eminent as a physician. He warmly embraced the doctrines of Galen and Hippocrates, against the prevailing fashion of the times; and that he might appear with greater celebrity in the school and practise of medicine, he travelled, to improve his understanding, and enlarge his knowledge. In Portugal, by insisting upon the necessity of bleeding in the pleurisy, he incurred the hatred and jealousy of his medical opponents, and especially of Denys the king's physician, whose attacks he repelled by a well written apology. He did not live to see the dispute settled which he had raised in Portugal, and which, in those days of superstition and error, enlisted even the most awful truths of religion in its defence or opposition. He died 1522, aged 44.

Brissot, John Pierre, a Frenchman, son of an innkeeper at Chartres, of great natural powers, but of a restless and ambitious soul. Dissatisfied with the political servitude of his country, he for some time engaged in the publication of the courier de l'Europe, which might disseminate his principles under pretence of foreign or domestic intelligence; and when this failed, he turned his thoughts towards criminal jurisprudence. His theory of criminal laws appeared, in two vols. 8vo. 1780, with great popularity, and was soon followed by two discourses which gained the public prize at Chalons sur Marne. In the prosecution of his studies, and after the publication of his philosophical library, he, after going to Geneva and Neufchatel, visited England, whose language, laws, and manners, he regarded with affectionate reverence, as diffusive of that liberty which he in vain wished to discover at home. On his return to Paris, 1784, he was committed for a few weeks to the Bastille; and this probably tended to inflame his rancor against the abuses and intrigues of monarchy. He was however liberated by the influence of the duke of Orleans, to whose children his wife, of the name of Dupont, had been governess, under the direction and auspices of madam Genlis. Eager to promote happiness in every part of the earth, he instituted, at Paris, a society for the abolition of negro slavery; and more effectually to carry his plans into execution, he passed over to America, to examine the manners and the constitution of that newly emancipated republic. His abode beyond the Atlantic was of short duration. His schemes to establish a colony of Frenchmen, under republican laws, totally failed; but the revolution at Paris was an epoch too fruitful in portentous events, and too attractive for his ambitious views, to detain him in America, and he soon appeared in the capital, where he displayed all the ability of a statesman, a demagogue, and a factious partisan. For a while he acquired popularity, supported by the gold, the arts, and the intrigues of the infamous Orleans, and as the leader of a party called Brissotins or Girondists, because composed of the members of the Gironde; and though violent, he is to be commended for the mildness which he displayed towards the unfortunate Lewis, whose fate he wished to be suspended till the final consolidation of the republic. The versatility of his talents could not, however, ensure his safety. In the midst of political intrigue, and sanguinary faction, he was denounced as the agent of England by Robespierre and his adherents, and after a mock trial, guillotined, the 30th November, 1793, with his friends and associates. He was in his 39th year. Besides the works enumerated, he wrote, thoughts on the means of attaining truth—letters on the history of England—an examination of the travels of Chatelleux in America, with an account of the country, 3 vols. 8vo.

Britannicus, son of Claudius and Messalina, was poisoned by the artifice of Agrippina, the second wife of Claudius, who wished to raise her son Nero to the throne, A.D. 55.

Britannicus, John, an Italian critic, descended from British parents. He was born at Palazzola, near Brescia. His notes on Terence, Juvenal, Persius, Ovid, Statius, &c. were greatly esteemed. He died at Brescia, where he taught grammar, 1510.

Brito, Bernardo de, a monk of Almeyda, in Portugal, author of a large historical account of his country, in 7 vols. folio, 1612, besides some antiquarian works. He died in 1617, at the age of 48.

Britton, Thomas, a native of Higham Ferrers, in Northamptonshire, engaged in London as a small coalman, an employment to which he afterwards added the pursuits of chemistry, and the practice of music. Though eccentric in his conduct, yet the respectability of his private character recommended him friends, and though in an humble station, his musical meetings were attended frequently by many of the great and the opulent of the town. After he had long amused and entertained the public, a ventriloquist was introduced at one of his concerts, who in an unusual manner proclaimed the sudden and approaching death of the musical coalman. Britton was so astonished and alarmed by this apparently invisible agent, that he fell ill, and expired a few days after, in September 1714. His curious collection of manuscripts, musical instruments, &c. was, after his death, sold by his widow, by public auction, and procured to her a small pittance for the remainder of her life.

Brizard, or Britard, John Baptiste, a French actor, eminent in comedy. He was born at Orleans, and died at Paris, 30th January, 1790, aged 69, universally respected He crowned Voltaire with the poetical laurel on the French theatre.

Brizio, Francisco, a landscape painter of eminence, of Bologna. He died 1623, aged 49.

Brocardus, James, a wild visionary of Venice, who embraced protestantism, and, in his retirement in Holland, violently attacked popery. His zeal as a polemical writer probably obscured and overturned the powers of his mind, as, from a warm supporter of religion, he enthusiastically pretended to dive into future events, and explain prophecies. His works, which were printed at Leyden, were publicly disavowed by the senate of Middleburg, in 1581. The private character of Brocard was represented as amiable, and his manners inoffensive.

Brocklesby, Richard, a native of Minehead, Somersetshire, eminent as a physician, and known as the friend of Wilkes, of Johnson, and of Burke. He studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, where he took his degrees in 1745; and acquired both opulence and fame in his professional engagements in London; and nobly presented Burke with 1000*l.* that he might thus oblige his friend in his lifetime, rather than leave him that as a legacy at his death. He was admitted at Cambridge ad eundem 1754, and thus obtained a fellowship in the college of physicians, and afterwards served in Germany, 1758, as physician to the army. He died in December, 1797, aged 75, and left, among other things, besides an essay on the mortality of horned cattle, 8vo. 1746, œconomical observations for the improvement of hospitals, in 8vo. from 1758 to 1763, and various papers inserted in the philosophical transactions.

Brodeau, John, was born at Tours, in 1500, and rose to such eminence as a scholar and critic, that Scaliger, Grotius, and others, have bestowed on his merits the most unbounded encomiums. He studied law under Alciat, and afterwards applied himself to philosophy and belles lettres, of which he became the support and the ornament. After travelling in Italy, he returned to France, where he lived in literary retirement, and honorable independence. He died 1563, unmarried. His annotations on several of the classics were published after his death.

Brodeau, Julian, a native of Tours, who wrote a life of Charles du Moulin, and died 1545.

Broeckhuyse, or Broukhusius, John. *Vid.* Broukhusius.

Broek, Elias Vandeen, a native of Antwerp, distinguished for the masterly manner in which he introduced reptiles and insects in his pictures of flowers and landscapes. He died 1711, aged 54.

Broglio, Victor Maurice count de, marshal of France, was born of an illustrious family at Querey, and distinguished himself in the service of Lewis XIV. He died 1727, aged 80. His son, Francis Marie, was also marshal of France, and deserved the highest honors by his warlike conduct in Italy, and in the campaigns of 1733 and 1734. He died 1745. His son, also a marshal, was the conqueror of Berngen, and greatly distinguished during the seven years' war. He quitted France in 1794, and retired to Russia, where he was received with honorable distinction, and raised to the same rank which he held in the emperor's service His son, Claudius Victor, prince of Broglio, espoused the party of the republicans at the beginning of the revolution, and was flattered by the demagogues with the title of marshal. His refusal to receive as law, while commander of the army of the Rhine, the decree which suspended the king's authority, proved fatal to him. He was called to Paris, and condemned to death by the revolutionary tribunal. He was guillotined 27th June, 1794, aged 37.

Brogni, John de, a swine-herd, born at Brogni, in Savoy. From his obscurity he rose by application to preferment, under the care of two ecclesiastics, who had accidentally noticed his healthy appearance. He was patronised by Philip duke of Burgundy, and by pope Clement VII. who raised him to the see of Viviers, and to the dignity of cardinal. He died at Rome 26th February, 1426, distinguished for his learning, his virtues, and his piety.

Brokesby, Francis, a native of Stokes, in Leicestershire, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and promoted to the rectory of Rowley in Yorkshire. He was the friend of Dodwell, and also of Nelson, whom he assisted in the compilation of his feasts and fasts, and in the hospitable residence of Mr. Cherry, at Shotesbrook; he wrote several treatises on moral and religious subjects, such as history of the government of the primitive church, 8vo. 1714—life of Henry Dodwell. He died about 1718.

Brome, Adam de, a favorite of Edward II. recorded in history, as the founder of Oriel college, Oxford. He died in 1332, and was buried at St. Mary's, in Oxford; but the monument over his remains has disappeared by the ravages of time.

Brome, Alexander de, an attorney of London, in the civil wars, better known for his sonnets and little poetical pieces, in which he attacked the round heads with all the keenness of ridicule and satire. He published also a version of Horace, and the cunning lovers, a comedy. He died 1666, aged 46.

Brome, Richard, a menial servant in the family of Ben Jonson, who rose by the native powers of his genius to great literary eminence, as the author of some comedies, 15 of which still exist. His jovial crew was lately revived at Covent-garden, and met with great success. He died 1652.

Brompton, John, a monk in the reign of Edward III. abbot of Jerevall, near Richmond, in Yorkshire. The Chronicon, which passes under his name, and begins at the year 588 and ends 1198, is probably the work

of some unknown author, and was procured for the monastery of Brompton, who gave it his own name.

Bronchorst, John Van, a painter of Flanders, in the 17th century, three of whose historical pieces on oil, and three on glass, adorn the new church at Amsterdam.

Bronchorst, John, a painter, born at Leyden, who excelled in the representation of animals and birds in water colors. He died 1723, aged 75.

Bronchorst, Peter, a native of Delft, eminent as a painter. His judgment of Solomon, and his Christ driving the money changers out of the temple, are still preserved with great sanctity in his native town. He died 1661, aged 73.

Brongniart, Augustus Lewis, an eminent chemist, who died at Paris 1804. His papers in the public journals, and his analytical table of the combinations and decompositions of different substances, published 8vo. 1778, possessed merit.

Bronzino, Agnolo, a painter at Florence, who died there 1580, aged 69. A nativity is considered his chef d'œuvre.

Brook, Ralph, York herald, is known for the errors which he discovered in Camden's popular work, Britannia, and which he published, with severe remarks, when treated with harshness and contempt by the antiquary. He died 15th October, 1625, aged 73; and in 1723 his second part of discovery of errors was published, with a head of the author.

Brooke, Sir Robert, a judge of eminence in the reign of Mary, born at Claverly, in Shropshire, and educated at Oxford and the Middle Temple. His integrity at the bar and on the bench have been deservedly celebrated. He died chief justice of the common pleas, 1558, and was buried in Claverly church, where a monument preserves his memory. He is author of an abridgment containing an abstract of the year books till the time of Mary, fol.—certain cases adjudged, from 6 Henry VIII. to 4 of queen Mary—reading on the statutes of limitations, 32 Henry VIII. in 8vo. A person of the same name was recorder of London, and wrote, readings on the statute of magna charta, c. 6, London 1641.

Brooke, Frances, a woman known for her light pieces of poetry—translations—sonnets—Virginia, a tragedy, 1756—and a periodical paper, called the old maid, in 1 vol. 12mo. 1755 and 1756. Besides these, she wrote the history of Julia Mandeville, a novel, 1763—memoirs of marquis of Forlaix, 4 vols.—the history of Emily Montague—letters from lady Juliet Catesby to lady Henrietta Campley, 12mo.—the excursion—elements of the history of England, from Milton, 4 vols. 12mo.—the siege of Sinope, a tragedy, acted at Covent Garden, 1781—and that pleasing and very popular performance, Rosina—and last of all, but not equally respectable, Marian. Her maiden name was Moore, and she married the reverend John Brooke, rector of Colney, in Norfolk, and chaplain of Quebec garrison. She died January 26, 1789, at Sleaford, surviving her husband only five days. To the character of learning, genius, and taste, it is necessary to add, that she was amiable in her manners, gentle in her deportment, and a strong supporter of all moral and religious duties.

Brooke, Henry, a writer of eminence, born at Rantaven in Ireland, and educated in the school of Dr. Sheridan, and in Dublin college. At the age of 17 he entered at the Temple, and from the vivacity of his genius, the excellence of his heart, and the literary powers of his mind, he soon became the friend and favorite of Pope, of Swift, and other great characters. On his speedy return to Ireland, he was called to attend the dying moments of a favorite aunt, who with her last blessings recommended to his protection and kindness her favorite daughter. This young lady, possessed of great beauty and every pleasing accomplishment, soon gained the heart of her youthful guardian; the attachment became mutual, a public union at last proclaimed their secret marriage, and Mrs. Brooke, before she had completed her 14th year, became a mother. For a while the thoughts of future prospects were lost in domestic enjoyments, but an increasing family called aloud for immediate exertions, and Brooke, unsuccessful as a chamber counsel, found his genius the best support of his fame. By the friendship of lords Lyttelton and Chatham he was introduced to the prince of Wales, and promised himself the fairest harvest of literary labors and poetical exertions. His tragedy of Gustavus Vasa was prepared, but unfortunately the politics of the time, and the influence of government, forbade its introduction on the public stage, as it seemed to breathe sentiments too warm and elevated in favor of liberty. This disappointment however was succeeded by a rapid sale of the play, and the public, by a most uncommon liberality of subscriptions, repaid in a tenfold degree the most sanguine expectations of the author. Brooke thus patronised by the prince, and flattered by the people, purchased a house at Twickenham near his friend Pope, but a dangerous illness rendered it necessary for him, by the advice of his physicians, to revisit his native air. His gradual recovery promised his speedy return, but contrary to the general expectation, and to the warm and repeated invitations of his friends, he determined to spend the rest of his life in the retirement and obscurity of Ireland. The political ingratitude of the times, and the violence of party spirit, as well as the influence of a beloved wife, who was attached to the peaceful scenes of privacy, and not to the tempestuous revolutions of dignified life, were probably the causes of this remarkable seclusion. In his retirement Brooke courted the muses, and though he found Garrick unwilling to support his merit by a representation on the London stage,

yet he met with some success in Dublin. But the generosity of his heart was too great for a limited income; he was profuse in his acts of friendship and humanity, and he was at last obliged to sell his favorite residence. The declining health of his wife too tended to lessen his comforts, and the death of that amiable woman, after a union of near 50 years of uninterrupted domestic harmony, put an end to his enjoyments. From the severity of this blow his constitution could never recover, he sunk into a state of imbecility, and though nature sometimes recovered, yet the powers of his mind never regained their wonted brilliancy. He however beguiled his hours of affliction and melancholy by the sweets of literature, and while at lucid intervals he wrote those unequal works which are occasionally tinctured with mysticism, the fool of quality, and Juliet Grenville, he thus gained fresh opportunities of displaying the excellence of his moral character, and the pure philanthropy of his heart. He died at Dublin, 10th October, 1783, aged 77. Besides the works already enumerated, his best known pieces are universal beauty, a poem in six books—the earl of Westmoreland, a tragedy—fables—the earl of Essex, a tragedy—redemption, a poem, &c.

Broome, William, the poet, was born of obscure parents in Cheshire. After being superannuated at Eton, and thus losing the election for King's, he entered at St. John's, Cambridge, by the liberal subscriptions of his friends, where his application and rising talents recommended him to the learned. He was engaged by Pope in furnishing the notes from Eustathius for his Iliad, and when the Odyssey was undertaken, Broome was not thought unworthy by his poetical friend of sharing his labors and his success. The 2d, 6th, 8th, 11th, 12th, 16th, 18th, and 23d, together with all the notes, were written by Broome, who for this laborious contribution received the small sum of 500*l.* and 100 copies. But literary friendship is too often of short duration, and while Broome considered his services as ill repaid, Pope not only disregarded his discontent, but meanly exhibited him to public ridicule in the Dunciad and in the Bathos. In 1728, Broome was created L. L. D. but though he was courted by the great, he did not rise to high preferment in the church, and remained the humble incumbent of Eye, and of Oakley Magna in Suffolk. He died at Bath, 16th November, 1745, and was buried in the abbey church. He translated some of Anacreon's odes, besides a small miscellany of poems.

Broschi, Carlo, a celebrated singer, born at Andria in the Neapolitan states, and better known by the name of Farinello, which he received from the patronage of three brothers called Farina. A fall from his horse in his youth rendered castration necessary, and to this accident he was indebted for the celebrity of his fame and the opulence of his fortune. After enrapturing the crowded audiences of the theatres of Naples, Rome, Venice, and Vienna, Broschi was invited by lord Essex to London, where for three years he displayed the superiority of his powers, and was munificently rewarded. In 1737, he left London, and passing through Paris in his way to Madrid, he drew the admiration and the applauses of the French king and of his court. In Spain he was treated with all the distinction which his talents deserved, so that king Philip not only lavished every honor upon him, but regarded him with the confidence and affection of an intimate friend. He held the same distinguished rank of honorable partiality with Philip's successor, Ferdinand, and till his death and that of his queen Barbara in 1759, he continued the favorite of the court, and deservedly respected by the public for the generosity of his heart, the benevolence of his conduct, and the condescension and affability of his manners, not only to his inferiors, but even to his personal enemies. On the succession of Charles to the Spanish throne, Farinello, though honorably received by the monarch, hastened to his native country, where, in the neighbourhood of Bologna, he enjoyed the rest of his life in dignified retirement. Though occasionally haunted by melancholy, yet he continued tranquil; the powers of his voice remained to the last, strong, clear, and melodious, and for three weeks before his death, like the dying swan, he daily entertained his admiring friends. He died 16th September, 1782, in his 78th year, leaving his musical books and lands to his sister. His great readiness to relieve distress, and to sweeten the cup of calamity whenever he found it possible, prevented the accumulation of riches, and Farinello, after sharing the favors of monarchs without feeling his heart biassed by flattery, and after remaining unsullied by the vices and extravagances of a theatrical life, lived and died esteemed as a man of worth.

Brossard, Sebastian de, a canon of Meux, who died 1730, at the age of 70. He excelled as a musician, and wrote several treatises on the science. His dictionary of music in 8vo. is highly valued, and proved of great service to Rousseau.

Brosse, Guy de la, a physician, author of a treatise on the virtues of plants, &c. He is better known as the promoter of the royal foundation of a garden of medicinal plants in 1626 at Paris, of which he was the first director, and which he enriched by a valuable collection of 2000 plants. He published a description of the medical plants in the garden, besides a book de la nature des plantes, 1628—dessein du jardin royal, 8vo. —& avis defensif, 1634—and other works.

Brosses, Charles de, president of the parliament of Burgundy, was born at Dijon, and died at Paris 7th May, 1777, aged 68. He wrote letters on the discovery of Herculaneum, besides an history of the voyages towards the south pole, and a translation of Sallust, enriched with valuable notes—pa-

rallel between the worship of the negroes and the ancient heathens—on the mechanical formation of languages, &c.

Brossette, Claude, an advocate of Lyons, who distinguished himself by the publication of an history of his native town, besides editions of Boileau and Regnier, with valuable notes. He was the correspondent of Voltaire and Rousseau. He died at Lyons 1746, aged 75.

Brossier, Martha, a woman who by the great dexterity with which she distorted her countenance, imposed upon the credulous multitude, and the superstitious clergy in France. Her arts were detected by Henry IV. who was apprehensive lest his enemies of the league should take advantage of the imposture to undermine his power, and after a confinement of 40 days, she was permitted to return to her native town of Romorantin. The avarice of the father however, who shared largely in the sums bestowed on the pretended demoniac, hurried her away through France to Rome, where an ample theatre was expected for the display of the imposition; but she was dismissed with disgrace by the pope in 1599, and she sunk into the obscurity of an hospital, where she died.

Brotier, the abbé, a Jesuit born at Tanay in the Nivernois, celebrated for his great erudition and the vast powers of his mind. Well versed in ancient and modern languages, he made every branch of science and literature the object of his studies, and, except in mathematics, to which he gave little attention, he excelled in all. With indefatigable zeal he made notes of every thing which he read, and in the regular habit of devoting 12 hours of each day to study, he collected treasures of valuable information for criticism and for historical composition. The dissolution of the order of Jesuits made a revolution in his plans and pursuits, but he found an abode of friendship and tranquillity in the house of Mr. de la Tour, a printer of eminence. In this retirement he spent the last 26 years of his life, and gave to the public those editions of Tacitus in four vols. 4to. and in seven, 12mo. and of Pliny, which derive their merit not only from correctness, but most valuable and learned dissertations and annotations. Besides these, Brotier edited, in an elegant manner, Phædrus, and Rapin on gardens, and it is to be much lamented that he never completed the history of France, for which he had in his younger years provided ample materials. His other works were, an examination of the apology of Prades—a treatise on the money of the Hebrews, Greeks, and Romans, compared with those of France—memoirs of the Levant—the life of the abbé de Caille, &c. This worthy man, equally amiable as a private or a literary character, died at Paris, 12th February, 1789, aged 67. His nephew, Andrew Charles, was eminent as a botanist, and conducted for some time the journal called l'Annucé literaire. During the revolution he was accused of attempts against the power of the directory, and was banished to Guyana, where he died in 1798.

Broue, Peter de la, a native of Toulouse, bishop of Mirepoix, who died 1720, aged 77. He wrote some pastoral letters, and was the friend of the great Bossuet.

Broughton, Hugh, an English divine, born at Oldbury, Shropshire, and by the friendship of Bernard Gilpin, educated at Cambridge. He wrote against the Roman catholics, and severely attacked Theodore Beza, and the whole body of dissenters. His application was intense, so that he always devoted to study 12 hours often 16 every day. His works, which were numerous and on theological subjects, are not held in high esteem. Among them were consent of scriptures, or a system of scripture chronology and genealogy, which was attacked by Dr. John Reynolds, 1588—a discourse on Christ's descent into hell, answered by the prelates Whitgift and Wilson. Broughton was well skilled in Hebrew, and as being an eloquent preacher, he settled as minister of the English congregation at Middleburg, and returned to England in 1611, and died the next year.

Broughton, Thomas, a learned divine, born in London, 5th July, 1704, and educated at Eton, where he was superannuated, and at Gonville college, Cambridge. The patronage of the duke of Bedford, to whom he was chaplain, and that of bishop Sherlock, who gave him Bedminster vicarage, near Bristol, raised him to comfortable independence, and afforded him the means of devoting himself to his favorite studies. His publications were numerous and valuable, the best known of which were, Christianity distinct from the religion of nature—part of Bayle's dictionary corrected—Dryden's poems—answer to Tindall's Christianity as old as the creation—Demosthenes' Olynthiacs and Philippics—Hercules, a musical drama—various articles in the biographia Britannica—an historical dictionary of all religions, 2 vols. fol. &c. He died on his living, 21st December, 1774, leaving six children. Four years afterwards, some of his sermons were published by his son the Rev. Thomas Broughton, vicar of Tiverton, near Bath.

Broukhusius, John, or Broekhuizen, a learned Dutchman, born 20th November, 1639, died 15th December, 1707. The premature death of his father prevented the completion of his studies, and he was bound to an apothecary, whom he left for military pursuits. He went to America with his regiment under de Ruyter, and on his return, by being engaged in an unfortunate duel, his life was forfeited to the laws, but preserved by the interference of his learned friend Grævius. He published a valuable edition of Tibullus, and Propertius, and also of Aonius Palearius, and Sannazarius, besides some elegant poems in Latin and in Dutch, 4to. 1711, and a Latin translation of Rapin's parallel of Homer and Virgil.

Brouncker, William Viscount, a native of Castle Lyons, in Ireland, celebrated for his attachment to the royal cause during the civil wars, as well as for his great proficiency in mathematical knowledge. He was engaged in a learned correspondence with Dr. Wallis of Oxford, and was the first president of the royal society, an office which he adorned by his polite manners and extensive erudition. He was also master of St. Catherine, near the Tower, after a severe contest with judge Atkins. He died 5th April, 1684, aged 64, and was buried at St. Catherine's. Some of his essays are preserved in the philosophical transactions, besides des Cartes' compendium of music, translated and published anonymously—letters to archbishop Usher, published by Dr. Parr, in the life of the primate.

Brousson, Claude, a native of Nismes, known as an eloquent advocate, and as a warm supporter of the protestants in France. He encouraged in his own house a private meeting of the leading members of his sect, after their churches had been demolished by the persecution of the times; but though an amnesty was offered to him and his followers by Lewis XIV. he fled to Geneva, Lausanne, and other countries, imploring the assistance and compassion of strangers upon his suffering brethren. He was at last seized and cruelly broken on the wheel at Montpellier 1698, in his 51st year, on pretence of corresponding with the king's enemies. The states of Holland nobly allowed his widow a pension of 600 florins, besides the 400 granted to himself. Brousson was author of some tracts in French in favor of the protestants, besides remarks on amulets —a translation of the new testament, &c.

Brouwer, Adrian, a Dutch painter, born at Haerlem 1608. His chief merit was expressing with great success the companions of his dissipated hours in the midst of merriment and in the noise of a tavern, and for this he was well calculated from the intemperance of his habits. Though poor he never used his pencil but when previously called upon by want, or the dread of a gaol. He hastened his death by his constant intoxication, to which he fell a victim in his 30th year, 1638. Rubens, who admired his genius, paid great respect to his remains, which had been obscurely deposited in the ground by public subscription.

Brown, Robert, a man of turbulent character and wavering disposition, was the founder of the sect of the Brownists. He was educated at Cambridge, but either from love of novelty, or from fondness for celebrity, he separated himself from the church, and when cited by the bishop of Norwich, to answer for the eccentricity and depraved tendency of his opinions, he offered insolence instead of submission. The favor of Burleigh, to whom he was related, saved him from ecclesiastical censures; but when he despised the reproof and the counsel of archbishop Whitgift, to whom his noble friend had recommended him, he was permitted to withdraw as a refractory recusant to Holland, where for some time he established a church of his own persuasion. He afterwards returned to England, and though he continued to abuse the church, yet we find him promoted to a rectory in Northamptonshire, no doubt by the influence of Burleigh; but though he received the emolument he devoted the care of the parish to a curate. In his 80th year he was sent to Northampton goal, for ill treatment to a magistrate, and there he soon after died 1630, boasting that he had been confined in no less than 32 prisons. Some of his tracts, all on theological subjects, were published at Middleburg.

Brown, Thomas, of facetious memory, was educated at Newport school, Shropshire, and at Christ Church, Oxford, where his many irregularities soon rendered his residence improper. From Oxford he went to London, and then became, through interest, master of the school of Kingston on Thames, an office to which he was inadequate, both from habit and from a certain levity of character. His speedy return to London was greeted by his old companions with raptures, and now independent in principle and unfavored by fortune, he had recourse to scribbling for bread. Various pieces issued from the press under the form of poems, letters, and dialogues; but though they were popular and ingenious, they filled not the pocket of the author, nor promised future relief. Brown, indeed, shut the door against lasting intimacy, as he always preferred his joke to his friend, and considered wit, even when bordering on indelicacy, superior to moral and religious precepts. Though so lost to serious reflection, and often to every virtuous exertion, it is said that he viewed his approaching end with horror and dismay, and expressed strong sentiments of remorse. He died 1704, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. His works were printed in 1707, in 4 vols.

Brown, Moses, a man who, from a pencutter, acquired some eminence as a poet and writer. By the advice of Hervey he took orders, and was promoted to the vicarage of Olney, Bucks, and the chaplainship of Morden college. He published two dramatic pieces, Polidus or distressed love, a tragedy—and all be-devilled, a farce—besides Percy-lodge, a poem—Sunday thoughts, in blank verse—an edition of Walton's Angler, and piscatory eclogues—and some poems in the Gentleman's magazine, when first undertaken by Cave. He died 13th Sept. 1787, aged 84.

Brown, Ulysses Maximilian de, a general of eminence in the imperial armies, descended from an Irish family, and born at Basle, 24th Oct. 1705. His intrepidity and coolness were displayed in the various encounters at Belgrade, in Corsica, Parma, Ganstalla, Banjaluca, Veletri, Placentia, Genoa, and Lobositz. In the famous battle of Prague, May 6th, 1757, he was mortally wounded, and died on the 26th June following, aged 52, leaving behind him the charac-

ter of a most consummate general, and an able and skilful negotiator. His life was published in two separate volumes in German and French, 1757.

Brown, John, D. D. an English divine, born at Rothbury, in Northumberland, 5th Nov. 1715, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge. During the rebellion in 1745 he behaved with great spirit as a volunteer at the siege of Carlisle, and distinguished himself as a popular preacher and as an elegant writer, so that he gained the patronage of Osbaldiston bishop of Carlisle, who obtained for him the living of Moreland in Westmoreland, and afterwards great Horkesley in Essex, and on the resignation of it, St. Nicholas, Newcastle on Tyne. A spirit of independence strongly marked the character of Dr. Brown, he was conscious of the powers of his mind as a writer, and indignantly rejected every attempt to shackle his opinions, or influence his reason. The consequence and authority which he had acquired in the republic of letters, introduced him to the company of great men, and even procured him an invitation from the empress of Russia to come to Petersburg, to assist and direct the establishments which she wished to form for the education and improvement of her subjects. This proposal, which had been made by means of Dr. Dumaresque, the chaplain of the English factory of Petersburg, and which was so honorable to the empress, was cheerfully accepted by Dr. Brown; but while preparing for his journey, a sudden attack of the gout and rheumatism so enfeebled his delicate constitution, and diminished the powers of his mind, that, in a fatal moment of dejection and melancholy, he cut his throat with a razor, Sept. 23d, 1766, in his 51st year. The most popular works of this ingenious but unfortunate man, were "an estimate of the manners and principles of the time," of which seven editions were printed in little more than a year, 1757—a second volume of the estimate—honor, a poem—essay on satire—essays on Shaftesbury—characteristics—Barbarossa, a tragedy, 1755, and next year, Athelstan, a tragedy, both acted with great popularity under Garrick—a dialogue of the dead between Aristides and Pericles—a political performance to defend Mr. Pitt's character—history of the use and progress of poetry and music—a letter to Dr. Lowth, who, in a pamphlet on the divine legation of Moses, had accused him of being a flatterer of Warburton—and sermons—besides thoughts on civil liberty, licentiousness, and faction—and some anonymous tracts, &c.

Brown, John, a painter, born at Edinburgh 1752, died 1787. He improved the native powers of his genius by travelling in Italy for some years, and visiting the precious remains of antiquity at Rome and in Sicily, patronised and befriended for a while by sir Wm. Young and Mr. Townley. He chiefly excelled in the expression of the features; his great characteristics were delicacy, taste, and correctness; and so enraptured with his art did he appear, that he often presented with the most finished pictures, any person who permitted him to take a sketch of whatever struck his fancy, as expressive of beauty, dignity, or grace, either in the human countenance or in the works of art. Besides eminence as a draftsman, he possessed all the abilities of the elegant scholar and the solid philosopher, as his letters on the poetry and music of the Italian opera fully evince. These were not, indeed, intended for publication, but his friend lord Monboddo, to whom they were addressed, sensible of their superior excellence, published them in 1789, in 12mo. for the benefit of his widow, and moreover, bore testimony to the taste and genius of the departed painter, by making honorable mention of him in the fourth volume of the origin and progress of language.

Brown, John, a Scotch physician, born at Buncle, Berwickshire, author of a system of medicine, translated into English, two vols. 8vo. a work ingenious, valuable, and generally correct. As he had risen to medical distinction, not by a regularly professional education, and as he quarrelled with his great friend and protector Cullen, he drew upon himself the sneers and the opposition of the medical world, who contemptuously called his followers Brunonists. He died in London 7th Oct. 1788, aged about 52, a victim, it is said, to intemperate habits and licentious indulgences. He was a strong supporter of the doctrine of stimulants, which act on what he calls the correspondent excitability in the body.

Browne, George, an Augustine monk, who, by embracing the tenets of Luther, recommended himself to Henry VIII. by whom he was made archbishop of Dublin 1535. In this situation he so distinguished himself by his zeal in favor of the reformation, and to promote the views of his royal master, that Ireland was guided by his councils, and her ecclesiastical affairs settled agreeably to his directions. Browne was made primate by Edward VI. in the room of Dowdal, ejected; but the tyrannical reign of Mary stripped him of all his honors, and he died two years after, 1556. A curious sermon by him is preserved in sir James Ware's history of Ireland, and in the Phœnix, a collection of tracts.

Browne, William, an English poet, born at Tavistock, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. He resided for a little time at the Inner Temple, London, and was afterwards tutor in the families of Carnarvon and Pembroke. He published Britannia's pastorals, in two parts—and the shepherd's pipe, in seven eclogues—works of great merit, and deservedly recommended by Selden, Drayton, and other judges of poetical fame. He died in his native county, 1645, where he had purchased an estate. His works appeared together, 3 vols. 12mo. 1772.

Browne, sir Thomas, born in Cheapside, 19th October, 1605, was, though abandoned by the second marriage of his mother, and

the great negligence of his guardian, educated at Winchester school, and Pembroke college, Oxford. He early turned his thoughts to physic, and after taking his two first degrees at Oxford, he travelled through France and Italy, and after some stay at Padua and Montpellier, he was created M. D. at Leyden. Soon after his return to London, 1634, he published his religio medici, a book replete with sound sense and great information, and which with deserved popularity exposed him to the virulence of critics, and the envy of rivals. In 1636 he settled at Norwich, where he acquired an extensive practice, and where he married a lady of the name of Micham, with whom he lived 41 years, and by whom he had 10 children, one son and three daughters of which number only survived him. He was, in 1671, knighted at Norwich by Charles II. and continued to maintain his high reputation as an excellent scholar and an experienced physician till the time of his death, which happened on his birth-day, 1682. He published, besides his "religio," a treatise on vulgar errors, a work of great and acknowledged merit, besides a discourse on sepulchral urns, &c. His character was held in such high esteem, and his knowledge so very extensive in every walk of science and philosophy, that his life has been published by Dr. Johnson.

Browne, Edward, son of the above, was educated at Norwich school, at Cambridge, and Merton college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. D. 1667. He visited several parts of Germany, Hungary, Thessaly, and Italy, and at his return published an interesting account of his travels, and became physician to Charles II. and to Bartholomew hospital. He bore also the most distinguished offices of the college of physicians, and fully proved his claims to the high character of a superior scholar in the learned languages, and a fluent writer in most of the modern tongues The king said of him, that he was as learned as any of the college, and as well bred as any at court. He died August 1708, aged 66, at Northfleet. Besides his travels, he wrote several lives in the translation of Plutarch, published in his time.

Browne, Simon, a dissenting minister, born at Shepton-Mallet, Somersetshire, and early appointed pastor of a congregation at Portsmouth, and afterwards at the Old Jewry, where for many years he was admired for his eloquence, and respected for the correctness of his conduct. The death however of his wife and his only son in 1723, had such an effect upon his feelings that it deprived him of his reason, and at times exhibited him a melancholy monument of great powers of mind departed. Unable longer to officiate, he retired to his native town, where, remote from society and unwilling to associate with his dearest friends, he considered himself as struck by the Almighty, deprived of his rational soul, and sunk to the level of the brute creation. He died about the end of 1732, aged 52; and what is remarkable, he composed about two years before his death, in his more luminous intervals, two works in defence of Christianity, against the attacks of Woolston and Tindal, in which he displayed all the powers of a sound and vigorous understanding. He wrote a dedication to queen Caroline, but on account of some incoherent expressions it was suppressed by the advice of his friends, but afterwards inserted in the Adventurer, No. 88. Several daughters survived him.

Browne, Sir Anthony, a judge, born in Essex, and educated at Oxford. Under Mary he was made serjeant at law, and in 1558 promoted to the office of chief justice of the common pleas, which he resigned to sir John Dyer on Elizabeth's accession, though he sat as puisné judge of the same court till his death in 1567. He was a violent papist, and wrote arguments for Mary queen of Scots, her right of succession to the English crown, &c. published by Lesley bishop of Ross.

Browne, Peter, a native of Ireland, provost of Trinity college, Dublin, and afterwards bishop of Cork, where he died, 1735. He wrote in defence of Christianity against Toland, a work which, as Toland observed, raised him to the rank of bishop, the progress, extent, and limits of the human understanding—two volumes of sermons—besides a tract against the fashionable custom of drinking to the memory of the dead.

Browne, Isaac Hawkins, an English poet, born 21st January, 1706, at Burton upon Trent, where his father was minister. He was educated at Lichfield, Westminster, and Trinity college, Cambridge, from whence, after taking his degree of M.A. he removed to Lincoln's Inn. Here he devoted himself to the muses, and wrote some poetical pieces, especially on design and beauty," and his "pipe of tobacco." He served in the parliament of 1744, and 1748, for Wenlock, and died 14th February, 1760, in his 55th year. His most popular work was "de animi immortalitate," in two volumes, a composition which displayed his great classical taste, as a happy imitator of Virgil and Lucretius, and which so much commanded the approbation of the public, that several translations quickly appeared, the best of which were those of Soame Jenings and Mr. Lettice. The poems of this excellent scholar and truly amiable man were elegantly published by his son in 1768, in a large 8vo.

Browne, Sir William, a physician of eminence, who, after practising with great success at Lynn, in Norfolk, came to settle in London, where he died 10th March, 1774, aged 82. He left two prize medals to Cambridge, to be contended for by the rising poets of the university. He is known not only for his abilities in the medical line, but for many ingenious and entertaining pieces both in prose and verse, in Latin and in English, which he wrote, besides a translation of Gregory's elements of catoptrics and dioptrics. He was a man of genuine wit, and had a great command of temper; and when

Foote introduced him, in consequence of his dispute with the licenciates of the college of physicians, in his Devil upon two sticks, and exactly caricatured him as a tall figure, with his wig and identical coat, the physician, who disdained to resent the affront, sent the actor his card, to compliment him in his happy representation, accompanying it at the same time with his muff, which he said had been omitted in the play.

Browne, Edward, an English divine, author among other things of a heavy work, in 2 vols. folio, 1690, called Fasciculus rerum expetendarum & fugiendarum.

Browne, Patrick, a native of Crossboyne, in the county of Mayo, in Ireland, who studied physic at Paris, and took his degree of M D. at Leyden. He fixed his residence for some years in the West Indies, and published a natural and civil history of Jamaica, in folio, and also maps of the island, 1756. He died at Rusbrook, in Ireland, 1790, respected for his learning and his amiable manners. He left some MSS. on the plants of Jamaica, which have not been published.

Brownwrig, Ralph, son of a merchant at Ipswich, was educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, and after various promotions, became master of Catharine-hall, and vice-chancellor of that university, and last of all, in 1641, was nominated bishop of Exeter. During the civil wars he was deprived of his ecclesiastical office, and passed his life in retirement. It is said that he once boldly advised Cromwell to restore Charles II. to his throne. Two years before his death, which happened in 1659, in his 67th year, he was made preacher at the Temple. His sermons were published in three vols. and Dr. Gauden who knew him, and respected his abilities and character, speaks in the highest terms of him.

Bruce, James, a famous traveller, descended from the ancient race of Scottish kings. He was born at Kinnaird, and educated at Harrow, and afterwards at Edinburgh. He became, by his early residence in England, acquainted with many eminent characters in literature and in politics. The indisposition of his wife, who was the daughter of a wine merchant, with whom he was in partnership in London, induced him to travel to the south of France, and in consequence of her death he prolonged his absence from home by visiting Portugal and Spain. On his return he was invited to accept the consulship of Algiers in 1763, and after improving himself in learning the languages of Africa, he began to form the project of exploring the most unknown parts of that continent. In 1768 he visited Aleppo, and immediately after entered Egypt, and penetrated into Abyssinia, where for nearly six years he remained employed in examining the antiquities, the manners, and institutions of a people known to Europeans only by name. The history of this excursion was published in five vols. 4to. 1790, but so extraordinary and marvellous did the circumstances related by the traveller appear, that few were inclined to credit his assertions, or to trust to his narrative. Some events however have tended to throw authenticity on his history, and he has established a greater claim to veracity by the respectable testimony of Buffon, Daines Barrington, and sir William Jones. During his absence in that distant part of the world, his relations claimed his property, and on the pretended report of his death would have divided the spoils, had not the traveller returned at the critical moment, in 1773. Soon after, to prevent a similar event, he married, and had some children by his lady, who died 1784. He was unfortunately killed by a fall down his staircase at Kinnaird, in April 1794, in his 65th year. The King, it is said, purchased his drawings for 2000*l.* and paid for the engraving of the plates in his travels. His museum contained a curious collection which he had formed during his travels, and of which notice has been taken by Mr. Lettice, who, in 1792, visited and admired the abode of the Abyssinian hero.

Brucioli, Anthony, a native of Florence, banished from his country for opposing the house of Medicis. When restored by a revolution to his native city, he drew upon himself the public odium as being suspected of favoring the opinions of Luther, and he retired to Venice, where his brothers were printers, and where he published, in 1532, his translation of the bible in Italian, with a prolix commentary, in 7 vols. fol. a work called by the monks heretical. He wrote translations of Pliny's history, and some pieces of Aristotle and Cicero, besides dialogues, editions of Petrarch and Bocace. He died after the year 1554, but what year is uncertain.

Brucker, John James, a native of Augsburg, who studied and took his degrees at Jena. He became member of the Berlin academy of sciences, minister of Kaufbeueren, and afterwards of Augsburg, where he died 1770, aged 74. His chief work is historia critica philosophiæ, Leipsic, 6 vols. 4to. abridged by Dr. Enfield, in 2 vols. 4to. He wrote other learned works.

Bruere, Charles de la, a French writer, who possessed wit and genius. He is author of some operas, a comedy, a history of Charlemagne, &c. He died 1754, aged 39.

Brueys, David Augustine, a native of Aix, who, by writing against Bossuet's exposition of the faith, was converted by the prelate from protestantism to the Catholic religion. He soon after quitted divinity and wrote plays, and again turned his thoughts to theological controversy. He died at Montpellier, 1733, aged 83. His dramatic pieces were published in three vols. 12mo. 1735. He translated also, or rather paraphrased, Horace's art of poetry.

Bruges, John de, a Flemish painter of the 15th century, said to be the first painter in oil, an invention attributed by some to his brother Hubert Eick. The first picture in this style was presented by him to Alphonsus I. king of Naples.

Brugiantino, Vincent, an Italian poet

of inferior merit. He florished in the middle of the 16th century.

Bruguieres, John William, a native of Montpellier, who devoted himself to the study of medicine and natural history. Though his father wished him to settle at home, and induced him to comply with his wishes by giving him a wife, he quitted all his connections three months after his marriage, and embarked in a voyage to the south seas in the character of a botanist. He was thus enabled to make a valuable collection of curiosities in the animal and vegetable kingdoms, and the name of Langaha, which he gave to some reptiles which he discovered, has been preserved in la Cepede's history of serpents. After his return he settled at Montpellier, but after seven years residence there, the accidental discovery of a coal mine, and of some fossils and petrefactions, awakened in him a strong desire of explaining the nature of minerals. He therefore repaired to Paris, and after laboring for some time as the friend and associate of Daubenton, in preparing an interesting account of vermes for the encyclopedic methodique, he prepared to embark for the Levant, in company with Oliver. A weak constitution, however, prevented his departure, and he died at Ancona, September 1799, of a fever. He wrote a valuable account of the vermes, molluscæ, zoophylæ fossils and shells of the torrid zone, and in honor of his services to natural history, a curious shrub, which he discovered among the rocks of Madagascar, has received his name in Heretier's writings. His account of his voyage to the south seas has not yet been published.

Bruhier d'Ablaincourt, Jean Jaques, a very prolific writer and ingenious physician of Beauvais, who died 1756. He is author of letters on divers subjects—a treatise on fevers, 1746—observations on the cure of the gout and rheumatism, by Hoffman and James—on the uncertainty of the signs of death, two vols. 12mo. 1746, &c.

Bruin, John de, an ingenious professor of philosophy and mathematics at Utrecht. He was a great lover of experiments, and was a skilful operator in the dissection of animals. He died in 1675, aged 55, and his funeral oration was pronounced by the famous Grævius. He wrote several valuable treatises, de vi altrice—decorporum gravitate & levitate—de lucis causâ & origine —de cognitione dei naturali, &c.—besides an apology in favor of the Cartesian philosophy, which he warmly espoused.

Bruix, Chevalier de, a French writer, distinguished for his easy, elegant, and facetious powers of diction. He wrote "reflexions diverses," in 1756, and died 1780.

Brulart, Nicholas, a Frenchman, eminent for his services in diplomatic and political affairs under Henry IV. He was chancellor of the kingdom, and like the favorites of courts, experienced all the disappointment and vicissitudes of ambition. He died 10th Oct. 1624, aged 80. His son Peter distinguished himself also in the service of his country, as ambassador and secretary of state. He died 1640, aged 57, leaving a respectable public and private character.

Brulart, Fabio, a bishop of Soissons, author of some treatises on eloquence, &c. He died 1714.

Brulefer, Stephen, an ecclesiastic of St. Maloes, author of some learned treatises in the 15th century.

Brumoy, Peter, a French Jesuit, born at Rouen. He is chiefly known for his valuable work called the theatre of the Greeks, in which he displays great correctness and elegant taste as a scholar and as a critic. He wrote besides miscellaneous pieces in verse and prose, four vols. 12mo. and died in 1742, aged 52, universally esteemed for the excellence of his private character.

Brun, Charles le, a famous painter, of Scotch extraction, son of a statuary, born in France in 1619. Destined by nature to excel as a painter, he at the age of three drew figures with charcoal, and when 12 made a picture of his uncle so exact, that it is still admired as a highly finished piece. He studied under Vouet and Poussin, and was fortunately patronised by Seguier, Mazarin, and Colbert, by whose munificence he improved himself and rose to distinction. The honors which he received from the king, and the appointments which he held, were fully deserved by the elegant and amiable painter, who was popular as much for excellence of private character, as for professional superiority. His most famous pieces were St. Stephen, the family of Darius, five pieces in the history of Alexander, besides the beautiful paintings which adorned the palace of Fontainbleau and Versailles, especially the staircase of the latter, in which he was engaged fourteen years. Brun died 1690, at his house in the Gabelins, where he was director of the manufactory. He wrote a curious treatise on physiognomy, and another on the character of the passions.

Brun, Lawrence le, an ecclesiastic of Nantes, who died at Paris in 1653, aged 56. He wrote Virgilius Christianus, and Ovidius Christianus, imitating the subjects of the Latin bards with greater piety than taste, and instead of pagan divinities and rites, he introduced the characters and penetential lamentations of converted saints and dying martyrs. He wrote besides the Ignatiad in 12 books, on the pilgrimage of Ignatius to Jerusalem, &c.

Brun, Anthony, a native of Dole, distinguished as a politician and an ambassador. He wrote some poetical pieces, and died at the Hague 1654, aged 54.

Brun, Jean Baptist le, a French writer, who died at Orleans in 1731. His works were chiefly on divinity subjects. He prepared a valuable edition of Lactantius, which was published in two vols. 4to. 1748, by Langlet du Fresnoy.

Brun, Anthony Lewis, a French poet, of inferior note, author of some operas and musical pieces. He died at Paris 1743, aged 63.

Brun, William le, a learned Jesuit, author of a Latin and French dictionary universally esteemed. He died 1758, aged 84.

Brun, Peter le, a native of Provence, author of a critical history of the superstitious practices which have seduced the vulgar and embarrassed the learned, three vols. 12mo.—and on the unlawfulness of dramatic entertainments in a religious view —and on liturgies—works of merit. He was an ecclesiastic, and died 1729, aged 70.

Brunck, Richard Philip Frederic, a celebrated scholar and writer of Strasburg, member of the academy of inscriptions, and of the national institute at Paris, died 1803, aged 84. He is particularly known in the republic of letters for his great erudition and his extensive reading. He published, besides other works, learned editions of Æschylus, Anacreon, Sophocles, Aristophanes, Apollonius Rhodius, and Virgil, carefully compared with MS. copies, and rendered valuable by annotations—and also analecta veterum poetarum Græc. 4 vols. 8vo. repeatedly edited—and gnomici poetæ Græci, 8vo.

Brunehaut, a daughter of Athanagild, the king of the Visigoths, who married, in 508, Sigebert I. king of Austrasia. After her husband's death, she married, at Rouen, where she had retired with her two daughters, Merovée, son of Childeric, king of Soissons; but this union was displeasing to her father-in-law, and she therefore retired to Austrasia, where she assumed the regency, during her son Childebert's minority. When banished from Austrasia for her misconduct, she went to the court of Thierry, her grandson, king of Burgundy, whom she persuaded to take Paris from Clotaire. Ever restless, ambitious, and vindictive, she is known in French history for her great crimes, her debaucheries, and cruelties. She was publicly accused of causing the death of ten kings, and her death was as ignominious as her life had been abandoned. She was betrayed into the hands of her enemy Clotaire, who ordered her to be dragged at the tail of a wild horse, and thus she perished in the greatest torments, 613.

Brunellschi, Philip, a native of Florence, originally a goldsmith and clockmaker, and afterwards distinguished for his great knowledge of architecture. The dome of St. Mary's church at Florence is among the monuments of his genius. He was patronised by the Medicis; and died in his native city in 1444, aged 67, universally regretted. He was also an engineer; and some of his verses appeared with those of Burchiello.

Brunet, John Lewis, a native of Arles in Provence, born in 1717, and known as an able writer on ecclesiastical affairs.

Brunetto, Latini, a poet and historian of Florence, who distinguished himself as an ambassador, and perhaps more as the master of Dante. He is author of "Il Tesoro," or the origin of all things. He died 1295, at Florence.

Bruni, Anthony, an Italian poet, in the service of the duke d'Urbino. He was universally beloved for the amiable manners and liveliness which distinguished his character. He wrote lyrics, miscellaneous pieces, &c. His heroic epistles were much admired for the beautiful engravings which accompanied them, executed from the designs of Dominichino. He died 24th September, 1635.

Brunner, John Conrad, a learned physician of Switzerland, who studied at Strasburg and Paris, and visited Holland, England, and Germany. He died at Manheim in 1727, aged 74. He was author of several treatises on medicine in Latin; and he defended the opinion, that the pancreas is unnecessary to the support of animal life, in a 4to. vol. 1683. His other works are, de glandulis in duodeno intestino delectis, 4to. 1687—de glandula pituitaria disserta tio, 4to. 1688.

Bruno, a Romish saint, founder of the Chartreuse. His sanctity recommended him to pope Urban II. He died 1101, aged 41, at a monastery which he had founded in Calabria.

Bruno, Jordano, a native of Nola, who visited Geneva, Lyons, Toulouse, Paris, and London, where he became the friend of Philip Sidney and Fulke Greville. His opinions were considered as heretical and impious, and consequently exposed him to the jealousy and persecution of the times. In various cities of Germany he drew ecclesiastical censures upon him, and at last he was apprehended at Venice, where he was sentenced by the inquisition to be burnt at a stake, on the 17th February, 1600. Though an atheist at heart, he yet believed the effects of magic and sorcery. He wrote, among other things, a curious book called Spaccio della bestia triumphante, dedicated to sir Philip Sidney, and an Italian comedy, called Il Candelajo, besides some Latin poems.

Brunsfeld, Otho, a physician, born at Metz, who warmly embraced the opinions of Luther. He was regent of the public school at Strasburg, and took his medical degrees at Basil. He published herbarum vivæ icones, in fol. 3 vols. 1530, and a biographical catalogue of early physicians, 1530, 4to. He was appointed public physician at Bern and died there 1534.

Brunswick, Maximil. Jul. Leopold duke of, nephew to the king of Prussia, was born 20th October, 1722. He served in the army with great reputation; and, during a sudden inundation of the Oder, near Frankfort, he attempted to save some of the unfortunate inhabitants from the waters, and fell a sacrifice to his humanity, 24th April, 1785.

Bruschius, Gaspar, a Latin historian and poet of Egra in Bohemia, born in 1518. He travelled much, and published various works on ecclesiastical affairs, which produced him the patronage of several learned men, and of some princes, who munificently rewarded his labors. He was at last mur-

dered in a forest near Rotterdam, 1559. His writings are very numerous; but his ecclesiastical history of Germany is particularly esteemed, though he is accused of favoring too strongly the doctrines of Luther.

Brusoni, Domitius, author of a facetious treatise called Speculum mundi, edited at Rome, 1518, in fol.

Brusoni, Jerome, a Venetian writer, born at Legnago, of a noble family. He was a member of the Carthusian fraternity, which it is said he quitted three different times. He published 50 different works, and died 1680, aged 70. His best known works are his history of Italy, from 1628 to 1679, in fol. and elucidario poetico, 12mo.

Brutus, a brother of Ascanius, said by monkish chroniclers to have settled in Albion, to which he gave the name of Britain, in the time of his father Æneas, and soon after the Trojan war.

Brutus, Lucius Junius, a Roman, celebrated as the author of the expulsion of the Tarquins from Rome, after the suicide of Lucretia. He was made first consul, and fell in the war against the Tarquins, B. C. 509.

Brutus, Marcus Junius, a son of Jun. Brutus, by the sister of Cato. He joined other conspirators to cut off Julius Cæsar, though he was his friend, and according to others his father. He afterwards fell at the battle of Philippi, fighting against the triumvirate.

Brutus, Decimus Albinus, a relation of Marcus Brutus, who with him also conspired against Julius Cæsar, though he was his particular friend and benefactor. He was afterwards besieged in Mutina by M. Antony, and, in his attempt to escape into Gaul, was slain, and his head sent to the conqueror.

Brutus, John Michael, a learned Venetian, who travelled over Spain, France, England, Germany, Poland, and Transylvania, and acquired an extensive knowledge of the history, politics, and manners of Europe. He was invited by Stephen king of Poland to reside at Cracow, to compose a history of that kingdom; and after the death of his patron, he fixed his abode at Prague, where he was distinguished by the title of imperial historiographer. His notes on Cæsar, Horace, and Cicero, display his great abilities as a scholar; and the general joy which was expressed when Mr. Cromer undertook to publish a new edition of his writings, evinces the eminence of his powers as a philosopher and historian. In his letters to great men and princes, Brutus laid aside the pompous and slavish deference which modern times have introduced in correspondence, and he addressed them with all the simplicity of an ancient Roman. His history of Florence was said to depreciate the merits of the Medicis, and therefore it proved offensive to the duke. The time of his death is unknown. He was born in 1518.

Brutus, John, an ecclesiastic, of Paris, who died there 1st July, 1762, aged 84. He wrote a discourse on marriage, and other works.

Bruyere, John de la, a native of Dourdun, member of the French academy, and appointed by Bossuet preceptor of history to the duke of Burgundy. He died 1696, aged 52. He is the author of "characters," after the manner of Theophrastus, a work highly esteemed in France, as descriptive, not of imaginary, but real persons, in a style rapid, concise, and nervous. This book, as might be expected, procured the author many admirers, and more enemies; but its merits are so great, that it will always be considered as a composition of established excellence. The best editions are, of Amsterdam, 1741, and Paris, 1765.

Bruyn, Cornelius, a painter, born at the Hague. He travelled through Russia, Persia, and the East Indies for several years, of which he published an entertaining and interesting account. The best edition is that of Rouen, in 1725, in 3 vols. 4to. as it has been improved and corrected by the labors of the abbé Bannier.

Bruys, Francis, was born at Serrieres, in the Maconnois, and died at Dijon, in his 30th year, 1738. He studied at Geneva and at the Hague, where he turned Calvinist, but after visiting Germany and returning to France, he recanted. He published an history of the popes, in 5 vols. 4to. 1732—a critique of literary journals, besides entertaining memoires historiques critiques, &c. two vols. 12mo.

Bruys, Peter de, founder of the sect called from him Petro-Brussians, was a native of Languedoc. He maintained that churches were of no use, he opposed infant baptism, recommended the destruction of crucifixes and other church ornaments, he forbad the offering of prayers for the dead, and declared that the body of Christ was not in the sacrament. After committing great excesses with the view of establishing his tenets, he was seized and burnt alive at St. Gilles, 1130.

Bruzen de la Martinicle, Anthony Augustine, was born at Dieppe, and educated at Paris under the famous Richard Simon, his uncle. He was patronised by the dukes of Mecklenburg and Parma, and afterwards by the king of Naples, who granted him an honorable pension. He died at the Hague 1749, aged 83. His great work is the grand Dictionaire Historique, &c. 1730, in 10 vols. folio, reprinted at Paris, 6 vols. 1768, with corrections; a performance very useful, though not elegantly executed.

Bry, Theodore de, a painter and engraver, who died at Frankfort on the Maine, 1598, aged 70. His miniature figures were universally admired.

Bryan, Francis, or Briant, an Englishman, educated at Oxford. He attended, in 1522, lord Surrey, the English admiral, against France, and was knighted for his bravery. His abilities were afterwards employed in various embassies, and he was

made gentleman of the king's privy chamber, and died justiciary of Ireland, 1548. His songs and sonnets have been printed with those of his friend Surrey, and of sir Thomas Wyatt. He also translated from the French a dispraise of the life of a courtier, &c.

Bryant, Jacob, an eminent English scholar, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, where he became M. A. 1744. He was early distinguished as a polished classical scholar, and published observations and inquiries relating to various parts of ancient history, 8vo. 1767, and a new system or analysis of mythology, wherein an attempt is made to divest tradition of fable, and to reduce truth to its original purity, 3 vols. 4to.—a work of great merit. He wrote besides valuable and ingenious dissertations on Balaam, Samson, Jonah—observations on disputed passages in Josephus, Justin Martyr, &c.—a treatise on the authenticity of the holy scriptures—pamphlets on the Rowleian controversy, and against Priestley on necessity—observations on the plagues of Egypt—dissertation on the war of Troy, a work of singular character, which, with all the weapons of classical knowledge and deep and profound erudition, endeavors to destroy our respect for the authenticity of the Iliad, and to represent Homer, not as the bard of Grecian and Trojan heroes, but as the builder of a well wrought fiction. Mr. Bryant was tutor to the sons of the late duke of Marlborough, and in consequence of the influence of his patron he obtained a lucrative appointment in the ordnance office. He was thus enabled to spend the rest of life in the enjoyment of learned ease, and in his favorite retirement in Berkshire, near Windsor. This venerable scholar died in 1804, aged 89, in consequence of a mortification in his leg, occasioned by his striking it violently against a chair whilst attempting to reach a book from a shelf.

Brychan, son of Aulach, the son of Cormach one of the Irish kings, is mentioned by the Welch historians as the father of one of the three holy families of Britain, from whom Garthmathein, which was his patrimony, was called Brecknock. His children were founders of various churches in Wales. He died A. D. 450.

Bryennus, Nicephorus, the husband of Anna Comena, refused the throne of Constantinople at the death of Alexis, his father-in-law. He began the life of Alexis, which he left unfinished at his death, 1137. It was published at Paris 1661, with a Latin version.

Buc, George, a learned antiquary, born in Lincolnshire, and knighted by James I. to whom he was master of the revels. He wrote the life of Richard III. in five books, and supported the opinion that he was deformed neither in body nor mind, an idea afterwards maintained by Horace Walpole —a treatise on the ancient colleges, and schools of learning in and near London—and a treatise on the art of revels.

Bucer, Martin, a Dominican, born in Alsace, who early embraced the tenets of Luther. He afterwards inclined more to the opinions of Zuinglius, and, in his zeal for the reformation, attempted in vain to reconcile these two powerful leaders. For 20 years his eloquence was exerted at Strasburg to establish the protestant cause, but the turbulence of the times, and his opposition to the views of the Catholics at Augsburg, rendered him unpopular, so that he received with pleasure the invitations of Cranmer to settle in England. He was received with gratitude by the nation. Edward VI. treated him with great kindness, and he was appointed theological professor at Cambridge, in 1549, where he died two years after. Five years after, the persecutions of Mary were extended to his remains, which were ignominiously burned, but the insult was repaired by the good sense of Elizabeth. In learning, judgment, and moderation, Bucer was inferior to none of the great reformers, and with Melancthon he may be considered as the best calculated to restore and maintain unanimity among contending churches, and opposite sects. His writings in Latin and German were very numerous, and all on theological subjects. His first wife was a nun, by whom he had 13 children, and when she died in consequence of the plague, he married a second, and, as some report, a third time.

Buchan, Elspeth, or Elizabeth, a modern fanatic, who married Robert Buchan, a common workman, in the service of Mr. Martin, a proprietor of the Delft works in Glasgow, by whom she had several children. Her frequent perusal of scripture, and a most literal interpretation of many of its mystical passages, so worked upon her passions, that she considered herself as a new prophet in 1779, and inculcating the immediate dissolution of the world, she gained to her party a great number of the dissolute, the unthinking, and the ignorant. These Buchanites, as they were called, travelled through several parts of Scotland, and as they had no thought for the morrow, but considered that they should be fed like the ravens of the air, and clothed like the lilies of the field, their doctrines appeared as fascinating to the vulgar as they were wild and extravagant. The effects of this fanatical sect might have been fatally felt on the morals and happiness of the people, but Mrs. Buchan died in May 1791, aged 53, and her followers were soon dispersed.

Buchanan, George, a learned Scotchman, born near Kellerne, in Lenox, 1506. Though his relations were poor, yet he was well educated by the advice of his uncle Heriot, who foresaw his future eminence; and at Paris and in Scotland, he acquired that learning which contributed so much to his honor and the honor of his country. He early embraced, from conviction, the tenets of Luther, and at Paris became acquainted with the earl of Cassilis, with whom for five years he was engaged as an instructor and a friend. After

the death of Cassilis he was appointed by the king, preceptor to his natural son the famous Moray, but the jealousy of the papists and the severity of his satire against the monks, especially in his piece called Francis canus, rendered his situation so dangerous that he fled to England, and from thence to France. For three years, under the friendly patronage of Andrew Govianus, he lived in obscurity at Bourdeaux, and taught in the public schools there, and wrote four Latin tragedies, to draw the attention of his pupils from the allegories of the moderns to the imitation of the purer models of Greece and Rome. The jealousy of cardinal Beaton, however, who had persecuted him in Scotland, pursued him in his retirement, and he left Bourdeaux for Coimbra, where, till the death of his patron Govianus, he was respected and admired for his lectures in philosophy and classical learning. Soon his opposition to the Catholic tenets, and his being a foreigner, rendered him suspected, and he was confined by his enemies in a monastery, where he translated the psalms of David into Latin. When set at liberty he embarked for England, and then returned to France, where, in 1554, the elegant dedication of his tragedy of Jephtha procured him the friendship of marshal de Cossi, who made him for five years preceptor to his son. In 1566, he was made principal of St. Leonard's college, St. Andrews, and invited by Mary of Scots to be the future preceptor to her son; but he forgot his gratitude in the misfortunes of that unhappy princess, and in his "Detection" severely arraigned her character in favor of his old pupil Moray. The appointment which Mary destined for him was confirmed by the states, and from him James VI. derived much of the knowledge of literature and the critical taste which he afterwards displayed on the throne. In the thirteen last years of his life, Buchanan was engaged in writing the history of his country, but though nervous, elegant, and perspicuous, it is occasionally deficient in fidelity and accuracy. He died at Edinburgh 28th February, 1582. His character is painted in various and opposite colors, according to the partiality of the protestants and the odium of the catholics, but posterity views him as an able scholar, whose mind was stored with all the fire, the elegance, and the graces of ancient literature, and who, in a barbarous age, revived the beauties and the sublimities of the Roman muse. His works were published together Edinburgh, 2 vols. fol. 1714.

Buchner, Augustus, a native of Dresden, professor of poetry and eloquence at Wittemberg, where he died 1661, aged 70. He wrote precepts of literature, &c.

Bucholtzer, Abraham, a native of Skonaw near Wittemberg, who died at Freistadt where he was pastor, 1584, aged 55. He wrote a valuable index chronologicus utriusque testamenti, 1616, 8vo. often republished.

Buckeldius, William, a native of Volder, who died at Biervliet in 1449. He was publicly honored with a superb monument by the Dutch, who gratefully remembered his ingenious invention of the mode of curing herrings with salt.

Buckeridge, John, was born at Draycot near Marlborough. His worth, learning and eloquence, recommended him to king James, before whom he preached at Hampton court, to bring the Melvins and other Scotch presbyterians to a true knowledge of the doctrines of the English church. He was made bishop of Rochester in 1611, and of Ely in 1628, and died three years after. He wrote some sermons, but his chief work is de potestate papæ, &c. adversus Bellarminum.

Buckhold, John, a butcher of Leyden, who headed the fanatical mob of anabaptists at Munster, over whom he had the art to make himself king. After an obstinate siege Munster was taken, and the seditious leader ignominiously put to death 1536.

Buckingham. *Vid.* Villiers.

Bucquet, John Michael Baptist, a physician, born at Paris where he died 1780, aged 34, a victim to excessive application. He was early noticed for his abilities in every branch of medical knowledge, and made professor of chemistry, and member of the academy of sciences. His lectures were very popular, and particularly interesting. Several of his treatises are published in the memoirs of the academy.

Budæus, William, was born in Paris, in 1467. As he was of a noble family, and heir to a splendid fortune, he was early introduced in the schools of Paris and the university of Orleans, but the expectations of his friends were disappointed. He was regardless of study, and totally attached to every species of extravagance and dissipation, till at last the follies of youth subsided, and from the most debauched he became the most studious, regular, and virtuous man of his age. He not only cultivated literature, but patronised it with all the warmth of friendship and interest in others, and to his advice and influence with Francis I. France is indebted for the foundation of her royal college. He was employed by the king as ambassador to Leo X. and died at Paris 1540, leaving four sons and two daughters. His works which are valuable were printed at Basil 1557, in four vols. fol. Budæus was the frequent correspondent of Erasmus, but the eminence of these two men rendered them jealous of each other's reputation.

Buddæus, John Francis, was born at Anclan in Pomerania, and was successively professor at the university of Cobourg, Halle, and Jena. He was learned and indefatigable in his studies, and as a professor popular and eminent for clearness, judgment, and taste. He died at Jena 1729, aged 62. He wrote clementa philosophiæ, &c. three vols. 8vo.—a system of theology, two vols. 4to.—a German historical dictionary, two vols. fol. and—several other works.

Budgell, Eustace, descended from a respectable family in Devonshire, was born

at St. Thomas near Exeter, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, from whence he removed to the Inner Temple. Instead however of studying for celebrity in the law, he cultivated polite literature, and became the associate of persons of rank and of fashion. When Addison, who was cousin to his mother, was appointed secretary to lord Wharton the viceroy of Ireland, Budgell was prevailed to accompany him, 1710, in the humbler occupation of one of the clerks of his office. About this time he began his literary career, and with Steele and Addison divided the public favour, as a writer in the Spectator, where his numbers were marked with the letter X. He also afterwards contributed largely to the Guardian, where his papers are designated with an asterisk. The elevation of Addison to higher offices in the state was shared by his friend, who now became an active and eloquent member of the Irish parliament, and was appointed accomptant general of the kingdom. An unfortunate dispute however with Webster, the secretary of the duke of Bolton the succeeding viceroy, destroyed the future prospects of Budgell, who retorted against his antagonist with great severity, and did not even spare the character of his patron. The lampoons were too scurrilous to be forgiven, Budgell, by the influence of the duke, was removed from his office, and by his intemperate conduct in publishing his vindication, he drew upon himself not only the ridicule and the odium of the public, but the strongest though disregarded reprehensions of his friend and kinsman Addison. To this ruined state of public character, and to other disappointments, Budgell had to add, in 1720, the failure of the South Sea scheme, in which he lost above 20,000*l.* and his discomfiture in his attempts to gain a seat in parliament, which cost him more than 5000*l.* Thus baffled in his pursuits, and ruined in his fortunes, he began to look for support in the employment of his pen, but his libellous attacks on Walpole and the ministry left little doubt that his senses were occasionally impaired by the misfortunes and the unkindness which he had met in the world. He was engaged in the Craftsman, and afterwards published about 100 numbers of a weekly pamphlet called the Bee; but though the duchess of Marlborough, to whose husband he was distantly related gave him 1000*l.* and Dr. Tindal left him by his will 2000*l.* yet he continued to be a prey to want, involved in debts which he could not discharge, and exposed to law-suits. To the bar, the destined career of his youth, he had recourse, but this also failed, and in the midst of his despair and distraction he took a boat at Somerset stairs, after having previously filled his pockets with stones, and directing the watermen to shoot the bridge, he, when under the arches, threw himself into the river, and never rose more. This melancholy event happened in 1736, and might have been apprehended from the disordered state of mind and conduct which for some days preceded it. On his table he left a paper, containing these words,

"*What Cato did, and Addison approved,*
"*Cannot be wrong.*"

Budgell, as a writer, was ingenious, lively, and interesting, scarce inferior to the elegant style of Addison, and rising above the greater part of English essayists. In his conduct he was impetuous, irascible, and proud, in his opinions a sceptic, in his morals a profligate. Besides the works mentioned, he wrote the life of the Boyles, and translated Theophrastus' characters, dedicated to lord Halifax, and by some he was supposed, but falsely, to be concerned in Tindal's Christianity as old as the creation.

Buffalmaco, Bonamico, an eminent historical painter, born at Florence. He advised his friend Bruno to represent the figures of his paintings with labels, so as to introduce a living scene. He died 1340, aged 79.

Buffet, Margaret, a Parisian lady, who wrote an interesting eulogy on learned women, besides observations on the French language.

Buffier, Claude, a French writer, born in Poland. He died at Paris 1737, aged 76. His writings were ingenious and interesting. His most esteemed work is a course of sciences, on principles new and simple, to form and engage the understanding and the heart, fol. 1732.

Buffon, George Louis le Clere count de, a learned French philosopher, born at Montbard, in Burgundy, 7th September, 1707. His father destined him for his own profession, the law, but nature had marked him for the sublimer studies of philosophy. After travelling in Italy, where the works of art were disregarded by his inquisitive mind for the more attractive charms of nature, and after visiting for three short months the English dominions, he fixed his residence at home, and began his career of fame by devoting every day fourteen hours to his favorite studies. At the death of his mother he inherited a princely fortune of about 12,000*l.* per annum, but neither pleasure nor opulence diverted the train of his learned occupations. In composition he exhibited the severest correctness; his works when finished were set aside, and some time after, the author returned to the task with all the impartiality of a stranger, but the scrutinizing eye of criticism. Though so strongly devoted to the sciences, yet he was fond of company; his table displayed hospitality, and his conversation was easy, pleasant, and void of all affectation of pedantry and superior knowledge. His favorite authors were Montesquieu, Fenelon, and Richardson. He lived to a good old age, and died 16th April, 1788. His death was hastened by the violence of disease; 56 stones were found in his bladder, which his medical attendants declared they could have removed, if he had been willing to submit to the operation. His funeral was honorably attended by the learned and the great, and 20,000 spectators are said to have

assembled to view his remains borne to the vault of Montbard, where he wished to be placed near his wife. In the gardens of Montbard, near a high tower, was erected by his only son, a small column, with these words,

Excelsæ turri
Humilis columna,
Parenti suo
Fil. Buffon.

Buffon translated Newton's fluxions, and Hale's statics, but his great and immortal work is his "Histoire naturelle," 35 vols. 4to. or 62 12mo. 1749—1765. Though his writings are so deservedly entitled to celebrity, yet, like other great men, he is not without his faults. Some critics have exposed to ridicule the system which, in dividing the whole animal world into six classes, ranks in the same order men and quadrupeds, the lion with the bat, the horse with the hog, as beasts of burden, and the crab and the oyster, as insects with lice and fleas, and the shell-fish as a worm. De la Cepede has written a warm eulogium on his friend, and with equal truth and flattery he suspends in the temple of genius the four lamps of Montesquieu, Voltaire, Rousseau, and Buffon. In his private character Buffon was a libertine, occasionally vain and puerile. The works of men of genius, he would exclaim, are few, only those of Newton, Montesquieu, Leibnitz, and my own. His son suffered during the reign of terror, and was guillotined in 1793, exclaiming triumphantly on the scaffold, "citizens, my name is Buffon."

Bugenhagen, John, a native of Wollin, in Pomerania, the adversary, and afterwards the friend and missionary of Luther. He preached the new tenets over Germany with great success, and died at Wittemberg 1558, aged 73. He wrote commentaries on the scriptures, &c.

Bugiardini, Juliano, a painter of Florence, who died 1556, aged 75. He was highly esteemed by Michael Angelo, and excelled chiefly in historical paintings, and in landscapes.

Buister, Philip, a sculptor of Brussels, who died at Paris, 1688, aged 93. His statues adorn Versailles and Paris.

Bukertop, Henry de, an ecclesiastic of Antwerp, who died at Louvain 27th May, 1716. He wrote various works of controversy, &c.

Bull, John, a native of Somersetshire, admitted 1586 bachelor of music at Oxford, and doctor at Cambridge. He was so skilful in music that he was appointed organist to the Queen's chapel, and on the establishment of Gresham college, he was elected professor of music, and permitted to deliver his lectures in English. He travelled afterwards in Germany and France, and at last went to reside in the Netherlands, where the archduke patronised him. He died at Lubec, or according to Wood, at Hamburgh, about the year 1615, aged little more than 50. His compositions in the collection entitled "Parthenie," show him to have had great powers of execution on the harpsichord.

Bull, George, bishop of St. David's, was born at Wells 25th March, 1634. After being at school at Wells and Tiverton, he entered at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1648; but refusing to take the oath of allegiance to the commonwealth, the next year he left the university, and retired into Somersetshire, where the good sense and pious disposition of one of his sisters removed every appearance of levity, which the inexperience of youth, or the turbulence of the times, might have drawn over his character. Under the care of William Thomas, a puritan of extensive learning and amiable manners, he made progress in divinity, and, at the age of 21, he was ordained by Skinner, the ejected bishop of Oxford, and soon after was appointed minister of St. George's, near Bristol. In this capacity he gained the esteem and reverence of his parishioners, and by an extempore use of the prayers of the liturgy, which were at this time publicly forbidden, he recommended himself to the good opinion of all parties. He married in 1658, and was made rector of Suddington in Glocestershire; and during the 27 years of his residence in this parish he composed the greatest part of his valuable works. His excellent defence of the Nicene creed procured him, in 1685, the honorable degree of D.D. from the gratitude of the university of Oxford; and after passing through the several preferments of prebendary of Gloucester, rector of Avening, Glocestershire, and archdeacon of Landaff, he was at last elevated to the see of St. David's in 1705, where he resided in pastoral dignity, and died February 17, 1709. Of eleven children by the daughter of Mr. Gregory, minister of Cirencester, only two survived him. His chief works, besides the Defensio fidei Nicenæ, are his harmonia apostolica—apologia—examen censuræ—judicium ecclesiæ catholicæ, a work for which he was thanked by Bossuet and other French ecclesiastics—primitiva apostolica traditio de J. C. divinatione, besides various discourses, published by Nelson, in 4 vols. 8vo. His character was great, and amiable in private as well as in public life. His learning, as his judicious editor, Nelson, observes, was tempered with that modest and humble opinion of it that made it shine with greater lustre He not only inculcated, but in his conduct displayed all the meek and endearing virtues of benignity, humility, prudence, piety, and purity of the primitive ages of Christianity; and in his last moments exhibited that mild resignation which was the best proof of his hopes and reliance on the great truths of the gospel. His Latin works were edited by Dr. Grabe, one vol. folio

Buller, Francis, an English judge, descended from a respectable family, long settled in Cornwall and Devonshire. From Westminster school he entered at the Temple, and was called to the bar in 1763. As a special pleader, and at the bar he soon acquired reputation; and by his marriage alliance with lord Bathurst, he obtained the

dignity of Welsh judge, and soon after that of justice in the king's bench. His abilities, his knowledge, and his integrity, ensured him here the friendship of lord Mansfield, who wished him to be his successor; but the interest of lord Kenyon prevailed over his recommendation; in consequence of which sir Francis, who was made a baronet, removed to the common pleas. He died suddenly, June 4, 1800, universally respected as a good lawyer and an impartial judge. He published, in 1772, an introduction to the law of nisi prius, a work of acknowledged merit among lawyers.

Bullet, John Baptist, died 6th September, 1775, aged 76, at Besancon, where he was dean of the university. He published a history of the establishment of Christianity, taken from Jewish and pagan authors, in 4to. —the existence of God demonstrated from nature—dissertation on the history of France, 8vo.—answers to unbelievers—memoirs on the Celtic tongue, 3 vols. fol. &c. He possessed a most retentive memory; but though his works are learned and useful, they do not display either grace of diction, or elegance of style.

Bulleyn, William, an English physician, born in the isle of Ely, and educated both at Oxford and Cambridge, according to historians. He travelled on the continent for his improvement in the knowledge of medicine and botany, and at last settled at Durham, where he practised with great reputation and success. Tanner reports that he was a clergyman as well as a physician, and that he was for four years rector of Blaxall in Suffolk. He published several medical works, which are no longer in repute; and was universally esteemed as a polished scholar and as a man of probity, benevolence, and piety. He died in London 1576, and was buried at St. Giles, Cripplegate, in the same grave where his brother, Richard, a divine, had, thirteen years before, been deposited. He was falsely accused of murdering Thomas Hilton, his patient, who died of a malignant fever; and though honorably acquitted, his prosecutors imprisoned him for debt. His portrait appears in his government of health, and in the bulwark of defence.

Bullialdus, Ismael, an astronomer, born at Laon, in the isle of France. He travelled in his youth in pursuit of knowledge, and in a more advanced period he visited the famous Hevelius at Dantzic, whose works, like his own, had commanded the applause of mankind. He died at Paris 1694, aged 89. His works were, de naturâ lucis—Philolaus, in four books, with tables of the system, revived by Copernicus—opus novum ad arithmeticam infinitorum—treatise on spiral lines —and astronomiæ et philol. fundamenta, against Ward, the learned bishop of Sarum.

Bulliard, N. a French botanist of eminence, author of Flora Parisiensis, 8vo.—the herbal of France, 13 vols. fol. 1780—dictionaire elementaire de botanique, fol.—history of poisonous plants in France, fol.—histoire des champignons de France. He died at Paris 1793, aged 41.

Bullinger, Henry, was born at Bengarten, near Zurich, and educated at Cologne In his studies in theology, he inclined to the doctrines of the Carthusians; but the spirited writings of Melancthon fixed his faith, and, instead of supporting the errors of the church of Rome, he became a warm advocate for the tenets of the protestants. In 1529 he settled as protestant minister in his native town, where, by his wife, who died in 1564, he had six sons and five daughters. He was the friend and the pupil of Zuinglius, and, after the death of that famous reformer, who was slain in a battle fought in 1521, in consequence of the religious differences of the cantons, he succeeded him as pastor of Zurich, where he had taken refuge with his affrighted family. He died 17th September, 1575. His works are numerous, and all on polemical subjects, in 10 vols. His kindness to the English divines who fled to Switzerland from the persecutions of Mary, deserves to be recorded with every commendation. He ably confuted the pope's bull which excommunicated queen Elizabeth, of which a translation has been published. In his capacity of minister of Zurich, he exerted himself much and successfully for the benefit of the poor, and for the moral and religious education of his parishioners.

Bulteau, Louis, a native of Rouen, who succeeded his uncle as secretary to the French king, and afterwards became a Benedictine monk of St. Maur. He wrote an abridgement of the history of the Benedictine order—essay on the monastic history of the east—besides a translation of St. Gregory's dialogues. He died 1693, aged 78.

Bulwer, John, an English physician, author of several works on physiognomy—the language of the hand—and instructions to the deaf and dumb. His most curious book is Anthropometamorphosis, in which he mentions what various shapes and dresses men have assumed in the different ages of the world. He wrote also Pathomyoamia, or dissection of the significative muscles of the affections of the mind. He lived in the 16th century.

Bunel, Peter, a native of Toulouse, who distinguished himself as a correct writer of the Latin language. He improved himself by travelling in Italy, and was patronised by the French ambassador at Venice. He died of a fever at Turin in 1546, aged 47, as he was making the tour of Italy as tutor to the son of his friend de Faur. The magistrates of Toulouse erected a marble statue to his memory, as a tribute to his great abilities, and the unblemished respectability of his private character. His epistles were published by Stevens 1581, and also at Toulouse 1687.

Bunel, Jacob, a native of Blois, 1558, eminent as a painter. He was brought up under Zucchero, and executed, among other things, that finished piece representing the descent of the Holy Ghost, preserved at Rome in the church of the Augustines.

Bunel, William, a physician of Toulouse, who published, in 1513, a treatise on the plague.

Bunnick, John, a Flemish painter, born at Utrecht, who chiefly excelled in historical pieces. He died 1727, aged 73. His brother Jacob was equally eminent in the representation of sea battles. He died 1725.

Bunon, Robert, an eminent dentist at Paris, who published some learned treatises on his art. He died 1748, aged 46.

Bunyan, John, son of a tinker, was born at Elstow, near Bedford. The trifling instruction which he received was quickly forgotten, by the indulgence of every vicious propensity; but his career of vice was stopped by the sudden darting of a voice from heaven into his soul, say his biographers, which bade him either to leave his sins, or follow them and perish in hell. From this circumstance his mode of life was altered, and, after being for a little time a soldier in the parliament army, where he behaved bravely at the siege of Leicester, he established himself as a baptist preacher at Bedford; but, as the holder of a conventicle, he was adjudged to be imprisoned for life. During his confinement, he wrote several of his works, and maintained himself by making long tagged thread laces, till, after more than twelve long years' imprisonment, he was liberated by the compassionate interference of Barlow, bishop of Lincoln. When restored to liberty, he travelled through England to visit and comfort the brethren of his persuasion; and on the publication of the act of toleration by James II he built a meeting house at Bedford, where his doctrines became popular. He died of a fever, in London, in 1688, aged 60, leaving four children, one of whom, Mary, was born blind. His works were collected and published in two vols. folio, 1736–7. The most celebrated of his compositions is his Pilgrim's progress, a work which, under an allegorical form, conveys and recommends the sublimest truths and purest virtues of morality and religion. It was written during his imprisonment, and has passed through more than 50 editions, and been translated into various languages.

Buommatei, Benedict, an ecclesiastic, born at Florence, and chiefly known for his work on the Tuscan language, in which he gives very useful rules for the writing of Italian. He died 1647.

Buonacorsi, Philip, a native of Tuscany, who, after the fashion of the times, called himself by the new name of Callimaco Esperiente. He removed from Rome upon being suspected of forming a conspiracy against Paul II. and settled in Poland as tutor to Albert the son of king Casimir. His abilities were also employed in several honorable embassies and as prime minister. He died at Cracow 1496, aged 59. He wrote a life of Attila—of Ladislaus king of Poland before Casimir, besides other works, highly esteemed.

Buonacorsi, or Perrin del Vago, a painter of Tuscany, suckled by a she-goat. Though originally poor, and engaged in painting church candles, yet his genius raised him to eminence, and, after studying at Rome and Florence, he distinguished himself as a perfect master in finishing the finest works of decoration. He died suddenly 1547, in his 47th year, when engaged in the ceiling of the hall of kings at the Vatican.

Buonafede, Appiano, a native of Comacio, better known under the names of Appio ameo de faba, and Agapisto Cromazanio. He was known as a poet and elegant writer, and was abbot of the Celestines. The best of his poems is the poetical iconology of great men, in Italian, often edited; and the best prose performance is the history and spirit of every sort of philosophy, 6 vols. 4to. He died at Rome 1792.

Buonamici, Lazarus, a native of Bassano, educated at Padua. He was tutor in the Campeggi family, and afterwards became professor of belles lettres in the Sapienza college at Rome. At the sacking of that city, 1527, he escaped with difficulty, and with the loss of all his property, and three years after went to Padua, where he read lectures on rhetoric with great applause. His letters and poems were published at Venice 1572. He died 1552, aged 73.

Buonamici, Castruccio, a native of Lucca, who studied at Rome, and devoted himself to the clerical profession. Not meeting, however, with the encouragement which he expected, he turned his attention to the military life, and bore arms with courage and distinction in the service of the king of Naples. He devoted much of his time to study, and published the history of the war of Velletri, in 4to. 1746, and, four years after, the history of the last war of Italy, in 3 vols. 4to. which procured him from the duke of Parma, the hereditary title of count, and from the king the rank of commissary-general, and a pension. These works are highly esteemed, for the purity of the Latinity, and the accuracy of the narration. The author died in his native city in 1761, in his 50th year.

Buonarotti, or Buonarota, Michael Angelo, a celebrated painter. *Vid.* Angelo.

Buondelmonte, a young Florentine, in the beginning of the 13th century, who had promised to marry a daughter of the family of the Amidei, but afterwards espoused the more beautiful daughter of the Donati. This conduct provoked the resentment of the slighted fair and of her relations, and by their intrigues the youthful bridegroom was assassinated. The report of this murder was no sooner known, than the whole city was in commotion. The nobility was divided into two parts, and the quarrel became general, so that the friends of Buondelmonte took the name of Guelfs, and supported the power of the pope, and their opponents that of Gibelins, who were attached to the interests of the emperor. The animosity thus excited lasted for many centuries, and caused

bloodshed and devastation in the city of Florence.

Buonfiglio, Joseph Constant, a Neapolitan, known as the learned author of two excellent books, the ancient and modern history of Sicily and Venice, 2 vols. 4to. 1604—and the history of Messina, 1606, 4to.

Buontalenti, Bernardo, surnamed Girondile, was distinguished for his knowledge of architecture, of sculpture, of hydraulics, and also for his miniatures and historical pieces. His madonnas was greatly admired. When an infant, the house of his father, on the Arno, fell down, and destroyed all the inhabitants besides himself. His distress was made known to the duke of Florence, who nobly supported and patronised him, and thus enabled him to become the honor of his country. He died 1608, aged 61.

Bupalus, a sculptor of antiquity, B. C. 540. His deformed statue of Hipponax the poet, was noticed with such severity of satire by the angry bard, that the sculptor and his brother Athenis hanged themselves in despair.

Burchard, tutor of Conrad the emperor, was made bishop of Worms, and died 1026. His canons or decrees were published at Cologne 1548.

Burchello, Dominico, a barber at Florence, whose wit and genius rendered him the favorite of his countrymen. He wrote sonnets and lighter pieces, which have gained the admiration of critics, and rank him high among Italian poets. Occasionally obscure, and sometimes enigmatical, he is censurable for the little respect which he paid to good manners. He died at Rome 1448, aged 68. The best edition of his poems is that of Florence, 8vo. 1568.

Bure, William de, a bookseller at Paris, known for his great knowledge of old, curious, and valuable books. His bibliographie instructive, 7 vols. 8vo.—and musæum typographicum, 12mo. are much esteemed. He died 1782, July 15.

Bure, Catharine, a learned lady of Sweden, whose Latin correspondence with another Swedish lady, Vandela Skylte, has been printed, and displays elegance of language, correctness of style, and delicacy of expression. She died 1679, aged 77.

Burette, Peter John, a physician of Paris, who died there 1747, aged 82. He was the son of a musician, and played with his father before Lewis XIV. but at the age of 18 he quitted the profession for literature. He became an elegant and polished scholar; and besides his many valuable contributions to the memoirs of the academy, on the games of the ancients, and other curious subjects, he was engaged in the journal des savans. His treatise on the symphony of the ancients is much admired. He was also an able orientalist, and as a professor of medicine in the royal college, and a reader on the materia medica, he acquired great applause. The catalogue of his library is contained in 3 vols. 12mo.

Burger, Godfred Augustus, a native of Wolmerswende in Germany, who studied divinity at Halle, and afterwards applied to the profession of law at Gottingen. Poetry, however, was his favorite pursuit, and the productions of Shakspeare gave him more real pleasure than any other employment. He was for some time engaged in the periodical publication of the almanac of the muses from 1770 to 1775, and of the German museum, and translated with great spirit the tragedy of Macbeth, which was acted at Hamburgh. His Leonora, so wild and terrific, is well known in England. Burger, who was fickle in his pursuits, was for some years engaged as a steward to baron Uslar, and as a farmer; and in the latter part of life he was professor at Gottingen. He was three times married, and was divorced from his third wife, who was herself a poetess, but of an immoral character. He died of a consumption 1794, aged 46.

Burges, Cornelius, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oxford, where he took his degree of D. D. He was chaplain to Charles I. but, on the breaking out of the civil wars, he sided with the parliament, and enriched himself by the plunder of that church, which it was his duty to support. At the restoration, his ill-gotten wealth was torn with difficulty from his grasp. He died 1665. Some of his sermons and other tracts have been printed.

Burgh, Ulick de, marquis of Clanricarde, was known for his courtesy and loyalty, and was author of memoirs relative to the Irish rebellion, published 8vo. 1722, and improved 1757 in fol. a work instructive and interesting, from the character which judge Lindsey has given to the writer. He died 1657.

Burgh, James, a popular writer, born at Madderty in Perthsire. After studying a little time at St. Andrew's for the clerical profession, which his health did not permit him to pursue, he engaged in the linen trade, and was unsuccessful. Disappointed at home, he came to England, where for one year he was engaged in correcting the press, in the house of an eminent printer, and from thence he went as assistant in the grammar school at Marlow, where he published, 1746, Britain's remembrancer, a book universally read and admired, and considered as the finished production of some of the bishops. On leaving Marlow he was engaged in the same laborious employment at Enfield, and afterwards, in 1747, he opened a school on his own account at Stoke Newington, and three years after he removed to Newington Green, where for 19 years, with great reputation and success, he trained many respectable pupils to the knowledge of literature, and the practice of virtue and morality. In 1771, he retired to the enjoyment of competence and tranquillity at Islington; but great is the uncertainty of life, and so fleeting its pleasures, that he

found himself grievously attacked by a stone in his bladder, which while it exposed him to exquisite pain, enabled him to display the greatest patience and resignation, till he was happily released, 26th Aug. 1775, in his 61st year. His other writings were, thoughts on education—political disquisitions, 3 vols. —Crito or essays, 12 vols.—the dignity of human nature, &c. one vol. 4to. or two vols. 8vo.—the art of speaking, 8vo.—besides other treatises. His answer to Lindsey's apology for resigning his living at Catterick, was considered so popular and masterly, that the university of Oxford honorably presented him the degree of doctor of laws.

Burgoyne, John, a general in the army, known for his defence of Portugal in 1762, against the invading Spaniards, for his brave seizure of Ticonderago, and for the fatal day of Saratoga, 17th Oct. 1777, in which, after two battles, he surrendered the British army to general Gates. He was supposed to be the natural son of lord Bingley. He was author of four dramatic pieces, of which the Maid of the oak, a comic opera—Bon ton, an entertainment—and the Heiress, a comedy, written in sprightly and elegant dialogue, were received with great applause on the public theatres. He wrote besides several epilogues, and some fugitive pieces. He died 4th Aug. 1792, and nine days after was privately buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

Buridan, John, a French philosopher of Bethune in Artois, in the 14th century. He was professor and afterwards rector of the university of Paris, from which, being expelled by the realists in opposition to the nominalists, he retired to Germany, where he founded the university of Vienna. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle's logic, ethics, &c. Buridan's ass standing between two bushels of wheat was proverbial in the schools for a long time, but of this the origin is little known.

Burigny, Levesque de, a native of Rheims, who died at Paris, 8th Oct. 1785, aged 94. He wrote a treatise on the authority of the pope, four vols. 12mo. 1720—a learned history of pagan philosophy, 1724—general history of Sicily, two vols. 4to. 1745—revolution of Constantinople, three vols. 12mo. 1750—Porphyry on abstinence—life of Grotius, of Erasmus, of Bossuet, of Perron.

Burke, Edmund, a celebrated statesman, son of a respectable attorney, born at Carlow in Ireland, 1st Jan. 1730, and educated at Ballytore, under Abraham Shackleton, a quaker, and afterwards at Trinity-college, Dublin, where, after three years residence, he took his bachelor's degree, 1749. He afterwards applied for the logic professorship at Glasgow, and when his solicitations were unsuccessful, he came to London, and in 1753 entered at the Middle Temple. But though possessed of great powers of elocution, he paid no serious attention to the law, but considered literature and politics as the field most favorable for the exertion of his genius. For some time he subsisted on the labors of his pen, and the remuneration of the booksellers; and his vindication of natural society, or a view of the miseries and evils arising to mankind, from every species of artificial society, in a letter to lord ——, by a late noble writer, gained him reputation, for the general admiration which regarded Bolingbroke as the author, soon redounded to the honor of the anonymous writer. His essay on the sublime in 1757, increased his literary fame, and recommended him to the notice of the great and the learned, especially Johnson. In 1758 Dodsley began at his suggestion the annual register, which owed much of its celebrity to his pen. In 1761 he visited Ireland, as a companion of his friend Singlespeech Hamilton, by whose interest he procured a pension of 300*l.* on the Irish establishment, and on his return he was introduced by Mr. Fitzherbert to the notice of lord Rockingham, first lord of the treasury, who made him his secretary, and had him returned to parliament for Wendover. Though the Rockingham administration was of short existence, Burke retained his attachment to his friends, and during the American war he distinguished himself as a warm advocate for the liberties of his fellow subjects beyond the Atlantic. He was in 1774 honorably without expense elected member for Bristol; but popularity rests on a fickle foundation, and an unlucky opinion in favor of the commerce of Ireland, and in favor of the Roman catholics, brought the orator into disgrace with his constituents, at the election of 1780. He was afterwards member for Maldon, and during the little time that lord Rockingham succeeded lord North in 1782, he was made pay-master general, and held a seat in the privy council, and afterwards in the coalition he was admitted to share the triumphs and the disgrace of his friends. Thus driven from power, he continued a zealous and active opponent to Mr. Pitt's administration, and particularly attacked his conduct during the debates on the regency bill. The destruction of the French monarchy, however, which caused such satisfaction among his friends, created uneasiness and distrust in Mr. Burke, and with a prophetic voice he proclaimed aloud, the miseries and misfortunes which awaited his country, if they followed the examples of her ferocious neighbors, in attempts to alter or new model her constitution. So determined an opposition to the then popular opinion, produced a separation between Mr. Burke and his former associates, and the publication of his famous reflections on the French revolution, roused the feelings and divided the sentiments of the nation. While the author and his adherents inveighed with becoming severity against the disorders and mischiefs of anarchy, Paine in his answer, in the rights of man, and other insidious writers, attempted to render palatable to the public, doctrines, which tended

to establish republicanism over the ruins of rank, of property, of subordination, of happiness and domestic virtue. These literary services aided by the most eloquent language in parliament reconciled Mr. Burke to the Pitt administration, and a pension was honorable bestowed upon him by the king, which, though it drew upon him the sarcasms and reproaches of party, was applauded by every friend of virtue and true loyalty. Thus animated by a spirit of enthusiasm, which electrified the whole nation, and as the advocate for the war, he was considered by many as the oracle and the bulwark of the country, whilst others attributed his zeal to the effects of a frantic and heated imagination. Some time before his death Mr. Burke retired from public life; but though honored with the esteem of the great and good, he sunk three years after a melancholy victim to the recent loss of his only and favorite son, and expired at his seat near Beaconsfield, July 8th, 1797, aged 67. As an author Mr. Burke distinguished himself; his essay on the sublime and beautiful is considered as a valuable performance—and his vindication of natural society, is a happy imitation of the great Bolingbroke. For some time he was engaged for Dodsley in writing in the annual register, and gave to that publication, by the animated language and elegant diction of his pen, a value which it has since lost. His "reflections" were so interesting in the public opinion, that in a few weeks 18,000 copies were sold. Dr. Parr in his Bellendenus has paid a handsome and deserved compliment to the merits and virtues of the venerable senator, whose character will always stand high, notwithstanding the blemish which impartiality views with sorrow, in his rancorous conduct in the accusation of Mr. Hastings. His other writings were, thoughts on the causes of the present discontents—a letter to a member of the national assembly—an appeal from the new whigs to the old—letters to a noble lord on the subjects in discussion with the duke of Bedford—thoughts on a regicide peace—letter to a noble lord, in which he sarcastically inveighed against the duke of Bedford, for his remarks on having accepted a pension, &c. In his last moments, it is said, that he caused Addison's paper from the Spectator, on the immortality of the soul, to be read to him. Burke had the good fortune to rise from an inferior station to eminence in public life, and had the merit to support his elevation by the most affable conduct, by benevolence of heart, dignified manners, and the most correct notions, and exemplary practice of moral and religious duties.

Burkitt, William, was born at Hitcham, Northamptonshire, 25th July, 1650, and educated at Stowmarket school and Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was made vicar of Dedham in Essex, where, as before at Milden in Suffolk, where he was curate, he adorned his office by a pious and practical elocution, and by a friendly and charitable demeanor. He died Oct. 1703. He wrote some books, the best known of which is his commentary on the New Testament, which continues to be a popular work.

Burlamaqui, John James, a native of Geneva, professor of civil law there, and afterwards tutor to the prince of Hesse Cassel. He was made counsellor of state on his return to Geneva, and died there 1748, aged 54. His principles of natural law, and of political law, three vols. 12mo. are two popular works, which show him to have been well acquainted with his subject, and all the arguments of Grotius, Puffendorf, and Barbeyrac.

Burleigh. *Vid.* Cecil.

Burley, Walter, an English priest, who left commentaries on Aristotle, &c.—a book de vitâ & moribus philosophorum, printed Cologne, 1472.

Burman, Francis, of Leyden, was professor of theology at Utrecht, where he died, 1679, aged 51. He wrote commentaries on the Pentateuch, and the historical books of the Old Testament in Dutch—an abridgment of theology—exercitationes theologicæ, two vols. 4to.—and other works.

Burman, Francis, son of the preceding, was like him professor at Utrecht, and died 1719, aged 58. He wrote on the persecution of Diocletian, &c.

Burman, Peter, also son of Francis, was born at Utrecht, and became professor of history and eloquence, and also rector of the university of Leyden. He was in his temper so quarrelsome, and in his manners so intemperate and immoral, that his contemporaries regarded him with contempt, and at his death, in 1740, no one was found who could honor his memory with the usual respect of a common eulogy. His chief attacks of rancor, of severity, and ridicule, were directed against Le Clerc. Bentley thought highly of his abilities. He wrote a book on Roman taxes, and edited with skill and judgment the works of Virgil, Ovid, Petronius, Quintilian, Suetonius, Justin, Velleius, Phædrus, Valerius Flaccus, Lucan, &c.

Burman, John, of the same family, was professor of botany and medicine at Amsterdam, and published two curious and valuable books—rariorum Afric. plantarum decades x. 4to. with plates in 4to. 1739—thesaurus Zeylanicus, 4to. 1737.

Burn, Richard, was born at Kirby Stephen, near Winton, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he received the honorary degree of L. L. D. in 1762. He died at Orton, where he had been vicar 49 years, 20th November, 1789. He was chancellor of Carlisle, and justice of the peace for Westmoreland and Cumberland, and distinguished himself as the author of the office of justice of peace, and on the ecclesiastical laws, two works of great repute and respectability, besides the history and antiquities of Westmoreland and Cumberland.

Burn, John, son of the preceding, was

educated to the law, but did not pratice though he possessed great abilities. He is known as the editor of his father's works, which he improved with valuable additions. He died 1802, aged 58.

BURNET, Gilbert, bishop of Salisbury, was born of a respectable and ancient family at Edinburgh, 18th September, 1743. He was educated in the college of Aberdeen, and under the watchful eye of his father he early acquired habits of industry and application which attended him through life, and never, till the infirmities of age compelled him, discontinued the custom of rising every morning at four o'clock to prosecute his studies with ardor and effect. At the age of 18 he was admitted expectant preacher, but he refused the offer of a benefice, and in 1663, two years after his father's death, he visited Oxford and Cambridge for six months, and soon after passed over into Holland, where he applied to the study of Hebrew, and by an indiscriminate and friendly intercourse with men of every religious persuasion, he fixed his principles of universal benevolence and toleration, without regard to tribe or sect. On his return to Scotland in 1665, he was ordained, and afterwards appointed divinity professor at Glasgow; but his benevolent attempts to reconcile the contending parties in ecclesiastical affairs rendered him unpopular and suspected. He afterwards engaged himself to write the history of the dukes of Hamilton, and recommended himself so much to the earl of Lauderdale and to the king's ministers in London, by his moderation and superior abilities, that he was several times offered a Scotch bishopric, which he as often declined. His interest with the court however was of short duration; he became suspected, and was treated with harshness by the king, who ordered his name to be erased from the list of chaplains. To avoid the enmity of Lauderdale, he determined to settle in London, where he was appointed preacher of the Rolls' chapel, and lecturer of St. Clements. His two first volumes of the History of the Reformation about this time commanded the public admiration, and received as an honorable testimony of its merits the thanks of both houses of parliament. About this time likewise he became acquainted with the profligate Rochester, and by his conversation he reclaimed him, and had the happiness to see him atone for his debaucheries by a most penetential death. Upon the change of administration in 1682, Burnet's conduct gave offence, and his attendance on lord Russel at his trial created so much indignation at court, that he was by the king's command discharged from his offices at the Rolls' chapel and at St. Clements. His character was so well established, that, in his travels in France and Italy, he was received with every mark of attention and respect by the French king, and by pope Innocent II. The accession of James II. to the throne formed a new era in the life of Burnet. Unwilling to return to his native country, he resolved to settle in Holland, and the attention which was paid to him by the prince and princess of Orange, proved so offensive to the English monarch, that he caused his ambassador to demand his banishment from the states, a tyrannical interference which was rejected, as he was under the protection of the laws as a naturalized subject and the husband of a Dutch lady. Some time after he accompanied as chaplain the prince on his invasion of England, and so zealously active did he show himself in his cause, both by his pamphlets and his pulpit eloquence, that William, a few days after he was seated on the throne, advanced him to the see of Salisbury. In his new office he was moderate but dignified, though his assertions in a pastoral letter that William's title to the crown was founded on conquest, proved highly disagreeable to both houses, and the offensive paper was publicly burnt by the hands of the hangman. He resided in his diocese the best part of his time, and though he was engaged as preceptor to the duke of Gloucester, yet he devoted himself as much to improve the comforts of his clergy, by augmenting poor livings, as to advance the interests of religion by his writings. He died 17th March, 1715, in his 72d year, and was buried at St. James's Clerkenwell. He was thrice married, first to lady Margaret Kennedy, daughter of earl Cassilis, about 1670; secondly to a Dutch lady of family and fortune, who died of the small-pox 1698, and thirdly, in the same year, to Mrs. Berkeley, a woman of excellent character. Besides his works already mentioned, and a third volume of the reformation, &c. he wrote the History of his own times—an excellent treatise on the pastoral care—an exposition of the 39 articles—and sermons. His son, Thomas Burnet, published an account of his life annexed to the history of his own times, and the marquis of Hallifax has drawn his character with great judgment and impartiality. Of his three sons, the eldest, William, died 1729, governor of New-England—the second, Gilbert, was chaplain to the king, and warmly engaged in the Bangorian controversy as the champion of Hoadly—and Thomas became a judge of the common pleas, and died 1753.

BURNET, Elizabeth, third wife of bishop Burnet, was the daughter of sir Richard Blake, knight, and was born in London 1661. At the age of 18 she married Robert Berkeley, esquire, with whom she went to reside in Holland till the revolution, and after being a widow seven years, she, in 1700, married the bishop of Salisbury. The fortune which she possessed was employed to the most benevolent purposes, and the goodness of her heart was displayed in her maternal attention to the children of her last husband. She published a method of devotion, a book of merit, which showed her great knowledge of religion, and which was again reprinted four years after her death. She died 1709.

BURNET, Dr. Thomas, a writer of eminence, born at Croft in Yorkshire, and educated at North Allerton school and Clarehall, Cambridge, under the care of Tillotson, and the patronage of Cudworth. Great abilities and a cultivated understanding recommended him to the notice of the powerful: and as tutor to the son of the marquis of Winchester, and afterwards to lord Ossory, grandson of the duke of Ormond, he gained the esteem and the attachment of men of rank and political influence. By means of his noble friends he was appointed, in 1685, to the mastership of the charter-house, and in that situation he displayed great firmness, and a conscientious regard for the statutes of the society over which he presided, by refusing to admit one Popham to be a pensioner of the house, without his taking the oaths, in consequence of the dispensation granted him by James II. The revolution seemed to open the road for future preferment, but the publication of his "Archæologiæ philosophicæ, &c." drew upon him public censure, and his attempt to allegorise the scripture account of the fall of Adam, exposed him to the indignation of his ecclesiastical readers, who thought they viewed in him a sceptical and infidel writer. Every endeavour to vindicate himself appeared unsatisfactory; he was removed from his appointment of clerk of the closet to the king, and it is said, by that unfortunate book, lost the see of Canterbury on the death of his respected friend and patron Tillotson. Thus banished from royal favor, and regardless of the frowns of the world, he retired to his favorite pursuits in the tranquillity of the charter house, where he died 27th September, 1715, aged about 80. His chief work is his theory of the earth, which he published originally in Latin, and afterwards greatly improved in an English dress, at the recommendation of Charles II. The celebrity which this book acquired, directed the inquiries of philosophers to examine its merits, and though it is proved fully by the criticisms of Flamstead, Warren, and particularly of Keill, to be a system built on wrong data, and more the effort of fanciful invention than of deep reflection and mathematical precison, yet it is popular, and will be admired, as it possesses uncommon beauties, elegant diction, and interesting details. He wrote besides two other learned and valuable Latin works—de fide & officiis christianorum—& de statu mortuorum, & resurgentium—besides other pieces, in which he questions the eternity of future punishments, and adopts the doctrines of the millennium. These works have been translated into English.

BURNET, Dr. Thomas, a Scotch physician, of whose birth, life, and death, nothing is recorded except what is mentioned in the title of his books. He was member of the medical college of Edinburgh, and wrote—thesaurus medicinæ practicæ, 1673, 4to. London, and enlarged 1698—Hippocrates contractus, &c. Edinburgh 1685, 8vo. and London 1743, in 12mo.

BURNS, Robert, a Scotch poet of great merit, born 29th January, 1759, at Ayr. Though originally a ploughman, and humbly educated, he rose to high poetical fame by the untutored powers of his genius. His writings are all in the Scotch dialect, which undoubtedly lessens their merit, though they possess uncommon beauty and an elegant simplicity, which cannot be sufficiently admired. Burns no sooner appeared in print than he was noticed, and drawn from the plough to associate with men of letters and opulence. By the exertions of his friends, and Dr. Blacklock of Edinburgh in particular, a handsome subscription of nearly 1100*l.* was raised for him, and a place in the excise was obtained, and a farm rented, where he might exercise his genius in noble independence, while he maintained his family. These generous efforts however were unavailing; Burns, transplanted from the plough, was a withered plant; he contracted bad habits, which, added to a natural propensity for licentious pleasures, shattered his existence, and he sunk into an untimely grave in 1796. He left behind him a widow and four children, towards whom the hand of benevolence, guided by the kind interference of Dr. Currie of Liverpool, who edited his poems and letters in four vols. 8vo. 1800, has been humanely extended to raise them above the miseries of low and often vicious indigence, and the handsome sum of 1000*l.* has been obtained as the profit of the publication.

BURRHUS, Afranius, a famous Roman, commander under Claudius and Nero. He attempted in vain to check the vicious conduct of Nero, who was his pupil, and died universally regretted, A. D. 62.

BURROUGH, Edward, a native of Westmoreland, who from a churchman became a presbyterian and afterwards a quaker. As a preacher he displayed great intrepidity, and even reprehended Cromwell for his severities. He obtained from Charles II. the suspension of the persecution against the quakers of New-England. He was at last imprisoned by an alderman of London for his violent preaching, and died of a gaol distemper in Newgate, 1663, aged 29. His tracts, &c. were collected in one vol. folio.

BURROUGHES, Jeremiah, a nonconformist, educated at Cambridge, which he left on account of his tenets. After being sheltered in the house of lord Warwick, he retired to Holland, and during the civil wars he returned to London, and became preacher of Stepney and Cripplegate churches. He was a man of great piety, considerable learning, and of irreproachable manners. He wrote a commentary on Hosea—sermons on contentment and resignation—Irenicum, or in favor of Christian peace, &c. He died in London 1646, November 14th.

BURROW, James, master of the crown office, was elected 1772, president of the

royal society, which he resigned the next year to sir John Pringle, and was at that time knighted when the society presented an address to the king. He published four vols. of reports besides decisions of the court of king's bench,—an essay on punctuation,—anecdotes of Oliver Cromwell and his family, &c. Sir James died 5th November 1782.

Burton, Henry, an ecclesiastic born at Birsall in Yorkshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. He was made B. D. at Oxford, and afterwards introduced into the family of lord Carey, created in 1625 earl of Monmouth, to whose sons he was tutor. He was next clerk of the closet to prince Henry, and after his death to Charles, who on his accession to the throne discarded him from his favor. This affront, whether merited or not, was highly resented by Burton, who was now inflamed with the spirit of the times, and railed with vehemence against the episcopal bench, especially Neil and Laud. In his office of rector of St. Matthew's in Friday-street he preached and published two sermons, which were considered as libellous and seditious, and for them he was summoned before the star-chamber and condemned to pay a fine of 5000*l.* to be exposed on the pillory, to have his ears cut off, to be degraded from his ecclesiastical honors, and be imprisoned for life, without the permission of seeing his wife or relations. After enduring this severe punishment for 12 weeks in Lancaster gaol, he was for greater security removed, from the commiseration of the populace, to Cornet castle in Guernsey, in October 1637, from which, three years after, he was liberated by the interference of parliament. His sufferings were rewarded by the compassion of parliament, who voted to him 6000*l.* which in consequence of the turbulence of the times he never received, and he was restored to his living and his degrees, and by embracing the prevalent opinions of the puritans and independents he continued to retain his popularity till his death in 1648, aged 69. His writings were all controversial, and generally full of invectives.

Burton, William, an antiquarian, born at Lindley in Leicestershire, and educated at Sutton Coldfield school, and Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He afterwards became a member of the Inner Temple, and was barrister and reporter in the court of common pleas. The law however did not long engage his attention; his favorite studies were genealogy, heraldry, and antiquities, and under the patronage of Villars marquis of Buckingham, and with the assistance of his friends John Beaumont and Augustus Vincent, he published his great work on the history of his native county, in fol. 1622. This composition is valuable on account of its antiquity, though it is not free from errors, and though it is often too overloaded with long genealogies and useless digressions. Burton was a man of property as well as of education, but he was a sufferer by the civil wars. He chiefly lived at his favorite seat, Falde, near Tutbury, Staffordshire, and was intimate with sir Robert Cotton, with Somner, Michael Drayton, and sir William Dugdale. He died at Falde sixth April 1645, aged 70. His son, *Cassibelan*, inherited his virtues and learning. He published a poetical translation of Martial in 1658, and died February 28th 1681, aged 72. He left his father's valuable collection of antiquities to the learned Walter Chetwynd, of Staffordshire.

Burton, Robert, brother to the preceding, was born 8th February 1576, and educated at the same school and college He became afterwards student of Christ church, and obtained the livings of St. Thomas, Oxford, and Segrave in Leicestershire, which with some difficulty in those tirbulent times he retained till his death in Jan. 1639. He was a man of extensive learning but of a melancholy turn of mind, and extravagantly addicted to astrology. His anatomy of melancholy, by Democritus junior as he calls himself, fully established his character for erudition and eccentricity. The work continued, in a 4to. and octavo form, long a favorite of the public, and his bookseller it is said gained an handsome estate by the sale of it. As Burton died about the time which he had predicted by calculating his nativity, some foolishly suspected that to give celebrity to the accuracy of his art he destroyed himself. He was buried in the cloisters of Christ church cathedral. Sterne is said to have borrowed much from his writings.

Burton, Ezekias, fellow of Magdalen college, Cambridge, and afterwards prebendary of Norwich, was eminent for his learning and piety. He was a strenuous advocate for toleration in support of the plans of his patron lord keeper Bridgeman. He died of a malignant fever, 1681. His discourses were published by Tillotson in two vols. He wrote also the preface to bishop Cumberland's laws of nature.

Burton, William, was born in Austin-friars, London, educated at Glocester-hall, Oxford, and after being usher to the well known Thomas Farnaby, he was made master of the grammar school of Kingston on Thames. He was eminent as an universal scholar, a judicious critic, and an able antiquary. He was intimate with many learned men, especially Usher. He died 1657. He wrote Græcæ linguæ historia—Veteris linguæ Persicæ historia, published with the preceding, —a commentary on Antoninus' Itinerary, relating to Britain, in folio.

Burton, William, born at Rippon in Yorkshire, was educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. D. With difficulty he was dissuaded by his friends from joining the pretender at Manchester in 1745. He practised with great reputation as a physician, and wrote the history of Yorkshire, in two vols. fol. He died at York, 1759, aged 62.

Burton, John, D. D. a learned divine born at Wembworth Devonshire, and educated at Okehampton and Ely schools. He entered afterwards at Corpus Christi college,

Oxford, where he soon became Greek lecturer, and for near 15 years a respectable and indefatigable tutor. His abilities were exerted not only to render his pupils learned, and the university regular and correct in discipline, but he endeavored to smooth the difficulties which attend the publication of learned and important works, and drew contributions and exemptions for such books as issued from the Clarendon press. In 1733, he was honorably elected to a fellowship of Eton college, and about the same time succeeded Dr. Littleton, as vicar of Mapledurham, Oxfordshire. When he came to reside on his living he found his predecessor's widow and her three infant daughters in an helpless unprotected state, and the benevolence with which he treated the mother soon created more than common friendship, and at last ended in marriage. His retirement here was employed in improving and embellishing his neighbourhood, and in suggesting hints for the removing of obstructions in the navigation of the Thames. The death of his wife in 1748, greatly affected him; he honored her memory, by the tender, affectionate and liberal treatment which he showed to her orphan daughters, and afterwards chiefly spent his time at Eton, where he was revered and loved by the pupils of that respectable foundation. At an advanced period of life, when his eyesight began to fail, he published his scattered pieces called opuscula miscellanea; but soon after a severe attack of an erysipelous fever, destroyed his faculties and rendered him a melancholy monument of fallen greatness. This worthy and truly amiable man, died 11th February 1771, aged 76, and was buried at the entrance of Eton chapel. Besides the preferments mentioned, he was made rector of Worplesdon in Surrey, 1766.

Bury, Arthur, D. D. a native of Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from which he was ejected in 1648, after a residence of 10 years, by the parliamentary visitors. At the restoration he obtained a prebend of Exeter, and in 1665, was made rector of Exeter college, and chaplain to the king. His "naked gospel," in which he defended and avowed the principles of the Socinians, caused his ejection from his preferment, and the work was burnt by order of the university of Oxford. He vindicated his conduct in some pamphlets, and died about the end of the 17th century, near Exeter.

Bury, Elizabeth, daughter of Captain Lawrence, was born at Linton, Cambridgeshire, and married Mr. Lloyd of Huntingdonshire, and after his death Samuel Bury a dissenting minister of Bristol. She was a respectable woman in private life, and particularly excelled in her knowledge of divinity, of mathematics, and of the learned languages, especially Hebrew. Her life and diary were published by her last husband, and Dr. Watts honored her virtues with an elegant elegy. She died at Bristol, 1720, aged 76.

Burzuie, a learned Persian philosopher and physician, in the reign of Chosroes surnamed Nusehirvan the just, by whom he was employed to obtain a copy of a famous book among the Indians, called the wisdom of all ages He with some difficulty obtained the valuable composition, and after translating it, dedicated it to his royal master. The translation which is descended to the present times is greatly altered from the original.

Bus, Cæsar de, a native of Cavaillon, who atoned for the irregularities of youth, by a pious life, which he devoted to the reformation of the clergy. His labors were approved by the pope, he was made general of his new order which he called the fathers of the christian doctrine, and he obtained a canonry for his services. He wrote familiar instruction on the christian doctrine, once very popular, and died 1607, aged 63.

Busbequius, Auger Gislen, a natural son of the lord of Busbec, was born at Commines in Flanders. He was educated with the greatest care by his father, who perceived in him the prominent features of a man of genius and talents. He visited London in the suit of the imperial ambassador, and in 1554 went himself at the head of an embassy to the capital of Turkey, where, besides examining with the eyes of a statesman, the character and genius of the inhabitants, he made a curious and valuable collection of coins, manuscripts, and inscriptions. He published an interesting account of his travels, printed by Elzevir, Leyden 1633, which is highly commended by Thuanus; and so respectable and useful were his abilities considered, that he was drawn from the privacy of retirement to attend Elizabeth when she espoused Charles IX. of France, and to remain at the French court, as imperial ambassador. He died October 1592, aged 70.

Busby, Richard, a celebrated schoolmaster, born at Lutton in Lincolnshire, 22d Sept. 1606, and educated at Westminister school, of which, after taking his degrees at Christ church, Oxford, and being promoted to a prebend of Wells, and the living of Cudworth, Somersetshire, he was appointed master 13th December 1640. For 55 years he presided over that respectable institution, and had the happiness to see many of his pupils fill the highest offices of the church and state, with credit and ability. After the restoration he was made prebendary of Wesminister by Charles II. and in the same year he took his degree of D. D. He died sixth April 1695, in his 89th year, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a fine monument is erected to his memory, with a Latin inscription to commemorate the great abilities, useful services, and honorable conduct of this eminent scholar. The great opulence which in a laborious office he acquired was liberally dispersed for the promotion of piety and learning, or for the relief of virtuous and suffering indigence. He wrote some books for the use of his school, where they are still retained as a monument of his erudition, and critical discernment.

Buschetto da Dalichio, an eminent architect and mechanic of the 11th century. The cathedral of Pisa, one of the finest of the buildings of Italy, is a lasting monument of his great abilities, in a barbarous and ignorant age.

Busching, Dr. Anthony Frederic, a native of Stadhagen in Prussia, educated at Halle, and made pastor of the Lutheran church at Presburg. He was author of a new treatise on geography in German, two vols. 1754. This work was liberally rewarded on the continent, and its merits were made known to the English in a translation in six vols. 4to. 1768-1779. Dr. Busching died 1793, aged 69, at Berlin, where Frederic II. had placed him as director of the college.

Buschius, Herman, a German scholar, known for some commentaries which he wrote on classical authors and for some Latin poems. He contributed much to the restoration of learning in Europe, and ably seconded the doctrines of Luther 1534, aged 66.

Bushell, Thomas, a native of Worcestershire, educated at Baliol college. He was afterwards in the service of Bacon the chancellor, and upon his disgrace he retired to Oxfordshire, to reside on his estate. He was in his principles a strong royalist, and had the honor to receive Charles I. and his queen at his seat, and for his attachment to his cause he was made master of the royal mines in Wales. In this new appointment he established a mint, and coined money, which he sent to the monarch at Oxford. At the restoration he was permitted by an act of parliament to work and improve the lead mines of Mendip in Somersetshire. He died 1674, aged 80, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. He wrote speeches and songs at the presentment of the rock at Euston to the queen, 4to. 1636,—a remonstrance of his majesty's mines in Wales, 1642, 4to.—extract of Bacon's philosophical theory of mineral prosecutions, 4to. 1660.

Busleiden, Jerome, a statesman, in the service of Charles V. who employed him in various embassies. He was a learned man, and the friend of Erasmus, sir Thos. More, &c. and he founded in Louvain, the college of the three tongues, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin. One of his letters appears in More's Utopia. He died 1517.

Bussiere, John de, a learned Jesuit, author of an history of France, 2 vols. 4to.—an abridgement of universal history—Scanderberg, a Latin heroic poem in eight books —and other poems. He died 1678, aged 71.

Bussy, Roger Rabutin count of, a French writer, born 3d April 1618, in Normandy. He devoted himself to a military life for some time, and rose to high rank, but his publication of les amours des Gaules proved so offensive on account of the liberty which he took with the character of the French ladies, that he was deprived of all his honors, and thrust into the Bastille, 1665. The following year he was liberated, but on condition of living in exile on his estate in Burgundy. As a writer he is eminent for his wit, the fire and elegance of his diction, and the interesting manner of his narratives. He wrote besides memoirs,—abridged history of Lewis the great,—letters, in seven vols.—poems, &c. He died 1693.

Butler, William, a physician, born at Ipswich, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He practised at Cambridge without a degree, but the oddity of his manners, and the bold and irregular method in which he treated his patients, and often successfully, rendered him a favorite in his profession. Some anecdotes of him are recorded, which exhibit him more as a capricious and obstinate boy, or a madman, than as a man of sound sense and sagacious conduct. He died 29th Jan. 1618, aged 82, and was buried in St. Mary's church, Cambridge. He left no writings behind him.

Butler, Charles, a native of Hampshire, author of a popular book on bees, called the feminine monarchy, and of a treatise on music. He was master of Basingstoke school, and vicar of Lawrence Wotton, and died 1647.

Butler, Samuel, the poet, was born at Strensham in Worcestershire. After being educated at Worcester grammar-school, his father, who was a farmer, sent him to Cambridge, where, however, he never was matriculated, and after staying six or seven years there, he became the clerk of Mr. Jefferys a justice of the peace. In this employment he devoted himself to poetry and other literary pursuits, as well as to music and painting. Afterwards he was in the family of the countess of Kent, where he not only had access to a valuable library, but familiarly conversed with the great Selden, whose amanuensis he occasionally was. For some time after he was in Bedfordshire in the house of sir Samuel Luke, one of Cromwell's officers. In this situation no doubt he planned, if he did not write, his Hudibras, as the knight was intended for the hero of the poem. Upon the restoration he became secretary to lord Carbery, by whom he was appointed steward of Ludlow castle, and some time after married Mrs. Herbert, a lady whose fortune was lost to the poet by being laid out in bad securities. In 1663 Butler appeared in a new character, by the publication of the first part of his Hudibras in three cantos, and the merit of the poem was no sooner known at court by the influence of the earl of Dorset, than the king, and the whole of the royalist party received it with enthusiastic applause. The next year the second part was published, and a third in 1678; but the golden dreams of the poet were disappointed; and though the nation expected it, and the merit of the poem had the strongest claim to royal patronage and public remuneration, yet Butler sunk in want and obscurity. In vain his friends interested themselves in his favor, the monarch enjoyed the wit of Hudibras, but forgot his merits and

his necessities, in the midst of his flatterers and concubines, and though it is said that the poet once received 300 guineas from the royal purse, his general treatment denies the assertion. From this shameful neglect of pining virtue, we are to lament the discontinuation of Hudibras. Butler who did more by the sarcastic powers of his muse, to expose to ridicule the fanatical supporters of republicanism, than all the courtiers who shared the smiles of Charles, refused to write more for the amusement of an ungrateful nation, the author was unrewarded, and the poem remained unfinished. Butler soon after died 25th Sept. 1680, and was buried in Covent garden church-yard, at the expense of his friend Mr. Longueville, who had in vain solicited a subscription for his decent interment in Westminster abbey. Sixty years after, the memory of the poet was rescued from sepulchral oblivion, and a monument was erected to him in Westminster-abbey by Mr. Barber, a printer, mayor of London, who, from his respect to departed genius, deserves to be recorded as the best and most disinterested friend of the unfortunate poet. Mr. Thyer of Manchester published some time after Butler's death three vols. of his posthumous works, and afterwards two; but they throw no light upon the history of the life and sufferings of the poet. The best edition of his Hudibras, is by Dr. Zachary Grey, 2 vols. 8vo.

Butler, Joseph, an English prelate, born at Wantage in 1692. His father, who was a respectable tradesman, but a presbyterian, intending him for the ministry of his own persuasion, placed him at the school of Jeremiah Jones of Tewksbury, in Glocestershire, where he had the famous Isaac Watts for his schoolfellow. Before he left this place, he, though young, wrote some remarks on Dr. Samuel Clark's first sermon at Boyle's lecture, which are annexed to the treatise on the being of God. The principles of the dissenters were now examined with soberness by this youthful but able scholar, and, after mature deliberation, rejected, for the more genuine doctrines of the established church; and Butler, pursuing his plan, entered at Oriel college, where he formed an honorable and lasting intimacy with Edward Talbot, the son of the bishop of Durham. In consequence of this respectable connection, and by the recommendation of his own great abilities, he was appointed preacher at the Rolls, and made rector of Haughton and Stanhope, and prebendary of Rochester. In 1736 he was appointed clerk of the closet to queen Caroline, and, two years after, nominated to the see of Bristol and deanery of St. Paul's. In 1746 he was made clerk of the closet to the king, and, four years after, he was translated to Durham, a dignity which he did not long enjoy, as he died at Bath 16th June 1752. He was buried in Bristol cathedral, where a monument is erected to his memory. This prelate was respectable in private as well as in public life. The powers of his mind were great, clear, and comprehensive, and from his deep learning, and pious regard for virtue and religion, arose that excellent and immortal publication, entitled The analogy of religion, natural and revealed, to the constitution and course of nature, in 8vo. 1736. This valuable work has been ably analysed by Dr. Halifax, and the objections raised against the bishop, and the imputation of popery, have been satisfactorily removed. He published also some sermons, and an excellent charge to the clergy of his diocese, on external religion, for which he was attacked, but ably defended by Secker.

Butler, James, duke of Ormond, an able statesman, born 19th October 1610, at Clerkenwell, London. He succeeded his grandfather as earl in 1632, and early distinguished himself against the rebels of Ireland, for which services he was created a marquis. During the civil wars he was lieutenant of Ireland; but upon the invasion of the island by Cromwell, he retired to France, where he was honorably received by the French nobility, and afterwards employed by Charles II. in various negotiations with the royalists in England. On the restoration, to which he had so much contributed by his counsels and his abilities, he was, with other honorable appointments, created a duke, and nominated viceroy of Ireland. In this office he, by his vigilance, prevented Blood from seizing his person and the castle of Dublin; and some years after he again with difficulty escaped, by the interference of his servants, from the violence of the same assassin, who dragged him from his coach in St. James's street, with the intention of hanging him at Tyburn. The duke died 21st July 1688, in his 78th year, and was buried in Westminster abbey, respected not more as a soldier than as a humane and benevolent man.

Butler, Thomas, earl of Ossory, son of the preceding, was born at Kilkenny 9th July 1634. He was confined in the tower for eight months by Cromwell; and upon his liberation he went over to Flanders. He accompanied Charles on his restoration, and was made a lieutenant-general in Ireland, and in 1666 raised to the honor of an English peerage, as lord Butler of Moor-park. He served as a volunteer against the Dutch, and shared the glories of lord Albemarle's victory, and further contributed to the honor of his country in the engagement off Southwold bay. In consequence of these services he was promoted in the navy, and in 1673 was made admiral of the whole fleet, in the absence of prince Rupert. In 1677 he commanded the English in the service of the prince of Orange, and at the battle of Mons he gathered fresh laurels against the French. In the senate he vindicated his father so ably against lord Shaftsbury, that the veteran orator was confounded and abashed at the exertion of his powers. He died 30th July 1680, aged 46. His father said he would not exchange his dead son for any living son in christendom, so respectable and popular was his character.

Butler, Alban, a Roman catholic, born at London, and educated at Doway. He was director of the English college at St. Omer's, and wrote the lives of the fathers, saints, and

martyrs, in English, with valuable notes. He died 1782.

Butt, George, D. D. an English divine, born at Lichfield 26th December 1741. From Stafford school he was removed to Westminster, and in 1760 he was chosen student of Christ church, Oxford. In 1765 he took orders, and by the kindness of his friend sir Edward Winnington he was, in 1771, presented to the livings of Stanford and Clifton, Worcestershire, and in 1787 he obtained from lord Foley the valuable vicarage of Kidderminster. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke in June 1795, and yielded with serenity and composure to a gradual decay, which proved fatal the 30th Sept. following. He was buried in Stanford church, where a short inscription in modest language records his merits. Dr. Butt was distinguished as a preacher, ardent yet meek, pathetic yet unaffected, directing all the powers of his eloquence with the pure spirit of devotion, and the mild graces of benevolence and christian charity. As a poet, he possessed originality, force, and sublimity, and what the muse inspired was expressed with all the fire and energy of true genius. In private life he was deservedly admired for the urbanity of his manners, the goodness of his heart, and the fervor and steadiness of his friendship. His conversation was easy and cheerful, often sparkling with wit, but never offensive for illiberality of reflection or coarseness of ideas. He published a volume of sermons, and in 1784 he dedicated to the king his versification of Isaiah, and in 1793 he collected and published his poems, in 2 vols. 8vo. An interesting and well written account of his life has appeared from the classical pen of his friend Dr. Valpy.

Butts, sir William, a physician to Henry VIII. educated at Gonvile hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He favored the reformation, and was the friend of Cranmer. He was knighted by the king, and was one of the founders of the royal college of physicians, where his name is mentioned with high commendation. He is introduced by Shakspeare in his Henry VIII. as the great friend of Cranmer. He died 1545, and was buried in Fulham church.

Buxton, Jedediah, an extraordinary calculator, born at Elmeton, near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire. Though the son of a schoolmaster, and the grand son of a clergyman, he was shamefully neglected, and knew neither to write nor read. His powers of meditation, and his command of thought, were so astonishing, that, in the midst of the greatest multitudes and the most confused noises, he would reply with quickness and accuracy to the most difficult questions. He was accidentally asked by a stranger how many cubical eighths of an inch there were in a body, whose three sides were 23,145,789 yards, 5,642,732 yards, and 54,965 yards; and though surrounded by a hundred laborers, he proceeded to the intricate calculation, and, in five hours, gave a correct answer to the astonished inquirer. Other instances are mentioned of his powerfully retentive memory; and it is said, that, by walking, he coul' measure any piece of land with as much exactness as if he had marked it with a chain. The great object of his heart, next to figures, was to see the royal family; and to gratify this strong propensity, he walked to London, in 1754, but returned in disappointment. While in the capital, he was introduced to the royal society, and he visited Drury-lane at the representation of Richard III. where it was expected the novelty of the scene and the splendor of the exhibition would please and engage his attention, Nothing, however, struck him; but he employed himself in numbering the steps of the dancers, and in counting, with great nicety, all the words which Garrick had uttered during the performance. He died at the age of 70, about the year 1774, and left behind him several children.

Buxtorff, John, a learned Hebrean, born at Camen in Westphalia, professor at Basil, where he died of the plague 1629, aged 65. He displayed his extensive knowledge of rabbinical learning as the author of some valuable books, especially an Hebrew grammar—a lexicon Chaldaicum talmudicum & rabbinicum, 1639, folio—a Hebrew bible—synagoga Judaica, or the religious ceremonies of the Jews—a small Hebrew and Chaldaic lexicon, 12mo.—institutio epistolaris Judaica—a rabbinical commentary—thesaurus linguæ, Hebraicæ, 2 vols. 8vo. &c.

Buxtorff, John, son and successor to the preceding, was born at Basil, where he died in 1664, aged 65. He translated the moreh nevochim of Maimonides—the book called Cosri—a valuable Hebrew concordance—a defence of the points and vowels of the Hebrew text against Lewis Capellus—antieritica, likewise against Capellus—besides some dissertations on Jewish history and literature. Like his father, he gained the esteem and veneration of the learned for his extensive erudition. Both indeed received, as they merited, the most flattering marks of respect from Gerard Vossius, Joseph Scaliger, and Isaac Casaubon.

Buxtorff, John, was nephew of the preceding, and succeeded him in the oriental chair at Basil, an honor which four of the family enjoyed during a whole century. He, like his predecessors, ably vindicated the use of vowels and points, and published several learned dissertations on the Hebrew language, besides verses, sermons, &c. He died in 1732, leaving a son who has not degenerated from the learning of his family.

Buy de Mornas, Claude, born at Lyons, died at Paris 1783. He is author of a valuable atlas of geography and history, 4 vols. 4to. 1762-1770, and cosmography, in 8vo. 1770. He was for some time geographical tutor to the royal family.

Buzanval, Nicholas Choart de, a French prelate, born at Paris 1611. He quitted the law and its honors for the church, and was made bishop of Beauvais 1652. He was an excellent diocesan, and constantly resided among his people, beloved and respected. He died 1679.

Buzot, Francis Nicholas Leonard, one of the heroes of the French revolution, was born at Evreux, March 1760. He was member of the national assembly and of the convention, where he was surnamed the evil prophet, because he constantly inveighed against pretended plots, and suspected machinations. Regardless of the cries of faction, he had the courage to attack the Orleans party, and particularly Danton and Robespierre, in consequence of which his destruction was decreed. He was proscribed 31st May 1793, but escaped, and wandered poor, wretched, and destitute in the department of Calvados, where he was at last found dead by the side of his friend Pethion. Some have attributed his death to assassination, and others to suicide. His enemies, the Jacobins, to render him more odious, called him king Buzot.

Byfield, Nicholas, a native of Warwickshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford. When admitted into orders he settled at Chester, and afterwards removed to Isleworth, where he died, 1622. In his principles he was a strong calvinist and sabbatarian, and wrote some voluminous tracts on divinity. His son Adoniram espoused the cause of the parliament in the civil wars, and was clerk of the assembly of divines at Westminster.

Bynæus, Anthony, a native of Utrecht, the pupil of Grævius, and well skilled in classical and historical learning. He wrote de calceis Hebræorum—Christus crucifixus—explicatio historiæ evangelicæ de nativ. Christi, &c. and died at Deventer 1698, aged 44.

Byng, George, lord Torrington, was born 1663, and at the early age of 13 engaged in the naval service of his country. He gradually rose by merit, and in 1704, with the rank of rear admiral of the red, he greatly contributed to the capture of Gibraltar, under sir Cloudesley Shovel. For his services at the battle of Malaga he was knighted, and after bravely protecting the borders of Scotland against the pretender, and maintaining the honor of his country in the Baltic, he was in 1718 appointed commander in chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, where he bravely protected the coasts of Italy against the invasion of the Spanish arms, and defeated some of their formidable armaments. His merits were gratefully acknowledged by the queen of Denmark, and by the emperor Charles VI. who complimented him on his valor, and presented him with his picture set in diamonds. On his return home George I. acknowledged, in the handsomest manner, the length and value of his services, made him treasurer of the navy, and rear admiral of England, and raised him to the honors of a viscount, and in 1727 George II. made him first lord of the admiralty, a place which he filled with honor to his country till his death, 17th Jan. 1733. He was buried at Southhill, Bedfordshire.

Byng, John, son of the above, served in the glorious expeditions of his father, and by his merits, as well as the influence of his name, was raised to the rank of admiral. His attempts to relieve Fort St. Philip in Minorea, when blockaded by a French fleet under la Galissoniere, proved abortive, and his hesitation in engaging the enemy, when a bold attack might have perhaps gained him the victory, drew the clamors of the nation against him. The ministry, who wished to avert the public odium from their unsuccessful measures, beheld with seeming satisfaction the unpopularity of the admiral, and when he was condemned by a court-martial, they suffered him, though recommended to mercy, to be sacrificed to the general indignation, and he was shot at Portsmouth 14th March 1757, meeting his death with calm resignation.

Bynkershoek, Cornelius Van, a native of Middleburg, who studied the law at Francker, and became president of the council in Holland, and law professor at Leyden. He is author of observations on the Roman laws—an admired treatise on the right of ambassadors—besides other valuable works. He died 1743, aged 80.

Byrge, Justus, an ingenious mathematical instrument maker in France. The invention of logarithms, and of the compass of proportion, is attributed to him, but certainly on very indefensible ground. He florished at the end of the 16th century.

Byrom, John, a poet, and the inventor of a system of short-hand writing, was born at Kersal near Manchester, and after being educated at the Charter-house, he entered at Trinity-college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, under the patronage and friendship of Bentley. His talents for poetry were displayed while in the university, by the publication of his beautiful pastoral of Colin to Phœbe, which appeared in the first volume of the Spectator, as well as two ingenious essays on dreams. As he did not take orders he soon lost his fellowship, and with it the comforts of independence. He afterwards went to Montpellier for the recovery of his health, but an intimate acquaintance with the writings of Malebranche, Bourignon, and Behmen shook his religious principles and made him imbibe the tenets of wild and visionary enthusiasm. On his return to London he wished to apply himself to physic, but he had not sufficient resolution, and the sight of one of his cousins soon engaged him in thoughts towards matrimonial happiness. Though he was successful in his appeals to the lady, her obdurate parents refused to consent to a union with an indigent man, and abandoned their daughter who at last had given her hand to her unfortunate lover. Byrom's little property was soon consumed, and to maintain himself he began to teach at Manchester a new method of short-hand writing, which he had invented at Cambridge, and he afterwards removed to London, accompanied by his wife. His industry was rewarded, he obtained a handsome competence, and regularly spent his summers with his increasing family at Manchester, till the death of his elder brother without issue, and his succession to his estate, restored him to his long wished for independence. He spent in domestic retirement in the company of his

worthy wife, the remaining years of his life, in writing a variety of pieces of poetry, which he composed with great ease and flueney, and which very injudiciously he employed on all subjects, either religious or classical. He died at Manchester 28th Sept. 1763, aged 72, leaving behind him the character of an inoffensive man, who, to considerable learning and poetical genius, united mild and amiable manners. His pen was never dipped in the gall of satire or ridicule. He was made fellow of the royal society in 1724.

Bythner, Victorinus, a native of Poland, eminent for his knowledge of Hebrew. He came very young to Oxford, and read lectures in Hebrew, and afterwards removed to Cambridge and then into Cornwall, where he began to practise physic. His best known work is Lyra prophetica Davidis regis, five analysis criticopractica psalmorum, 4to. He died 1664.

Bzovius, Abraham, a learned Polander, educated first at Prosovitz, and afterwards at Cracow. He visited Italy, and gave lectures of Philosophy at Milan, and of divinity at Bologna, and as his writings tended to support the authorities of the ecclesiastical states, he was received with great distinction when he was introduced to the pope, and lodged in the vatican. He afterwards left this residence, being terrified by the murder of one of his servants, and retired to the convent of Minerva, where he died 1617 aged 70. His works are represented as so numerous that it would require some pages to enumerate them, but the chief are the Continuation of Baronius' annals of the church, in 9 vols. fol. from the year 1118—and lives of the popes, 3 vols.—He was of the Dominican order, and was for some time principal of a college of Dominicans at Cracow. His attack on the emperor Lewis of Bavaria was severely resented by the duke of that house, and he was obliged not only to retract, but to submit to the imputation of a malevolent, feeble, injudicious, and illiberal historian.

Cab, Ben Zohair, an Arabian poet, who died in the first year of the hegira. He is chiefly known as the opponent, and afterwards as the friend of Mahomet, whom he assisted in the propagation of his religion, and in the composition of the Koran.

Cabades or Cobad, king of Persia after his brother Balasch, was deposed for his improper conduct, but recovered his power, which he left, after a successful war with the Romans, to his son Chosroes, 531.

Cabasilas, Nilus, archbishop of Thessalonica, wrote against the claims of the bishop of Rome to universal supremacy, and to infallibility. He wrote also an exposition of the liturgy, &c. and was succeeded by his nephew Nicholas, in the 14th century.

Cabassole, Philip de, chancellor and chief minister of the queen of Sicily, was made a cardinal by Urban V. He died 1372, metropolitan of Constantinople, and author of a treatise on the life and miracles of Mary Magdalen, and de nugis curialium. He corresponded with the poet Petrarch.

Cabassut, John, professor of the canon law at Avignon, was born at Aix, and died 1685, aged 81. He is author of juris canonici theoria & praxis, fol. 1638—notitia exclesiast. consiliorum, canonum veterumque eccles. rituum, 1670, in fol.

Cabel, Adrian Vander, a native of Ryswick, eminent as a painter of landscapes, cattle, &c. He died 1695, aged 64.

Cabestan or Cabestaing, William de, a provencal poet in the service of Tricline Carbonal, wife of Raymond de Scillans. He gained so much the affection of his mistress that the husband, jealous of the favor, murdered him, and dressed his heart, which he placed on the table before his guilty wife.—She ate of the horrid food, and when informed of it died of grief 1213.

Cabot, Sebastian, son of John Cabot, a Venetian, was born at Bristol 1467. Under the eye of his father he learnt mathematics and cosmography, and by accompanying him in several voyages he became, even before he was 20 years old, very eminent in the art of navigation. In 1497 he was engaged with his father by Henry VII. for the discovery of a north-west passage to India, and after touching at Prima Vista and St. John's island they sailed as far as Cape Florida before their return home. Succeeding voyages completed the discoveries thus begun; a settlement was made on the coast of Newfoundland, and Sebastian, by being the first among Europeans who touched the new continent, established a greater claim to give his name to those unknown regions than either Americus Vespucius or even Columbus himself.—The next exertions of Sebastian were under Henry VIII. to penetrate to the East Indies by the south, but the want of support on the part of sir Thomas Pert vice-admiral of England, disappointed his hopes, and he returned home after penetrating only as far as the Brasils and visiting Hispaniola and Porto Rico. In 1524 Cabot was employed by the king of Spain, and in the character of chief pilot of Spain to sail to the Moluccas by the straits of Magellan, but the mutinous spirit of his crew checked his progress, and he stopped at Paraguay, from whence, after five years' residence, he returned to Europe, and though he exhibited the most flattering proofs of the fertility and opulence of the countries he had visited, he was treated with coldness by the court and by the mercantile companies, whose avaricious hope he had in vain endeavored to realize. Disgusted with the ingratitude of the Spaniards, Cabot returned and settled at

Bristol, where his great merits soon recommended him to Edward VI. and Somerset the protector, and from his experience and great knowledge he was now consulted as an oracle on commercial affairs, and with a liberal pension he was appointed governor of the company of the merchant adventurers. In 1552 he planned a voyage for the discovery of the northern parts of the world, and to him therefore England owes her first mercantile connection with Russia, by the establishment of the Russia company, of which Cabot was honorably appointed governor for life by the charter of Philip and Mary. After a very active and most useful life, this worthy and patriotic man died aged about 70. It is remarked of him, that he first observed the variation of the needle. His directions with respect to an intended voyage to Cathay are found in Hakluyt's voyages. He published a map of the world, besides an account of his voyages in the southern parts of the world, printed Venice 1583, folio.

CABOT, Vincent, author of "les politiques," a work in four vols. dedicated to Richelieu, and finished by Capistron the poet and his executor, was a learned civilian of Toulouse in the 16th century.

CABRAL, or CABRERA, Pedro Alvares, a Portugnese, sent in 1500 by king Emanuel with a fleet to the East Indies. A storm drove him on the coast of Brazil, where he called the place where he landed Santa Cruz, and he afterwards reached his destination, and compelled the chief of Calicut to submit to his arms. He returned to Europe in 1501, loaded with the treasures and curiosities of the east. An account of his voyage was published in a collection by Ramusio, Veniee.

CADALOUS, a bishop of Parma, made pope under the title of Honorius II. He was deposed by the council of Mantua, and died some sime after, 1064.

CADAMOSTO, Lewis, a famous Venetian navigator, born 1422. He was engaged in the service of Henry of Portugal, and in 1455 he proceeded to Madeira, and visited the Canaries and the coast of Africa as far as the mouth of the Gambia. The following year he prosecuted his discoveries as far as the river St. Dominic, and on his return to Portugal he was received with great honor, and during his residenee at Lagos treated with every mark of respect and gratitude by the inhabitants. He returned to Veniee, where he died 1464, and an account of his voyages was afterwards published and translated into French by Redoner in the 16th century.

CADMUS, the founder of Thebes, came to Europe about 1493 B. C. and introduced the knowledge and the use of the alphabet.

CADMUS, a Milesian, the author of an history of Ionia. Another, who wrote an history of Athens.

CADOG, son of Brychan, was founder of some churches in Wales in the fifth century, and died in France.

CADOG, a bard of the sixth century called the wise. He first collected British proverbs together.

CADOGAN, William Bromley, second son of lord Cadogan by Frances daughter of lord Montfort. From Westminster, where his abilities were rewarded with several prizes, he went to Christ church, Oxford, and afterwards was presented to the livings of St. Giles' Reading, and St. Luke's Chelsea. In the discharge of his religious and ecclesiastical duties, he was indefatigably zealous and ardent, and inclined strongly to the tenets of the methodists, though he retained the forms of the church of England. Some of his sermons have been published. He died 18th January 1797, aged 46, and his parishioners at Reading, in respect to his memory, all put on mourning.

CADWALADYR, king of Britain in 660, had the misfortune to see his kingdom overrun by the Saxons, and its independence destroyed. He died at Rome 703, and was the last king of the Britons. He is called one of the three blessed kings, for his benevolence in the relief of the christians.

CADWALADYR CESAIL, a Welch bard of some merit in the 16th century, whose works are still preserved in MS.—There was also another of the same name and in the same age.

CADWALLON, son of Cadwan, was prince of North Wales, and fled to Ireland, on being defeated by Edwin of England 620. On his return he took the name of king, and was engaged in perpetual war with the Saxons. His memory has been highly honored by the bards, whom he patronised.

CADWGAN, a prince of South Wales. The ill conduct of his son Owen in carrying away Nest the wife of Gerald, proved the ruin of his family. He fled to Ireland, but on his return was assassinated by his nephew 1110.

CÆCILIANUS, bishop of Carthage 311, was expelled from his office by a council of Numidia, which declared his election void.

CÆCILIUS STATIUS, a comic poet in the age of Ennius.

CÆLIUS, Aurelianus, an African physician, whose age is unknown. His works are extant.

CÆSAR, C. Jul. a Roman general, famous for his learning, his intrigues, his ambition, his valor, his military successes, and his tragical death. He conquered Gaul, and was the first Roman who invaded Britain, which he twice reduced to apparent submission. His arms were equally successful in Africa, in Egypt, and in Asia, and divided the world with two other triumvirs, after whose death he grasped at the sovereign power of Rome under the title of emperor. His ambitious views were defeated by the jealousy of his enemies as well as of his friends, and he was stabbed in the senate-house B. C. 43, in the 56th year of his age.

CÆSAR, Julius, a learned civilian, born at Tottenham 1557, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. He took the degree of

doctor of the civil law at Paris 1581, and four years after became doctor of the canon law at Oxford. He was master of the court of requests under Elizabeth, judge of the admiralty, and master of St. Catherine's near the Tower, and under James I. he was knighted, and appointed chancellor of the exchequer, an office which he resigned on succeeding to the mastership of the rolls 1614. He was a man of great learning and integrity, charitable and benevolent. He died 28th April 1636, and was buried in Great St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate, London. His manuscripts, which were very valuable, were sold by Patterson the auctioneer in 1757, for more than 300*l.* and they now adorn the marquis of Landsdown's library.

Cæsaralpinus, Andreas, a philosopher of Arezzo, physician to pope Clement VIII. He was a man of great erudition, and from some passages in his writings it has been conjectured that he was acquainted with the circulation of the blood. He was also well skilled in botany, but the regular distribution which he makes of plants was not adopted till 100 years after, by Robert Morison, professor of botany at Oxford. He published a treatise de plantis, & quæstiones peripateticæ, and died at Rome 23d February 1603, aged 54.

Caffa, Melchior, a native of Malta, whose abilities in sculpture were usefully employed in adorning the churches of Rome and Italy. He was compared for excellence and genius to Bernini. He died at Rome 1687, aged 56.

Caffarelli du Falga, N. a French officer employed in the armies of the Rhine in 1792, and afterwards in Italy and in Egypt. He died 1801, much respected for his merit and courage.

Caffiaux, D. Joseph, a native of Valencieunes, who died at St. German des pres 1777, aged 65. He was a Benedictine of the congregation of St. Maur, and wrote an essay towards an history of music 4to.—the history of Picardy, with the assistance of Garnier—and the genealogical treasure, a valuable and interesting work.

Caffieri, Philip, a sculptor of Rome, born 1634, invited to France by Mazarine, and made by Colbert inspector of the marine at Dunkirk. His son James was equally eminent. His busts in bronze were much admired. He died 1755, and his son John James followed his profession with equal success.

Cagliari, Paul, a native of Verona, son of a sculptor, better known by the name of Paul Veronese. He distinguished himself as a painter; and for his admirable execution, and the majesty of his compositions, he was generally called by the Italians "the happy painter." His first pieces were drawn at Mantua, but after adorning many of the cities of Italy with the fine executions of his pencil, he settled at Venice, where he entertained greater hopes of celebrity. In his conduct Paul Veronese was respectable, he not only recommended himself to the good opinion of his countrymen and competitors, but received the most flattering compliments from several crowned heads, who urgently invited him to settle in their dominions, a distinction which he rejected with all the firmness of a man attached to his country, and eager to promote her glory and her fame. Paul died of a fever at Venice in 1588, aged 56, and had a tomb and brazen statue erected to his honor in the church of St. Sebastian. His two sons, Gabriel and Charles, were likewise painters, and to the genius of their father joined an unusual degree of fraternal affection. Charles died 1596, when 26 years old, and Gabriel fell a victim to the plague 1631, aged 63. Paul had also a brother Benedict, eminent as a sculptor and painter. He assisted his nephews in completing their father's unfinished pictures, and as his style resembled that of his brother, the pieces of Benedict, often pass for the more celebrated compositions of Paul. Benedict more frequently practised in fresco, and chiaro-obscuro, and to the merits of a painter he added the learning and genius of a poet and satirist. He died 1598, aged 66.

Cagliostro, Count Alexander, an impostor of some celebrity, born at Palermo eighth of June 1743. His real name was Joseph Balsamo. He was of mean parentage, and the early death of his father devolved the care of his infant years to his mother's relations, by whom he was placed at the seminary at St. Roche in his native town. At the age of 13 he became a novice to the friars of mercy at Cartagirone, where his many irregularities and a constant disposition to mischief exposed him so much to severe chastisement that he threw off the cowl. A series of frauds, of impostures, of villany, and it is even said of murder, obliged him at last to fly from Palermo, and after practising some of his stratagems at Rome and Messina, we find him visiting the islands of the Archipelago and Alexandria, and afterwards exhibiting his artful impostures in almost every city of Europe. He was at last arrested for some enormities at Rome, and died in the castle of St. Angelo the latter part of the year 1794. A compendium of his life from the documents produced against him has been published by the apostolical chamber at Rome, and contains a curious account of a man who, by a versatile genius, a superficial knowledge of philosophy and chemistry, and a pretended intercourse with supernatural agents, imposed upon the credulity not only of the vulgar, but of the great, the learned and opulent, and acquired to himself celebrity and an independent fortune.

Cagnaci, called Gaulassi from his deformity, was an Italian painter of the 18th century, disciple to Guido. He died at Vienna, aged 80.

Cagnati, Marsilio, a physician of Verona, who studied at Padua, and settled at Rome, under the patronage of Clement VIII. and Paul V. as professor of philosophy

and medicine. He wrote variarum observationum, 8vo.—de sanitate tuendâ, 4to.—de aeris Romani salubritate, &c. 4to.—opuscula varia, 4to. 1603.

CAHAGNES, James, professor of medicine at Caen, died 1612, aged 64. He wrote Latin treatises on fevers, and on the disorders of the head, 1618—besides centurie des eloges des hommes celebres de Caen, 1609, 8vo.

CAHUSAC, Lewis de, a French writer, born at Montauban, where he resided for some time as secretary of the intendance. On publishing his tragedy of Pharamond, a piece which though offensive against historical truth had great success, he came to Paris, and became secretary to count de Clermont, whom he accompanied in the campaigns of 1743. He wrote some romances, besides several operas, which were received with great applause. The poet, who possessed abilities, was in his manners arrogant, and so tender of his reputation, that it is said his sensibility turned his head. He died at Paris June 1759.

CAIAPHAS, the high priest of the Jews, before whom our Saviour was carried, and by whom he was condemned. He destroyed himself when dismissed from his office by Vitellius.

CAIET, Peter Victor Palma, a native of Montrichard in Touraine, who from a calvinist became a catholic, and died 1610, aged 85, doctor of the Sorbonne, and Hebrew professor in the royal college. He was so respected for his learning, that he was highly favored by Catharine of Bourbon, and Henry IV. admitted him to court, notwithstanding the slovenly appearance of his dress. He was for some time foolishly employed, as many of the learned men of the times, in searching for the philosopher's stone, and he was severely attacked by the calvinists, whose tenets he had abjured. Most of his works are controversial, but his chronologic septennaire in 8vo. from the peace of Vervins 1598 to 1604, and his chronologie novennaire, from 1589 to 1598, in three vols. are valuable and interesting compositions.

CAIETAN, a cardinal, born at Caieta in the kingdom of Naples, 1469. His proper name was Thomas de Vio. He was of the order of the Dominicans, and displayed his great talents as professor of philosophy and divinity at Paris and Rome, till his book in support of the power of the pope, raised him to the rank of cardinal and to the archiepiscopal see of Palermo. He was employed by the pope in several important negotiations, but especially in opposing the doctrines of Luther, which he found it impossible either to silence or check. He died 1534, aged 65. He was a man of great learning as a logician, and philosopher and divine. Besides some commentaries on Aristotle's philosophy, and Thomas Aquinas' theology, he published a literal translation of the greatest part of the books of the old and new testaments, which his death prevented him from completing. He has been attacked by cardinal Pallavicini for his translation, but he has been ably defended by father Simon.

CAIETAN, Constantine, a Benedictine, who died at Rome, 17th Sep. 1650, aged 85. He edited the works of Peter Darien, four vols. fol.—and wrote some treatises to prove "the imitations of Jesus Christ," to have been written by a Benedictine, &c.

CAILLER, Nicholas Lewis de la, a French mathematician and astronomer, born at Rumigny, 1714, and educated at the college of Lisieux at Paris. He became the friend and disciple of Cassini, and with de Thury projected the meridian line, which extended from the observatory to the extremities of France. In 1739 he was named professor of mathematics of the college of Mazarine, and for his great knowledge was elected honorary member of most of the learned academies of Europe. In 1750 he went under the royal patronage to the Cape of Good Hope, to see the stars of the southern hemisphere, of 10,000 of which in the course of two years he determined the exact position. The whole of his time was usefully employed in the service of astronomy, mathematics, and navigation, but unfortunately a malignant fever terminated his labors in 1762, in his 48th year. He possesses the great character of clearness, accuracy, and precision. His works contain several volumes in 4to. and 8vo. besides detached papers in the collection of the academy.

CAIN, the eldest son of Adam, devoted himself to agriculture, but finding the oblations of his brother Abel more propitiously received than his own, he slew him in the year 130 after the creation. He was cursed for his cruelty, and wandered towards the east of Eden, and built a city, to which he gave the name of his son Enoch. According to Jewish traditions he was killed by Lamech. In the second century there arose a sect of Cainites or Gnostics, who paid particular respect to Cain's memory.

CAIRO, Francisco, a painter of Milan, born 1598, who studied at Rome and Venice. Amadeus of Savoy knighted him, and greatly patronised him. His pictures are on religious subjects, and are considered as of superior excellence.

CAIUS or KAYES, Dr. John, a physician born at Norwich, 6th October, 1510, educated at Norwich-school and Gonvil-hall, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow, 1533. To improve himself he visited France, Flanders, and Germany, and after studying at Padua under Montanus, he took his degree of M. D. 1541, and three years after returned to England. His great knowledge of medicine rendered him popular, he became physician to Edward VI. and to his two sisters, till a suspicion of favoring the catholics discarded him from royal patronage, 1568. He died at Cambridge, 1573, and by the munificent donation of some estates, he erected his hall into a college, now called Gonvil and Caius college. His monument is in the chapel with these two words, "Fui Caius." He wrote the history of Cambridge, and some other learned works.

Caius, John, a poet laureat to Edward IV. He travelled into Italy, and translated the history of the siege of Rhodes.

Caius, Thomas, a native of Lincolnshire, educated at All-souls, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He was afterwards prebendary of Sarum, and master of University college, where he died May 1572. He was a man, as Anthony Wood says, eminent in the knowledge of the learned languages, in poetry, and all kinds of worth. At the request of Catherine Parr, he translated Erasmus' paraphrase on St. Mark, and published also a book on the antiquity of the university of Oxford to which Caius of Cambridge replied—besides a translation of Aristotle's de mirabilibus mundi—Euripides' tragedies, &c.

Caius, a Roman saint, made bishop of Rome 283. He is said to have been related to the emperor Diocletian, and to have died 296.

Calaber, an ancient Greek poet, author of the paralipomena, or supplement to Homer's Iliad.

Calabrois, Matthias Preti, a painter of Calabria, the pupil of Lanfranc. His works are preserved at Modena, Naples, and Malta. He died 1699 at Malta.

Calamy, Edmund, a presbyterian divine, born at London February 1600, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge, where he failed obtaining a fellowship on account of his attachment to anti-arminianism. Dr. Felton, bishop of Ely, made him one of his chaplains, and gave him the vicarage of St. Mary's, Swaffham-prior, Cambridgeshire, which he resigned on being appointed lecturer of Bury, Suffolk, where he continued ten years. Though here he conformed to the church of England, he soon embraced the popular party, and was engaged in the publication of the famous treatise against episcopacy, called Smectymnuus, from the initials of the five persons engaged in the work, Stephen Marshal, Edward Calamy, Thomas Young, Matthew Newcomen, and William Spurstow. He was an active member of the assembly of divines, and in his sermons before the parliament, and the citizens of London, he displayed the character of an eloquent preacher and a zealous partisan. He however resisted the usurpation of Cromwell, and promoted the restoration of Charles II. with such earnestness and loyalty, that he was offered the bishopric of Lichfield, which he strenuously declined. He was one of the commissioners at the conference at the Savoy, and was soon after ejected from his living of St. Mary Aldermanbury for nonconformity, though the king seemed to interest himself in his favor. An occasional sermon in his late parish church, in the absence of the then vicar, in 1662, so offended his hearers, that he was sent to Newgate by the lord mayor, but in a few days discharged by the king. The sight of the conflagration of London is said to have broke his heart. He died 29th October 1666. He was twice married. By his first wife he had a son and daughter, and by the second seven children. He was a man of a bold undaunted spirit, who possessed all the bluntness and puritanical pride of the times. He published some single sermons, besides controversial treatises.

Calamy, Benjamin, son of the preceding by his second wife, from St. Paul's school entered at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and tutor. He was made minister of St. Mary Aldermanbury in 1677, chaplain to the king, and three years after took his degree of D. D. In 1683 he published a sermon which he had preached in his parish church, for which he was severely attacked by Delaune, a warm nonconformist, whom, for his virulence, government seized and sent to Newgate. Dr. Calamy interfered with Jeffries the chancellor for the unhappy libeller; but all applications were unavailing, and Delaune, fined a sum which he could not discharge, died a victim to the oppressive measures of the times, and his wife and children shared the same fate in the same confinement. After the resignation of St. Mary Aldermanbury, Dr. Calamy succeeded to other more valuable livings, and the prebend of Harleston, in the cathedral of St. Paul; but his happiness was interrupted by the severe sufferings of his friend alderman Cornish, who was tried and executed for high treason. The repeated applications of friendship for mercy, could not influence the inexorable Jeffries; and the execution of Cornish, it is said, broke the heart of his surviving friend, who died in January 1686. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. William Sherlock, afterwards dean of St. Paul's. He published seven sermons in his lifetime, and thirteen more were given to the world after his death.

Calamy, Edmund, an eminent divine among the non-conformists. He was grandson to Edmund Calamy, by his son Edmund, and was born 5th April 1671. He was educated at Merchant-taylor's, where an intimate friendship was begun with Dawes, afterwards archbishop of York, and Boulter, primate of Ireland; and after studying logic and philosophical knowledge under Mr. Craddock at Wickam-brook, Suffolk, he passed over to Utrecht. Here he devoted himself with unusual application to the study of civil law and philosophy, and acquired such a character for abilities that a professor's chair at Edinburgh was offered to him. On his return to England, he brought letters of recommendation to Drs. Pocock and Bernard, two celebrated scholars of Oxford, by whose influence he was permitted admittance to the valuable treasures of the Bodleian library. His studies were now directed to divinity, and as he inclined to the non-conformists, he soon became an active minister in the meeting-houses of London, and succeeded, in 1703, Vincent Alsop at Westminster. He abridged Baxter's history of his life and times, and afterwards, in future editions, continued the work by a copious account of such ministers as were ejected for their religious opinions after the restoration to the time of queen Anne. The book was attack-

ed by Hoadly, afterwards bishop of Winchester, and a controversy between the two opponents, which continued for some time, and produced on both sides replies full of much learning, not however without the bitterness of party zeal. In 1709, Calamy was honored, on his visit to Scotland, with the degree of D. D. by the three universities of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Aberdeen. He published, in 1718, a vindication of his grandfather and others against the reflections of Echard in his history of England. Calamy died 3d June 1732. He was a man of great erudition, remarkable for the candor and benevolence of his disposition, and the moderation of his religious opinions. Besides the persons mentioned, he was intimate with Henry Dodwell, the earl of Sunderland, and Trimnell, bishop of Winchester. His writings were mostly controversial, besides 2 vols. of sermons, and 4 of Baxter's history. He was twice married, and was the father of thirteen children.

Calandrucci, Giacintho, a painter at Rome, pupil to Carlo Maratti. Many of his pieces adorned the churches of Rome. He died 1707.

Calanus, an Indian brahmin, who burned himself in the presence of Alexander and his army, who were astonished at his resolution and composure, B. C. 325.

Calas, John, an unfortunate merchant of Toulouse, of the prostestant religion. When his son, Mark Anthony, who had embraced the tenets of the catholics, had, in a moment of gloomy melancholy, committed suicide, the father was seized by the suspicious government as guilty of the murder. No proof could be brought against him, but the jealousy entertained against his religion; and though the improbability of a father, an old man of the age of 65, murdering his own son, a robust young man aged 29, and in a house where his family were then resident, was self-evident, yet he was condemned, and broke on the wheel, 9th March 1762. This treatment was reported to the French king by the agonizing widow and her family; but the wishes of the monarch were frustrated by the jealousy of ministers, who thought that they granted too much to the protestants if they allowed the revisal of the bloody sentence of the tribunal of Toulouse. His widow died in 1792, aged 94. His son Lewis practised for some time in London as surgeon, and returned to France 1793.

Calasio, Marius, a Franciscan at Rome, professor of Hebrew. He published a valuable concordance of the Hebrew bible, in 4 large vols. in fol. 1621. It was republished in London in 4 vols 1747, by Romaine, Mores, and Lutzena, but with no great degree of accuracy.

Calcagnini, Celio, a native of Ferrara, employed by the emperor in embassies as well as in military affairs. He died at Ferrara, professor of belles lettres, 1540, aged 61. He was eminent for his erudition and classical knowledge; and it is said that he supported the rotation of the earth before Copernicus published his famous system.

Calcar, John de, was born in the duchy of Cleves, and died young, at Naples, 1546. He was very eminent as a painter, and took for his models the finished pieces of his master Titian, and of Raphael. His nativity was so admired by Rubens, that he never would part with it. To Calcar we owe the anatomical figures of the book of Vesal, and the portraits of painters.

Calderini, Domizzio, a native of Toris, in the Veronese territory. He was professor of belles lettres at Rome, where he died 1478, aged 32, and so sincerely regretted that his scholars attended his funeral in deep mourning. He published a translation of Pausanias' two first books into Latin, besides some commentaries on the Latin poets, and some original poetry.

Calderoni de la Barca, don Pedro, a Spanish poet, who from a soldier became an ecclesiastic, and canon of Toledo. His dramatical pieces were published, 9 vols. 4to 1689, Madrid. They possess all the extravagances of Shakspeare's muse, with occasionally sublime and pathetic passages, but all throughout devoid of correctness and regularity. He florished 1640.

Calderwood, David, a Scotch divine. He applied himself with uncommon diligence to the study of divinity and of the writings of the fathers, and became an active, zealous, and determined opposer of episcopacy in Scotland. He was minister of Crelling, near Jedburgh, in 1604; but his violent resistance to the attempt of James I to unite the churches of England and Scotland drew down upon him the suspicions of the court; and when he headed a party, and protested against the measures pursued by parliament and the ecclesiastical convocation for the management and external policy of the church, he was summoned to answer for his rebellious and seditious conduct. His obstinate refusal to submit to the interrogatories of James occasioned his imprisonment, and afterwards his banishment from the kingdom. He retired to Holland, where he published his celebrated treatise, Altare Damascenum, seu ecclesiæ Anglicanæ politia, &c. 1623. He afterwards returned privately to Scotland, where he employed his time in collecting memorials of the ecclesiastical affairs of Scotland from the reformation to James's death; a valuable collection, still preserved in the university of Glasgow. The time of his death is not precisely known. He is represented in the preface to the last edition of the Altare as being minister of Pentcaitland, near Edinburgh, in 1638. He was a man of quick parts, of a great and comprehensive mind, and of deep erudition, and much esteemed as a minister by the nonconformists.

Caldwall, Richard, a physician, born in Staffordshire about 1513, and educated at Brazen-nose, of which he became fellow. He was so eminent in the knowledge and practice of medicine, that he was elected censor, and afterwards president of the college of physicians, where he founded a chirurgical lecture with a handsome salary.

He wrote, according to Wood, several treatises on physic, besides a translation of the table of surgery by Horatio More of Florence. He died 1585, and was buried in St. Bennet's church, near Paul's wharf.

CALEB, a Hebrew, sent by Moses, with Joshua, to examine the land of Canaan. He brought back a faithful and encouraging account, and was permitted in consequence to share the victories of his nation, and to obtain the land of Hebron. He died aged 114.

CALED, or KHALED, one of Mahomet's friends, called from his courage the sword of God. In the spreading the doctrines of the koran, and the dominion of the prophet, he committed atrocious cruelties, and even put to death the garrison of Damascus after he had granted them their liberty. He was cut off by the plague 639.

CALENDARIO, Philip, an architect and sculptor, celebrated for the beautiful porticos which he erected round the palace of St Mark, at Venice, about 1354.

CALENTIUS, Elisius, a native of Naples, preceptor to Frederic, son of Ferdinand II. king of Naples. He was a man of great talents as a poet and philosopher, and in his manners he was mild, humane, and benevolent. His imitation of the battle of the mice and frogs by Homer was reprinted at Rouen, in 1738. His works were published at Rome, in folio, 1503, the year after his death.

CALEPINO, or DA CALEPIO, Ambrose, a noble native of Bergamo, who entered among the Augustines. His vocabulary of the Latin tongue first appeared 1503, and with such celebrity, that it has been often reprinted and improved, and enlarged to 2 vols. fol. 1681. He died blind 1511.

CALIAVIRI, Luca, an Italian painter, born at Udino. He died 1715, aged 50. He excelled in representing sea views, landscapes, and sea port towns.

CALIGULA, Caius Cæsar, a Roman emperor, son of Germanicus and Agrippina. He succeeded Tiberius A.D. 37, and after the promising virtues of a happy reign displayed the most ferocious and dissipated character, till the conspiracy of Chærea cut him off, A.D. 41, in his 29th year.

CALLARD, John Baptiste, professor of medicine in the university of Caen, where he died 1718. He established a botanical garden there. His great work is, lexicon medicum etymologicum, 1693, 12mo. of which he was preparing an improved folio edition when he died.

CALLIACH, Nicolas, a native of Candia, professor of belles lettres at Padua, where he died 1707, aged 62. He wrote de ludis scenicis, in 4to.

CALLICRATIDAS, a Spartan general, who succeeded Lysander in Asia. He defeated Conon, and afterwards perished in a naval battle, B.C. 405.

CALLIERES, Francis de, an eminent statesman, born at Torigni, near Bayeux. He was engaged in several embassies under Lewis XIV. and was honorably rewarded for his services. He published some poetical tracts, &c. and died 1717, aged 72.

CALLIMACHUS, a Greek poet in the reign of Ptolemy Evergetes. His works have been translated into English by Dodd.

CALLIMACHUS, an architect, inventor of the Corinthian capital, from seeing an acanthus spreading its branches most gracefully over the monument of a Corinthian lady B. C. 540.

CALLISTHENES, a philosopher, who attended Alexander in his Asiatic expedition, and was cruelly mangled by him on suspicion of a conspiracy. He took poison given him by Lysimachus, and thus put an end to his misery, B.C. 328.

CALLISTUS, Johannes Andronicus, a native of Thessalonica, and professor of peripatetic philosophy at Constantinople when that city was taken by the Turks in 1453. Like the rest of the learned men, he fled from the fury of the enemy, and contributed to the revival of learning in the west of Europe. He first settled at Rome, and afterwards at Florence, where his pupils were numerous and respectable. In his old age he went to France; but died there soon after his arrival. Some manuscripts are now preserved which are ascribed to him.

CALLIXTUS I. was pope after Zephyrinus, 209, and suffered martyrdom four years after.

CALLIXTUS II. Guy, son of the count of Burgundy, was archbishop of Vienne 1083, and made pope 1119, and held the first Lateran council. He died 1124.

CALLIXTUS III. a Spaniard of Xativa, elected pope 1455. He wished to stir up the princes of Europe against the Turks, but without success. He was learned, pious, and good; and died 1458.

CALLIXTUS, George, a Lutheran divine, born at Middleburg in Holstein. He was professor of theology at Hemstadt; and died 1656, aged 70. He wrote a treatise against the celibacy of the clergy, 4to. 1631—antimoguntinus, 1644 in 4to—and other inferior works; and was the founder of a sect among the Lutherans, which was called Callixtins, whose object was to reconcile the discordant opinions of all the protestants.

CALLOT, James, a famous engraver, born at Nancy, 1593, of a noble family. His desire to see the capital of Italy, and her valuable monuments, tempted him twice to elope from his family, at the age of 12, and two years after, when at last permitted by his father to reside at Rome, he applied himself with such assiduity to the arts of designing and engraving, that he soon became celebrated for the boldness, beauty, and execution of his pieces. He was for some time at Florence under the patronage of the great duke, after whose death he resided at the court of Lorrain, and in 1628 visited France, where the munificence of Lewis XIII. invited him to design and engrave the seige of Rochelle and the isle of Rhe. When Nancy was reduced by the arms of France, Callot refused to employ his pencil to perpetuate the misfortune of his country, and Lew-

is,' who admired his superior abilities, respected a patriotic reluctance, which neither bribes nor promises could conquer. He died 28th March 1636, aged 34, when he was preparing to leave Nancy for his more classical residence at Florence. It is said that he left not less than 1380 of his pieces; an astonishing number for the short period of his life. He is deservedly commended for the sublimity of his pieces, not only in miniature but in the great.

CALMET, Augustin, a learned Frenchman of the order of the Benedictins, made abbot of St. Lepold de Nanci, and afterwards of Senones, where he died 1757, aged 85. He was well acquainted with the oriental languages, and he published several learned works, which at the desire of his friends appeared in French rather than Latin. He wrote a commentary on the books of the old and new testament, 22 vols. 4to.—dissertations on the commentaries, 3 vols. 4to.—history of the old and new testament, 4 vols. 4to.—historical, critical, &c. dictionary of the bible,—universal history sacred and profane, 15 vols. 4to. of which only eight were printed,—ecclesiastical and civil history of Lorrain, 3. vols. fol. &c.

CALMO, Andrew, a Venetian, famous as an actor and a comic writer. The best of his comedies is Rodiana. A volume of his letters was for some time very popular. He died at Venice 1571, aged about 61.

CALO, John or Johannitz, a Bulgarian, raised by Innocent III to the title of independent king. In 1205 he conquered and put to death the emperor Baldwin, and after dreadful ravages over Greece he was himself assassinated.

CALONNE, Charles Alexander de, an illustrious French statesman, born at Douay 1734, of noble parents. He was educated at Paris and intended for the bar, but afterwards he was made solicitor general to the parliament of his native town, master of requests, intendant of Metz, and in 1783 he succeeded Necker as comptroller general of the finances. This last office required great abilities and undaunted firmness, and the new minister possessed them; and though when he came into power he found an empty treasury, and the nation discontented with the extravagance of the court, he adopted such vigorous measures as restored credit to the state, and rendered the expenditure subservient to the resources of the country. To carry his schemes of reform and to exonerate the people of some burdens, by suppressing some of the abusive privileges of the higher orders, he advised the king to convene the notables of the kingdom, whose authority and consent might give weight and importance to his measures. The plan was grand, and might have been happily productive of good in another age, but unfortunately the nobles and the clergy were alarmed at the thought of losing their privileges, and the minister, opposed by the great, and not ably supported by the timid monarch, yielded to the storm, and took refuge in England, where he composed his requete au roi, and his reponse a l'ecrit de M. Necker, which proved him to be a good scholar, an acute politician, and a loyal subject. At the end of the revolution he revisited his country, and died at Paris 1802. He wrote, besides an essay on agriculture 12mo.—observations sur plusieurs matieres de droit civil & coutumier, 4to.—de l'etat de la France present & a venir, 1790, 8vo. a work of great merit,—de finances publiques de la France 8vo.—lettre a l'auteur des considerations sur l'etat des affaires publiques, 1798. 8vo. &c.

CALOVIUS, Abraham, a native of Morungen in Brunswick, divinity professor at Radstock, which he quitted for Dantzic, and afterwards for Wittemberg. He was a strong Lutheran, and opposed with great warmth the union of the protestant church, in consequence of which his followers were called Calovians. He wrote several controversial tracts, and died 1686, aged 74.

CALPRENEDE, Gautier de la, a gentleman in ordinary to the French king, who wrote, it is said, with the assistance of the prince of Condé, some curious romances now forgotten, such as Cassandra, Cleopatra, Pharamond, &c. He died in 1663, aged 51.

CALPURNIUS, a Sicilian poet of the third century, author of seven eclogues, &c.

CALVART, Denys, a painter of Antwerp who opened a school at Bologna and had Guido, Albano, and Dominichino among his pupils. His pictures, admired for dignity, taste, and coloring, are preserved at Bologna, Rome, and Reggio. He died at Bologna 1619, aged 67.

CALVERT, George, descended from a noble family, was born at Kipling in Yorkshire, 1585. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and after his return from the tour of Europe, he became secretary to Robert Cecil. In 1605, he attended James I. on his visit to the university of Oxford, and was there with other respectable characters made M. A. and afterwards he was made clerk to the privy council, was knighted by the king in 1617, and in 1619 made secretary of state, and the next year honored with a pension of 1000*l*, out of the customs. In 1624 he resigned the seals to the king, confessing himself to be of the Roman catholic persuasion, but notwithstanding this, he continued in favor with the monarch, and was created lord Baltimore in 1625. He twice visited Newfoundland, where the king had granted him a large tract of land, but finding that his property in that remote part of the globe was exposed to the plunder of French vessels, he abandoned it for the neighbourhood of Virginia when Charles I. granted him a patent for Maryland. He died at London 15th April, 1632, and his son who inherited his enterprising spirit, planted there a colony of about 200 families, which bore the name of Baltimore.

CALVERT, James, a nonconformist, born

at York, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, at the time of Tillotson. After being silenced at Topcliff by the act of uniformity he removed to York, where in retirement he composed his learned work called Naphthali, seu collectatio theologica de reditu decem tribuum conversione Judæorum & Ezekiel, 4to. He also for some time employed himself in the education of some of his opulent neighbours, and died December 1698.

Calvi, Lazaro, a famous painter of Genoa, in the 16th century.

Calvin, John, a celebrated reformer born at Noyon in Picardy 10th July 1509. He studied grammar under Cordelius at Paris, and in consequence of the many extraordinary marks of his early piety he was intended by his father for the church, and in 1527 he was presented to the rectory of Marteville, which two years after he resigned for Pont l'Eveque near Noyon. His extensive knowledge of the holy scriptures soon disgusted him with the superstitions of the Romish church, and with the approbation of his father he resigned his ecclesiastical honors, and applied himself to the study of the law. Under Peter de l'Etoile and Alciat, he made great progress in that science, and further improved his knowledge of divinity. Eager to defend the tenets of the reformation he displayed his zeal against the Sorbonne at Paris, and with difficulty escaped from the vengeance of the catholics. From France he retired to Basil, and in his obscurity attracted the attention of the world, by his celebrated dedication to Francis I. in his apology for the reformers, a composition which divides the applauses of the learned with that of Thuanus to his history and that of Casaubon to Polybius. When the malevolence of persecution had ceased, Calvin, after visiting Italy and France, settled at Geneva, and yielding to the strong and awful solicitation of Farel, and the choice of the consistory and magistrates of the city, he consented to become in 1536 their minister, and professor of divinity. The speedy check however which he wished to impose upon the immoralities of the people, and their domestic dissension soon rendered him unpopular, and when he refused to administer the sacrament indiscriminately, the public indignation was so violently raised against him, that he was desired to leave Geneva in two days. He retired to Strasburg, where he established a French reformed church, and two years after he appeared with Bucer at the diet of Worms and Ratisbon for the protestants, and had a long and friendly conference with the celebrated Melancthon. But though flattered and admired in Germany, Calvin had a secret affection for the church of Geneva, and no sooner did the people earnestly solicit a reconciliation than he returned, in 1541, and prevailed upon them to establish a church discipline, and a consistorial jurisdiction with the power of inflicting censures and canonical punishments. The power thus bestowed into the hand of Calvin was great, and it unfortunately was abused. The reformer, who so loudly exclaimed against the tyranny of Rome, directed the whole torrent of his persecution against Servetus, a physician, who had in an ambiguous style written upon the trinity; and his vengeance was not appeased till the unfortunate heretic had expired in the flames. This severity raised many enemies to Calvin, but his ardour was undaunted, and in the midst of his avocations and the distractions of Geneva, he directed by his letters the many churches of Germany, France, England, and Poland, which looked up to him as their head and supreme governor. Disinterested in his conduct, zealous only in the cause of reformation, possessed of a clear understanding, sound judgment, and happy memory, he exercised his great and extensive talents in the support of truth, and in the propagation of the genuine precepts of the gospel. His creed however was either, from singularity or opposition, contrary to the tenants of the other protestants, and the untenable doctrines which he propagated about an absolute predestination have tended to render his followers, not only during his age, but in succeeding times, gloomy, presumptuous, obstinate, and uncharitable. He died May 26, 1564, and though he had long enjoyed a high reputation and exercised an unbounded authority, he left only 300 crowns to his heirs, including his library, the books of which sold afterwards at a great price. By the advice of his friend Bucer, Calvin married, at Strasburg, Idolette de Bure, widow of an anabaptist whom he had converted, and by her he had a son who died in his infancy. The death of his wife, which happened in 1549, afflicted him greatly. The works of Calvin were printed in 12vols. fol. Geneva, and in nine Amsterdam, in 1667. They are chiefly on theological and controversial subjects, but they display his great erudition; and Joseph Scaliger has properly observed that no commentator has better hit the sense of the prophets than he; and he commends him farther for not attempting the explanation of the book of revelations.

Calvisius, Sethus, a learned German, born at Groslcb in Thuringia in 1559. He distinguished himself as a learned and accurate chronologer. His elenchus calendarii a papâ Gregorio XIII. comprobati, was published in 1611; and in 1620, three years after his death, appeared his improved chronology; a work in which he has employed 20 long years of laborious study.

Calza, Antonio, an Italian painter in the 17th century, pupil to Carlo Cignani at Rome, whose pieces he judiciously imitated.

Camargo, Mary Ann Cupi de, a celebrated stage dancer, born at Brussels, 1710. Her great powers were exhibited at Brussels and at Paris, and it is said that she maintained a respectable character. She died 28th April 1770.

Camassei or Camace, Andrew, an

Italian painter of Bevagna. He studied under Dominichino and Andrew Sacchi, and died in 1657. His historical paintings are preserved at Rome, but one of his pieces, Venus and the Graces, is to be seen at Wilton.

CAMBACERES, N. a native of Montpellier, whose eloquence as a preacher was much admired at court, and was at last rewarded by the archbishopric of Rouen. He died Nov. 6th, 1808, aged 80. His nephew was the second consul with Bonaparte, after the abolition of the directory.

CAMBERT, a French musician in the service of Ann of Austria. He first introduced with Perrin operas in France, but when his labors were eclipsed by the more successful performances of Lulli, he came over to England in 1672, where Charles made him master of his band. He died 1677. Besides his operas and musical pieces, he is chiefly known for his great skill and exquisite taste in touching the organ.

CAMBIS-VELLERON, Joseph Lewis Dominic, marquis de, a French nobleman, born at Avignon, 1706. He was learned and polite, and served some time in the army as a captain of dragoons and a colonel. He died 1772. He published a valuable catalogue raisonné of the MSS. in his cabinet, two vols. 8vo.—memoires historiques de la vie de Roger de St. Lary de Bellegarde, 12mo. 1767. His library was very valuable and select, and he had collected some important materials for the history of his province.

CAMBRIDGE, Richard Owen, a learned Englishman, born in London, 14th Feb. 1714, and educated at Eton school and Oxford. After three years' residence in the university, he in 1737 entered at Lincoln's-inn, and in 1741 married Miss Trenchard, with whom he settled at Whitminster, Glocestershire. He published the Scribleriad, a poem, 1744—and in 1761 an history of the war on the coast of Coromandel, and contributed some valuable papers to the World. His works were collected and printed together by his son G. O. Cambridge, M. A. with his life, two vols. 4to. 1803. He died much respected in private life, as a cheerful companion, exemplary in his conduct, and virtuous and benevolent in practice, 17th Sept. 1802. He was inventor of a curious double boat, which is said to possess great swiftness in sailing with equal safety. It was formed with two distinct boats, 50 feet long, though but 18 inches wide, connected together by a deck at the distance of 12 feet.

CAMBYSES, king of Persia, after his father Cyrus, B. C. 529, made war against Egypt and Æthiopia, and died in consequence of a wound which he had accidentally given himself in the eighth year of his reign. He was cruel and vindictive in the extreme.

CAMDEN, William, a celebrated antiquary, was born at London, 2d May 1551. After studying at Christ's hospital and St. Paul's school, he entered at 15 as a servitor at Magdalen college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Broadgate-hall now Pembroke college, and two years and a half after to Christ church with his tutor and friend Dr. Thomas Thornton, on his promotion to a canonry. The prejudices of these popish days prevented him not only from obtaining fellowship at All-souls, but from being admitted to his first degree in arts, and it was not till 1573 that he was made B. A. an honor long due to his learning and application. By the friendship of Dr. Goodman dean of Westminster, he was appointed in 1575 second master of Westminster school, and it was during his relaxation from the labors of this important office, that he applied himself to the compilation of his valuable work the Britannia, or history of the ancient Britons, their origin, manners, and laws, which appeared in Latin, 1586, and passed rapidly through several editions. His abilities were now so universally acknowledged, that Piers bishop of Salisbury, in 1588 conferred on him the prebend of Iffarcomb, though he never was in holy orders, and the same year he was admitted to the degree of M. A. In 1593 he succeeded Dr. Grant in the headship of Westminster-school, and four years after he published a Greek grammar, which though judiciously digested, and long popular, must be considered rather as an epitome of the grammar of his predecessors, than as an original work. In 1597 Camden was removed from his laborious office, upon being appointed Clerencieux king of arms, an employment more congenial to his taste and his pursuits. In 1600 he published an account of the monuments of the kings, queens, and nobles in Westminster abbey, and three years after at Frankfort, a collection of our ancient historians, called "Anglica, Normanica, Hibernica, Cambrica, a veteribus descripta, &c. In the following year he published remains of a greater work concerning Britain, &c. the materials of which had been communicated to him when he wrote his Britannia. He published in 1607, a complete edition of his Britannia in folio, greatly enlarged and adorned with cuts, of which an able translation was given to the world in 1695 by Dr. Gibson, afterwards bishop of London, and in 1617, appeared his Annales rerum Anglicanarum, during queen Elizabeth's reign, the continuation of which was finished in 1617, but not made public in his life time. Camden died at Chisselhurst in Kent, ninth November 1623, and though he had directed to be buried where he died, his remains where deposited in great pomp in Westminster abbey opposite Chaucer, where on a white marble monument his effigies is represented as holding a book, on the leaves of which are inscribed Britannia. Camden was respected as a man not only of great and extensive learning, and just taste, but of amiable manners, easy and candid in his conversation, and the friend of learned men, and eminent scholars. His reputation was so well established on the continent, that fo-

reigners considered their travels incomplete, if not permitted to see and converse with the author of the Britannia, and it is said that not less than six German nobles in one day visited him, and requested him to write his lemma in their book. Camden founded a lectureship on history at Oxford, a noble and munificent donation, which while it reflects the highest honor on his memory, enables a learned body to remunerate its deserving members with a respectable appointment. His books and papers he bequeathed to sir Robert Cotton of Conington, but the greatest part of them are supposed to have been destroyed during the civil wars.

Camerarius, Joachimus, a German, born at Bamberg in 1500, and educated at Leipsic. His great application in the acquisition of Grecian and Roman literature soon made him known to the literati of the age, and in those days of theological dissention, he became the friend of Erasmus, and also of Melancthon, whose life he wrote in a very copious manner. During the political troubles of Germany in 1525, Camerarius visited Prussia, and soon after was made professor of belles lettres at Nuremberg. In 1527, he married a woman of very respectable connections, with whom he lived 46 years, and by whom he had five sons and four daughters, who all grew up to be an honor to their family. He was in 1536 drawn from his loved retirement by Ulric prince of Wirtemburg, who employed him to restore the ancient discipline of the university of Tubingen, and some time after, at the request of Henry and Maurice of Saxony, he assisted in the establishment of the Leipsic university. During the various religious disputes which took place in consequence of the reformation, Camerarius was consulted, and his opinion respected, especially in the diets of Nuremberg and Ratisbon. He died at Leipsic 17th April 1575, full of years and honor, surviving his wife not quite a year. Besides Melancthon, he was intimate with Carlowitch, Turnebus, Victorius, Wolfius, Baumgartner, and indeed every man of learning and consequence in his age. His literary labors were very great, as he translated Herodotus, Demosthenes, Euclid, Xenophon, Homer, Theocritus, Sophocles, Lucian, Theodoret, Nicephorus, and others, and he deservedly was called by Vossius the phœnix of Germany. Erasmus however has spoken of him with some degree of indifference, by saying that Camerarius showed more industry than genius in what he wrote.

Camerarius, Joachim, son of the preceding, devoted himself particularly to the study of medicine, botany, and chemistry, and refused for his favorite pursuits the flattering and advantageous offers of princes, who solicited to have him about their person. He wrote some treatises on botany, and died 1598, aged 68, at Nuremberg.

Cameron, John, a Scotchman, professor of Greek at Glasgow, and afterwards divinity lecturer at Montauban, where he died 1625, in consequence of some severe blows which he had received in the streets from some zealot whom he had offended. He published "defence of grace," 1624, a work which some imagined was too favorable to the catholics, besides myrotheeium evangelicum. All his works appeared in three vols. 4to. 1677, at Saumur, and in 1 vol. fol. Geneva.

Camilla, daughter of king Metabus, and the ally of Turnus, is celebrated by Virgil, for the valor she displayed against Æneas in Italy.

Camillus, Marcus Fucius, an illustrious Roman, banished by his countrymen on suspicion of peculation. His services and character were remembered when Rome was taken by the Gauls, and he issued from his banishment to defeat the enemies of his country. He died B. C. 365.

Camoens, Lewis, a Portuguese poet, deservedly called the Virgil of his country. He was born at Lisbon, 1527, and studied at Coimbra, from whence he went in the service of his country to Ceuta, where he lost one of his eyes in a campaign against the Moors. He afterwards passed to the East Indies, in hopes of bettering his fortunes, where he began the composition of his celebrated Lusiad, but on his return he had the misfortune to be shipwrecked, and with difficulty saved his life, swimming with his right hand, and supporting his poem with his left. When restored to Portugal in 1569, he finished his poem, and dedicated it to king Sebastian, but his hopes of patronage and of honorable remuneration were cruelly disappointed. The merits of the poet were neglected by the monarch and his courtiers, and Camoens, feeling all the miseries of indigent and despised virtue, expired in the midst of his ungrateful countrymen, a prey to poverty and the deepest wretchedness 1579. Admired for the boldness of his descriptions, the unaffected display of his learning, and the happiest flights of a sublime imagination, Camoens is yet censured for the obscurity of some of his verses, and for an injudicious mixture of heathen mythology and christian truths. The Lusiad however will always rank high in the list of heroic poems. It has been translated into French once, twice into Italian, four times into Spanish, and into English by Fanshaw, besides the elegant version in which Mr. Mickle has immortalized his name with the fame of his favorite author.

Campanella, Thomas, an Italian philosopher belonging to the Dominican order, born at Stilo in Calabria, September, 5th, 1568. His great and extensive knowledge of the ancient classics soon enabled him to examine with accuracy the tenets of the peripatetic philosophy, and to prove them built upon false and untenable foundations. The superior information and brilliant eloquence which he displayed in his disputations on theology with professors of long established reputation, increased with his fame the number of his rivals and enemies, and he was accused before the inquisition, of

having obtained by magic that vast extent of learning which he possessed. He fled upon this from Naples to Rome, and afterwards to Florence, and on his way to Bologna his papers were seized, but his person remained unmolested. Some expressions however which he dropped some years after, against the Spaniards, procured his arrest. He appeared in 1599 at Naples as a criminal against the state, and was seven times put to the rack and condemned to perpetual imprisonment. The weight of his sufferings was at last lessened by the interference of the pope with Philip IV. of Spain in 1626, but when restored to liberty, to avoid the further persecutions of the Spaniards, he retired secretly to France, where the friendship of Richelieu and the favor of Lewis XIII. procured him a pension of 2000 livres. He died in the monastery of the Dominicans 21st March 1639. His writings were numerous, the best known of which are de rectâ ratione studendi,—aphorismata politica,—de monarchiâ Hispanica.

CAMPANO, John Antonio, a native of Campania, of obscure origin. While tending sheep he was noticed by a priest who admired his promising appearance, and who kindly instructed him in the learned languages, and enabled him to become professor of rhetoric at Perugia. He was raised to a bishopric by pope Pius II. and engaged at the congress of Ratisbon, and made governor of Citta de Castello by Sixtus IV. His opposition to some of the measures of the court of Rome rendered him unpopular with the pope, and he removed to his see of Terrano where he died 1477, aged 48. He wrote the life of the famous commander Andrew Braccio, besides orations, letters, Latin poems, moral and political treatises, &c. published together 1707 and 1734 at Leipsic.

CAMPANO, Novarese, an Italian ecclesiastic in the 13th century, author of commentaries on Euclid, and several treatises on astronomy still preserved in MS.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, son of the earl of Argyle, was born in 1598, and became known for his strong partiality to the covenanters, though he retained all his attachment to Charles I. by whom he was created a marquis. He opposed Cromwell's invasion of Scotland, and placed the crown on the head of Charles II. when his coronation took place at Scone in 1651. But notwithstanding his attachment to the king, and the display of an undaunted character in political life, he was seized in London when he came to congratulate Charles on his restoration, and upon being condemned as guilty of high treason was beheaded as a traitor at Edinburgh cross, 27th May, 1661. He wrote instructions to a son, and defences against the grand indictment of high treason.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, earl of Argyle, son of the preceding, distinguished himself so much by his bravery at the battle of Dunbar, and on other occasions, that Cromwell exempted him from the general pardon granted in 1654. In consequence of the interception of one of his letters, in which he spoke of the ingratitude of courts, he was tried before the parliament of Scotland, for leasing, making, or sowing dissentions between the king and the subject by false information. He was condemned to lose his head, and the sentence would have been executed had not the great Clarendon interfered with the king. Argyle was afterwards restored to royal favor, and made privy counsellor, and one of the lords of the treasury, but he was afterwards again exposed to persecution and most iniquitously condemned to suffer death. He escaped from confinement and after concealing himself in London, he went to Holland, and soon returned to Scotland, to support the rebellion of Monmouth. The plans which he pursued were not however well concerted, he was abandoned by those who ought to have shared his dangers, and he was taken and carried to Edinburgh, where he suffered in pursuance of his former sentence. He was beheaded 30th June 1685.

CAMPBELL, George, D.D. was educated at St. Andrew's and was promoted to a small living in the Highlands. He was made professor of church history at St. Andrew's 1728, and published a discourse on miracles, besides a vindication of the christian religion, 8vo. and a treatise on moral virtue. He died 1757, aged 61.

CAMPBELL, George, a Scotch divine, born at Aberdeen. He was educated at the Marischal college of which he became a principal in 1759, and professor of divinity in 1771. He died 1796, aged 77, a little time after resigning his office. Among his works his translation of the four gospels are particularly entitled to commendation. His answer to Hume on the miracles was much admired; but in his ecclesiastical history, a posthumous work, he is censured as partial and bigotted in favor of the presbyterians.

CAMPBELL, Colin, a Scotch architect, author of Vitruvius Britannicus, 3 vols. folio, and surveyor of the works of Greenwich hospital. He gave among other things the designs of Wanstead house, the Rolls, and Mereworth in Kent, and died 1734.

CAMPBELL, John, an eminent writer on biography, history, and politics, born at Edinburgh, 8th March 1708. At the age of five he left Scotland, which he never saw again, for the neighbourhood of Windsor; and he was placed as clerk to an attorney at the usual age, but the occupation was irksome to his feelings, and he relinquished it for the more laborious life of an author. In his 30th year he first appeared before the public in the military life of prince Eugene and of Marlborough, in 2 vols. fol. He was afterwards engaged in the ancient universal history, and in 1739, published the travels of Edward Brown, esquire, and the memoirs of Ripperda, and two years after the concise history of Spanish America. In 1742 the two first volumes of his history of English admirals appeared, to which two years after two volumes more were added, a work

of great merit and established reputation, and which, after passing through three editions in the author's life-time, has been edited with improvements by Dr. Berkenhout. He published in 1743 Hermippus revived, which six years after was more fully improved, and in 1744 appeared his "voyages and travels," on the plan of Dr. Harris. Besides other popular publications he was engaged in the Biographia Britannica, which first appeared in weekly numbers in 1745, and to which he contributed some of the most interesting and best written articles. In 1750 he published his present state of Europe, a work extremely popular by the rapid sale of six large editions, and afterwards he was employed in the modern universal history which appeared in detached parts in 16 vols. fol. His last work was "a political survey of Britain" in 2 vols. 4to. 1774, in which he displayed extraordinary labor, great judgment, and extensive knowledge. These great literary performances did not pass unrewarded with the applause of the learned, the author was honored in 1754 by the university of Glasgow with the degree of L. L. D. and in 1774 the empress of Russia, who never failed to distinguish merit in every nation, presented him, in testimony of her regard for his great abilities, with her picture. In 1736 our author married miss Vobe, of Leominster, with whom he lived happily 40 years, and by whom he had seven children, one only of whom with their mother survived him. He lived in the indulgence of his literary pursuits so retired that few had the happiness of his acquaintance, but those that visited him found him amiable in his manners, instructive in his conversation, and in his general conduct mild, humane, and religious. He was appointed in 1765 king's agent for the province of Georgia, an office which he held till his death, a melancholy event, which was hastened by his sedentary mode of life, and his intense application. He died of a decline at his house, Queen-square, Ormond-street, 28th December 1775, aged nearly 68, and his remains were deposited in the new burying ground behind the Foundling belonging to St. George the Martyr. Besides the larger works enumerated above, Dr. Campbell wrote other smaller publications, which Dr. Kippis has mentioned in the Biographia Britannica, and which prove further the great erudition, the comprehensive knowledge, and indefatigable application of the author.

CAMPBELL, John, 2d duke of Argyle, and duke of Greenwich, was son of Archibald duke of Argyle, and Elizabeth Tollemache. He early devoted himself to a military life, and served under the great Marlborough. He distinguished himself at the battles of Ramilies, of Oudenarde, and Malplaquet, and assisted at the siege of Lisle and of Ghent. Such services were honorably rewarded by the king, he was made knight of the garter in 1710, and the following year sent ambassador to Charles III. of Spain, with the command of the English forces in that kingdom. His support of the union with Scotland, rendered him for a while unpopular among his countrymen, but his merits were acknowledged by all parties. George I. on his accession restored him to the command of Scotland, of which he had been before capriciously deprived, and in 1715 he bravely attacked lord Mar's army at Dumblain, and obliged the pretender to retire from the kingdom. In 1718 he was made duke of Greenwich, but the opposition which he showed to the measures of Walpole procured his dismissal from all the offices of honor and profit which he held, though he was afterwards restored on the minister's disgrace. He died 1743, and was buried in Westminster abbey, where a handsome monument records his virtues.

CAMPBELL, Archibald, a Scotch prelate of the noble family of the Campbells, made in 1721 bishop of Aberdeen, which he resigned in 1724. He was a man of great learning, and intimate with the most famous men of his time, with bishop Bull, Hickes, Grabe, Nelson, and others. He died 16th June 1744, author of the doctrine of a middle state between death and the resurrection, fol. 1721, a work curious and interesting, full of great learning, and profound observations.

CAMPEGGIO, Lorenzo, a Roman cardinal, born at Milan 1474. He was professor of civil law at Bologna for several years, and married, but on the death of his wife, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and in 1512 was made a bishop, and afterwards created a cardinal by Leo X. He came to England 1519, as nuncio, to settle the tenths for the crusade against Turkey, and was made bishop of Salisbury, and in 1524 passed into Germany to attempt to resist the torrent of the reformation. He afterwards returned to England to settle the affairs about the divorce of Henry VIII. and Catherine of Arragon, and when recalled in 1529 by the pope, he went to the diet of Augsburg again to oppose the progress of Lutheranism. He died at Rome, 1539. He was a man of learning and deep political knowledge, and acquainted with Erasmus and most other learned men in Europe. Some of his letters are published in the collection of Basil 1550. He had a brother Thomas, who was also a bishop, and author of several learned works on the canon law. He died 1564.

CAMPER, Peter, a celebrated physician, and naturalist. He was born at Leyden, and carefully educated by his father who was a protestant divine, and under Boerhaave, Muschenbroek, Gravesande, and other famous professors, he laid the foundation of that knowledge in which he became so eminent. He travelled at the age of 26 over England, France and Germany, where he was received by the learned with the respect due to rising merit, and in Berlin he was particularly noticed by Frederic the great. His works were on philosophy and natural history, in 6 vols. 8vo. with 100 folio plates beautifully engraved. He wrote, besides a treatise on the physiognomies of men

of different countries, a work of great erudition but occasionally fanciful. He had also a taste for the fine arts, and excelled in the use of the pencil. He died 1789, highly respected.

CAMPHUYSEN, Dirk, a painter, born at Dorcum 1586. He is eminent in his landscapes and moonlight pieces.

CAMPI, Bernardia, an Italian painter of eminence, author of an interesting book on his art, called parere sopra la pittura, printed at Cremona in 4to. 1580. He died 1584, aged 62.

CAMPI, Galeazzo, an Italian painter, who excelled in minatures and in history. He was born at Cremona, and died 1536.

CAMPIAN, Edmund, a learned writer, born in London 1540, and educated at Christ's hospital, where he delivered an oration before queen Mary at her accession. He was afterwards elected to St. John's college, Oxford, by White the founder, and received great applause for an oration which he spoke before queen Elizabeth, when she visited the university. In 1568 he went to Ireland, and wrote an history of the country in two books, but the suspicion of favoring the catholic tenets rendered him unpopular, and he fled to the low countries. Here he renounced prostestantism and entered into the body of the Jesuits at Douay, and from thence passed to Rome, where he was received as a true and useful convert. He wrote a tragedy called Nectar and Ambrosia, which was acted before the emperor at Vienna, and for six years he taught rhetoric and philosophy at Prague, till he was commissioned by pope Gregory XIII. to pass over to England in 1580. In this delicate employment he used all the arts of cunning and insinuation, but though he seems to have challenged the English clergy to a trial of skill, yet he discovered too much vehemence and impetuosity, and when discovered by the emissaries of Walsingham, he was dragged to the tower, and being found guilty of high treason for adhering to the pope, the queen's enemy, he was hanged and quartered at Tyburn, first December 1581. He was a man of great learning, an eloquent orator, and a subtile disputant. His writings were on controversial subjects, and are now forgotten. His chronologia universalis is however a learned work.

CAMPISTRON, Jean Galbert, a French poet, born at Toulouse in 1615. He became the secretary and the friend of the duke of Vendome, and merited to be ranked little inferior to Racine in the merit of his dramatic compositions. He died of an apoplexy, 11th May 1723, at the age of 67. His plays, three vols. 12mo. first published in 1750, have passed through many editions.

CAMPO, Antonio, an Italian author, born at Cremona, of which he wrote an interesting history in folio, 1585. It is in high esteem on account of the plates by Augustine Carachi.

CAMPRA, Andrew, a musician of Aix, born 4th December, 1660. He was greatly admired for his superior knowledge of music, and for the many popular ballets and tragic operas which he composed. He died at Versailles 29th July, 1744, aged 84.

CAMPS, Francois de, a native of Amiens, patronised by Ferroni bishop of Mende, and made abbot of Signy. He wrote dissertations on Medals—on the history of France, &c. He died at Paris, 1723, aged 81, and by his labors contributed to the more easy elucidation of history.

CAMPSON, Gauri, an able and humane sultan of Egypt, raised to that dignity by the Mamelukes, 1504. He was slain in a battle fought against the emperor of the Turks, 1516, aged 70.

CAMUS, John Peter, a French prelate, born at Paris. He was made bishop of Bellay by Henry IV. and consecrated by St. Francis de Sales 1609. As a preacher he was particularly eloquent, but at the same time indulged an ironical turn, especially against the monks, which caused them to complain of his conduct to Richelieu. He resigned his see after an enjoyment of 20 years, and though offered two others afterwards he preferred the retirement of a monastery, and died in the hospital of incurables at Paris, 1652, aged 70. Among his numerous works are mentioned, pious romances to suppress the licentious productions of his age.

CAMUS, Stephen la, a native of Paris, doctor of the Sorbonne 1650 and bishop of Grenoble 1571. He was an exemplary prelate, attentive to his episcopal duties, and in his private conduct very austere, always sleeping on straw, and wearing a hair shirt. He was made a cardinal by pope Innocent II. 1686, and died 1707, aged 75, leaving his property to the poor, and to some schools which he had founded. He was author of some pastoral letters,—a treatise on the perpetual virginity of the Virgin Mary.

CAMUS, Antoine le, a physician, born at Paris, where he died 1772, at the age of 50. In the midst of a respectable practice, he found time to write physic for the mind, 2 vols. 12mo.—Abdeker, the art of preserving beauty, a romance, 4 vols. 12mo. on various subjects of medicine, &c.

CAMUS, Charles Stephen Lewis, a learned French mathematician, who died 1768, aged 58. He was member of the royal academy of sciences at Paris, and of the royal London society, and wrote a course on mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo.—besides treatises on arithmetic, &c.

CAMUSAT, Nicholas, a learned Frenchman of Troyes, of which he was canon. He died 1655, aged 80. He wrote historia Albigensium, 1615—Melanges historiques, 1619—promptuarium sacrarum antiquit. Tricassinæ diocesis, 8vo. 1610—and other works.

CANANI, John Baptist, a native of Ferrara, professor of medicine and anatomy there, and physician to the duke. He wrote humani corporis picturata dissectio, now very rare, and is said to have discovered the valves of the veins. He died 1590, aged 75.

Canaye, Philip sieur du fresne, a native of Paris, who published an account of a journey to Constantinople. He was afterwards employed by Henry IV. in several embassies, and from a calvinist became a Roman catholic, at the conference of du Perron and de Plessis Mornay. He died 1610, aged 61. He wrote besides an account of his embassies, 3 vols. fol.

Candaules, king of Lydia, was murdered by Gyges, who ascended his throne, B. C. 718.

Candiac, John Lewis Eliz. de Montcalm, a child of astonishing powers, brother to the marquis of Montcalm. At the age of four he learned Latin, and when six he could read Greek and Hebrew to the astonishment of the learned. This prodigy of premature superiority in the knowledge of literature and of science, was cut off by a complication of diseases at Paris, 8th Oct. 1726, aged seven years.

Candito, Peter, an historical painter, born at Bruges 1548. His real name was said to be White.

Caneah or Canghah, an Indian philosopher, physician, and astronomer. He wrote on the secret of nativities—the conjunction of planets—a manual of medicine—physiognomy, de mansionibus lunæ, &c.

Cange, Charles du Fresne du, a learned Frenchman, born at Amiens, and made treasurer of France. He early applied himself to the study of ancient and modern history, and published some valuable works. He died 1688, aged 78. Lewis XIV. presented a pension to his children, in memory of their father's learning and his services to literature. The most valuable of his works are history of the eastern empire under the French emperors of Constantinople, fol.—Latin Glossary, 3 vols. fol.—a Greek glossary of the middle ages, 2 vols. fol.—annals of Zonaras, &c.—historia Byzantina illustrata in fol. &c.

Cangiago or Cambisi, Lewis, a painter of Genoa, whose works were in high repute in Spain and Italy. He became enamored of his deceased wife's sister, and solicited in vain a papal dispensation to marry her, and died of melancholy in Spain, 1585, aged 58.

Canini, Angelo, a learned Italian, author of observations on the Greek tongue—institutiones Linguæ Syriacæ Assyr.—Thalmud. Æthiop. Arab. collatione, died 1557.

Canisius, Henry, a native of Nimeguen, professor of canon law at Ingolstadt, died in 1609. He left some learned works on his profession, and on antiquities.—His uncle Peter was a learned Jesuit, author of some theological works. He died 1597, aged 77.

Canitz, Baron of, a German poet and statesman, born at Berlin, 1654, five months after his father's death. He travelled through Europe, and was engaged in important negotiations by the king of Prussia. He took Horace for his model in his German compositions, and was so popular a poet that his works were published for the 10th time in 1750 in 8vo. He died at Berlin, 1699, aged 45.

Cann, John, an Englishman of originally humble occupation, who fled to Amsterdam at the restoration, and became a great leader among the Brownists. He published a bible with marginal notes, which was well received by the public, and passed through several editions.

Cannamares, John a peasant of Catalonia, who in a fit of insanity attacked king Ferdinand, and nearly killed him. He was seized, and though the monarch wished to pardon him he was strangled in prison 1492.

Cano, Alonzo, a native of Grenada, eminent as a painter, sculptor, and architect. He was patronised by the duke of Olivares, and made director general of the king's works at Madrid, and preceptor to the prince Balthazar Carlos. The palaces and churches of Madrid were adorned with the elegant labors of his chisel, as well as of his pencil. He had the singular misfortune of finding on his return home one evening his house plundered, his wife murdered, and his Italian servant fled; and while he had reason to suspect the treachery of his domestic, in consequence of his jealous and resentful temper, he was himself seized as a perpetrator of the horrid deed and tortured, but no punishment could force him to confess a crime of which he was not guilty. He afterwards entered into the church to escape further persecution, and died, 676, aged 76.

Cano or Canus, Melchior, a native of Tarancon, in the diocese of Toledo. He was of the Dominican order, and professor of theology at Salamanca, and in 1552, he became bishop of the Canaries, which he resigned to enjoy the favors of the court of Philip II. He died at Toledo 1560, author of some works, especially locorum theologicorum, &c.

Cantacuzenus, Johannes, a Byzantine historian, born at Constantinople, and nearly related to the imperial family. His knowledge in literature and in arms was so great, that he became the favorite of the court and people, and was made first lord of the bedchamber to the emperor Andronicus. He retained his offices under his grandson of the same name, who made him generalissimo of his forces, and would have admitted him to the throne, if he had been willing to consent. At his death the emperor left the guardianship of his son John Palæologus to the integrity of Cantacuzenus; but the jealousy of the empress and of her favorites, thwarted his benevolent schemes, till at last he assumed himself the imperial purple, at the request of the nobles at Adrianople, 1342. The new monarch was victorious over his enemies, and with unparalleled moderation, he adopted the conquered Palæologus for his associate on the throne, and gave him his daughter Helen in marriage to cement their reconciliation. Jealousy, however, still prevailed, and Cantacuzenus, wearied with the troubles of sovereignty, retired to a monastery accompanied by his

wife. In that tranquil retreat he devoted himself to study, and wrote an history in Greek of his own times, in four books, from 1320 to 1355. This work is very valuable. He wrote besides some theological works. The history was translated into Latin at Ingolstadt, in 1603 by Pontanus, and in 1645 the original Greek was splendidly edited at Paris in 3 vols. fol. The time of his death is unknown, though it is supposed that he lived till about the year 1411, and reached his 100th year. He wrote also a defence of christianity against the Mahometans.

CANTARINI, Simon, a painter, born at Pezaro, and thence surnamed Pezarese. He was the pupil and friend of Guido, whose excellence he so successfully imitated, that his pieces were often ascribed to his master. He died at Verona 1648, aged 36.

CANTEL, Peter Joseph, a Jesuit of Caux, whose extraordinary application to literature shortened his days at the age of 35, 1579. He wrote de Romana republica, 12mo. 1707—metropolitarum urbium historiæ civil & ecclesiast. primus—besides editions of Justin and Valerius Maximus.

CANTEMIR, Demetrius, a Tartar of illustrious birth. He visited Constantinople early in life, and promised himself to succeed his father as governor of Moldavia; but he was supplanted by a rival; and when at last sent to defend the province against the Russians, he betrayed it to the Czar Peter, whose fortunes he followed, and by whom he was amply rewarded. From Moldavia, over which he presided, he retired to Ukraine, where he died, much lamented, 1728, aged 50. He wrote a Latin history of the rise and fall of the Ottoman empire in Russia, dedicated to the Czar—the system of Mahomet's religion—the state of Moldavia, in Latin, with a map of the country.

CANTEMIR, Antiochus, son of the preceding, displayed the advantages of a well finished education in several embassies at London and Paris. On his return to Petersburg, he devoted himself to literature, and was the first who introduced the graces of poetry among the Russians. He was author of some odes, satires, and fables, besides a translation of Anacreon and of the epistles of Horace. His life was written by Guasco. He died 1744, aged 34.

CANTERUS, William, an eminent scholar, born at Utrecht 1542, and educated chiefly at Louvain, under Cornel. Valerius, and afterwards at Paris, under Auratus. The civil wars of France afforded him an opportunity to visit Germany, Italy, and Venice, where he purchased some valuable manuscripts; and on his return to Louvain he devoted himself with indefatigable diligence to his favorite studies. An application so intense, which regularly began at 7 in the morning, and continued till midnight, with the intervention of scarce four hours for exercise and refreshment, was not calculated to insure longevity, and consequently Canterus fell a sacrifice to his studious retirement, and died in his 33d year, 1575. His mind was stored with vast erudition, and from his familiar acquaintance with six languages, besides that of his country, viz. Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, Italian, and German, the greatest expectations, as Thuanus observes, might have been formed from him. His works were purely philological, such as, novarum lectionum libri octo—syntagma de ratione emendandi Græcos autores—notæ, scholia, &c. in Euripid, Sophocl. Æschyl. Cic. Propert. Auson. Arnob—besides various readings on some of the septuagint MSS. and translations of several Greek authors.

CANTON, John, an ingenious philosopher, born at Stroud, in Glocestershire, 31st July 1718. He was early initiated in the knowledge of mathematics, in which science he displayed astonishing powers; but soon after he became engaged in the business of his father as a broadcloth weaver. His leisure hours were, however, devoted to his favorite pursuits, and he eluded, with successful perseverance, the vigilance of his father, who forbade him to study by candle-light; and at last constructed, in secrecy, and by the help of a common knife alone, a stone dial, which besides the hours of the day, showed the sun's rising, and his place in the ecliptic, with other particulars. The ingenuity of the son thus procured the encouragement of the father, who placed on the front of his house the favorite dial. This was seen and admired by the curious and the learned in the neighborhood; and Canton was invited to the undisturbed use of some valuable libraries. Martin's grammar, and a pair of globes, then first seen by the untutored youth, raised his genius to noble exertions. He was invited to London by Dr. Miles of Tooting, and he engaged himself with Mr. Watkins at an academy in Spital-square. In this situation, with all the advantages to be derived from a comfortable independence, he pursued his studies, and at last succeeded Watkins in the management of his school; and, in 1744, married Penelope, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Colbrooke. In 1745, the discovery of the Leyden phial in electricity attracted his attention to the improvement of a science for which he had always shown great partiality. In 1750 he was elected member of the royal society for his method of making artificial magnets, for which he was honorably rewarded with the gold medal. He was also honored with a degree by the university of Aberdeen, and chosen, in 1751, one of the council of the royal society. He was the first person in England who, on July 20, 1752, ascertained the truth of Dr. Franklin's hypothesis of the similarity of lightning and electricity, by attracting fire from the clouds; and this circumstance recommended him strongly to the notice and friendship of the American philosopher. His discoveries and improvements in philosophy continued to be great and important,

and his opinions were communicated to the royal society in various papers, on the shooting of the stars, the electrical properties of the tourmalin, the variation of the needle, the transit of Venus in 1761, the compressibility of water, the making of phosphorus, the fixing of electrical conductors on buildings, the luminousness of the sea occasioned by the putrefaction of its animal substances, &c. Besides these different subjects, he treated of some others, not only in the transactions of the society, but in the Gentleman's magazine, with a laudable zeal for experimental knowledge, and the establishment of truth. He died of a dropsy in his chest, 22d March 1772, in his 54th year. In private life he was an amiable and sensible man, mild in his manners, and affable in his conduct. He was succeeded in his school by his eldest son, William, who inherited much of his love for science. His wife survived him, and seven children.

Cantwell, Andrew, a physician of Tipperary, who died 11th July 1764. He acquired celebrity by his practice, and more by his publications. He wrote Latin dissertations on medicine, fevers, and secretions—new experiments on Mr. Stephens' remedies—history of remedy for weakness of the eyes—account of the small-pox—dissertation on inoculation, &c.

Canus, or Cano, Sebastian, a Spaniard who accompanied Magellan in his voyage round the world, and, after his death, pursued his course to Sunda, and round the Cape of Good Hope. He returned to Spain 1522, after sailing round the world in three years and four weeks. There was another Canus, James, a Portuguese, who discovered the kingdom of Congo, in 1484.

Canute, a king of Denmark and Norway, sovereign also of England. He resigned his crown, and retired to a monastery, where he died 1026.

Canute, or Knud, surnamed the Great, succeeded his father Sweyn as king of Denmark, and afterwards undertook an expedition against England. He attacked Edmund Ironside with such boldness and success, that the two rivals agreed to divide the country between them, and while Edmund was satisfied with the land at the south of the Thames, his opponent claimed the north as his own. When Edmund was murdered by Edric, 1017, Canute seized the whole kingdom, and endeavoured to establish himself by the punishment of Edric and of the nobles, and by the laying of a heavy tax on the people. His reign, though severe, was impartial, and he regarded both nations equally as his subjects, and distributed justice without favor. He showed himself also superior to the flattery of his courtiers on the seashore at Southampton, and whilst they wished to extol him as more than a mortal, he showed them, that as the sea refused to obey his summons, and retreat back at his word, so is every thing on earth subservient to the will of him whom the winds and the sea obey. He repressed the invasion of the Swedes, and killed their king in battle; and afterwards, in his old age, he made a pilgrimage to Rome. He died at Shaftsbury 1035.

Canute IV. king of Denmark after Harold, 1080, was surnamed the Pious. His great partiality and liberal donations to the church raised an insurrection against him, in which he was slain by one of his subjects, 1087. He was canonized by pope Alexander III. in 1164.

Canuti, Dominico, an Italian painter of eminence, instructed by the sole powers of his genius. His pieces are preserved at Rome and Bologna. He died 1678, aged 55 years.

Capaccio, Julio Cæsare, a learned Italian, author of a history of Naples, and other works. He was tutor to prince Urbino, and secretary to the city of Naples; and died 1631.

Capasso, Nicholas, a native of Fratta, in the kingdom of Naples, professor of civil law at Naples. He was eminent as a poet, and he spent, it is said, more than twenty years in translating Homer into the Neapolitan patois; a work much esteemed by judges of this vulgar idom. His poetical pieces were printed at Naples 1780, 1 vol. 4to. and possess merit. His prose compositions are not much esteemed. He died at Naples 1743, aged 75.

Capecio, Scipio, a Neapolitan Latin poet of the 16th century, who successfully imitated Lucretius' book de rerum naturâ, printed 1542, and elegantly 1754. He wrote besides elegies, epigrams, &c. highly esteemed. He was law professor at Naples.

Capel, Arthur lord, a virtuous nobleman, whose attachment to the cause of Charles I. proved fatal to him. At first he favored the parliament, and voted for the death of Strafford, of which he sincerely repented; and when he saw the violent measures of the republican chiefs, he sided with the king, and was created lord Capel of Hadham. He, with lord Norwich and sir Charles Lucas, boldly defended Colchester; but upon the surrender, he, in violation of a solemn promise of quarter, was beheaded on the scaffold, March 9, 1649. While in prison, he wrote some beautiful and elegant verses, which have frequently appeared before the public.

Capel, Arthur, son of the preceding, was made earl of Essex by Charles II. and employed as ambassador to Denmark, and as viceroy of Ireland. He was first lord of the treasury 1679, and supported the exclusion singly of the duke of York, for which, though his former services were acknowledged, and the merits of his family known, he was dishonorably struck off the list of privy counsellors, and in 1683 accused by lord Howard as an accomplice in the Ryehouse plot. He was soon after found with his throat cut with a razor, but though it was evident that he was murdered, the coroner's jury pronounced a verdict of felo de se.

Capell, Edward, was born at Troston, near Bury, Suffolk, 11th June 1713, and

educated at Bury school. Upon his appointment to the office of inspector of plays, by the patronage of the duke of Grafton, he turned his thoughts to an immaculate edition of Shakspeare's plays. Three and twenty years were employed in searching old manuscripts, and in examining various readings, before the publication appeared; but after all, the public were disappointed in their expectation of illustrative notes and commentaries to adorn an edition of 10 vols. 8vo. The labors of Malone, Steevens, Farmer, Percy, and others, checked the ardor of Capell to finish what he had so long promised, and, after forty years, the annotations appeared as posthumous, under the care of Mr. Collins, the editor, in 3 vols. 4to. This publication is in itself valuable, and throws great light on the characters of Shakspeare, and the various sources from whence the fables were derived. Capell died 24th January 1781. He wrote besides Prolusions, &c. and his altered play of Antony and Cleopatra was acted at Drury-lane 1758.

Capella, Marcianus Minius Felix, a Latin poet in the 5th century, whose poem de nuptiis Philologiæ et Mercurii has been published.

Capello, Bianca, a Venetian lady, who, after marrying a person of inferior rank, retired to Florence, where she had the imprudence to become the mistress of Francis the grand duke Cosmo's son. After the death of her husband, she had the art to prevail upon her lover to marry her, and she was formally recognised, in consequence of an embassy to the Venetian states, as a true daughter of Venice. Though possessed of great powers of mind and strong resolutions, she showed herself odious and tyrannical at Florence, so that her memory is still held there in abhorence. The sudden death of her husband and of herself, within a few days of each other, in October 1587, was justly attributed to poison administered, it is said, by cardinal Ferdinand, their brother.

Capellus, Lewis, a French protestant divine, born at Sedan, and profesor of divinity and oriental languages at Saumur. He was engaged in a long and learned controversy with the younger Buxtorff concerning the antiquity of the Hebrew points; and whilst his adversary maintained, that they were coeval with the language, he supported, that they were unknown before the dispersion of the Jews, and that they were invented by the Masoreth rabbis of Tiberias, about 600 years after Christ. The learned were on this occasion divided. The Germans supported the opinion of their favorites the Buxtorffs, while Capellus was seconded by all the powers and abilities of the protestants, by Luther, Calvin, Zuinglius, and afterwards, by Scaliger, the Casaubons, the Heinsii, Grotius, Erpenius, Salmasius, and others. Besides his controversial books, he wrote critica sacra, in which he was engaged for thirty six years; a work of merit, but such as displeased some of the protestants for the liberty of his criticisms on the bible. Capellus died at Saumur 1658, aged nearly 80. He wrote some account of himself in his "de gente Capellorum."

Capilupus, Camillus, an Italian writer, who published the stratagems of Charles IX. against the Hugonots, with an account of the massacre of St. Bartholomew.

Capilupus, Lælius, brother to the preceding, was author of some Latin poems, preserved in the deliciæ poetarum Italicorum. He died 1560, aged 62. His brother Julio was equally distinguished as a man of letters; and Hippolito, another brother, became bishop of Fano, and died at Rome 1680.

Capistran, John, a famous preacher in the Romish church. He declaimed against the Turks and infidels, and was so successful in a discourse against gaming, at Nuremberg, that his auditors, with eager zeal, burnt all their cards and dice in his presence. He headed a crusade against the Hussites, and for his services to the church was canonized in 1690, 234 years after his death. His writings have long since sunk into oblivion.

Capisucchi, Blasius, marquis of Monterio, was in the service of the pope, and distinguished himself at the siege of Poitiers against the Hugonots 1569.

Capisucchi, Paul, a canon of the Vatican, and bishop of Neocastro, employed by the pope in several embassies, and particularly in the celebrated divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon. He died at Rome 1539, aged 60.

Capito, Wolfgang, a German protestant divine, author of a Hebrew grammar, and other works. He died of the plague in his native city Haguenau in 1542.

Capitolinus, Julius, a Latin historian in the 3d century, author of the lives of the emperors, &c.

Caporali, Cæsar, an Italian writer, born at Perugia, He was governor of Atri, and died at Castiglione in 1601. He possessed great vivacity, and an inexhaustible fund of genuine wit. He wrote two comedies, besides the life of Mecænas, and some burlesque poems, in 12mo. 1656.

Cappe, Newcome, a dissenting minister, who died 1801, at York, where he was settled. He was a native of Leeds, and was educated under Doddridge and Leechman. He was author of some sermons on the government and providence of God, 8vo. 1795 —illustrations of some scripture passages, &c.

Cappello, Bernardo, a native of Venice, banished from his country for the freedom with which he expressed his sentiments on the affairs of the state. He was the friend of Bembo, and was eminent as a poet.

Capperonier, Claude, a learned Frenchman of Montdidier in Picardy. Though brought up to the business of a tanner, he devoted himself earnestly to the study of the learned languages, and made such a proficiency that he was offered the chair of pro-

fessor of the Greek language in the university of Basil. He died at Paris in 1744, aged 73, in the house of M. Crozat, whose three sons he had educated. He published an edition of Quintilian; and after his death his edition of antient Latin rhetoricians was made public at Strasburg, 4to. His relation John succeeded him as professor, and published editions of Cæsar and Plautus, and died 1774.

Capranica, Nicholas, a learned Italian, made secretary to pope Martin V. and raised to a bishopric, and to the rank of cardinal. This last honor, however, was not confirmed, in consequence of the death of the pope; and Capranica, refused a seat in the conclave and plundered of his property by Eugenius IV. applied to the council of Basil, which confirmed all his claims. He was afterwards employed by Eugenius in various embassies, and commanded the Roman army against Francis Sforza, by whom he was defeated and wounded. He directed, by his will, that his palace at Rome should be turned into a college. He died 1458, aged 58.

Capriata, Peter John, a Genoese, author of a history of the affairs of Italy during his time, from 1613 to 1660.

Caracalla, Marcus Aurel. Antonin. a Roman emperor after his father Severus, 211. He disgraced himself by wantonness and cruelty, and was at last assassinated by one of his guards at Edessa, 217.

Caracci, Lewis Augustine, and Annibal, celebrated painters of the Lombard school, all natives of Bologna. The two last were brothers, sons of a taylor, and Lewis was their cousin, and son of a butcher. Lewis, discouraged at first in his profession, yet persevered by the advice of Tintoret, and by studying the pieces of the greatest masters, he soon excelled in design and coloring and infused grace and elegance into his figures. He had the satisfaction of having his two cousins in the number of his friends and pupils, and with them he united in laying the foundation of that school, which has become so celebrated for the great genius of its students. A choice collection was made of antique statues, and valuable books on the profession, and a skilful anatomist exerted his talents in describing and explaining the motions and the power of the muscles and the limbs of the human frame. The fame of the Caracci soon spread through Italy, and Hannibal, whose powers of memory were so retentive that he never failed to recollect what he once saw, was liberally invited by cardinal Farnese to paint and adorn the gallery of his palace. He was soon followed by Augustine, but on an unexpected quarrel between the brothers, Augustine retired to the court of Parma, where, after some years spent in dissipation and in consequent remorse, he died 1602, aged 45. The labors of Hannibal however, which render the Farnese gallery such an object of delight and admiration to the curious, were unhandsomely rewarded by his employer, and for the immortal executions of his pencil during eight long years he received a sum scarce equivalent to 200*l*. This ill treatment quite overpowered his faculties, and in his agony of rage and despair, he vowed never to touch again his pencil, a resolution which his wants made him violate. Though occasionally deprived of his senses, yet he proved licentious in his morals and hastened his own death by his debaucheries, at Naples 1609, in his 49th year. While Hannibal was engaged at Rome, Lewis remained at Bologna, admired by the neighbouring clergy, whose churches he adorned by his pieces and designs. He died at Bologna in 1619, aged 63. The most admired piece of Augustine, is the communion of St. Jerome, in Bologna. The works of Hannibal are chiefly admired as possessing all the sweetness and purity, the judicious distribution of coloring, and the delicate correctness of the most approved masters. He had so much veneration for the labors of Raphael, that he ordered himself to be buried in the same tomb, and his remains were accordingly deposited in the rotunda at Rome. Augustine had a natural son Antonio, who studied under Hannibal, and who displayed such taste and judgment in his pieces, that had he lived he might have surpassed the fame of his immortal relation. He died 1618, at the age of 35.—From the school of the Caracci sprung those illustrious painters, who have done so much for their own glory, and the reputation of their instructors, Guido, Dominichino, Lanfranchio, &c

Caraccio, Anthony, a Roman nobleman of the 17th century. He wrote tragedies, besides an admired epic poem, 40 cantos, called Imperio Vendicato, in 1690, in 4to.—This work, though praised by many, is yet far inferior to the finished poems of Ariosto and Tasso. His tragedy Il Corradino is admired.

Caraccioli, John, the secretary and favorite of Joan II. queen of Naples. She raised him to great honors, and afterward caused him to be assassinated.

Caraccioli, Robert, a noble ecclesiastic patronised by Callixtus III. and Sixtus V. and made bishop of Aquino, and afterwards of Lecce. He was eloquent as a preacher and eminent as a politician. His sermons appeared at Lyons 1503. He died 1495, aged 70.

Caraccioli, Lewis Anthony, a native of Paris, of a noble family. He was for some time in the army in the service of the king of Poland, and on his return to France devoted himself to literature, and died 1803, aged 80. He published letters 4 vols 12mo. which were imposed upon the world as the correspondence of Ganganelli, pope Clement XIV. A nearer examination however proved the deceit, when Ganganelli was represented as speaking of Herculaneum, before it was discovered, and of the writings of Gesner before they were published. These letters possess notwithstanding merit, and are written

in an elegant style, and abound with morality, and pleasing historical relations.

Caractacus, a king of Britain, celebrated for his heroic conduct and his firmness when carried before the Emperor Claudius, A. D. 52.

Caradog, a British historian who wrote the chronicle of Wales, from 686 to his own times, which has been continued to 1196, and by another hand to 1280, still in MS. He died 1156.

Carafi, a Mahometan doctor, who died the year 684 of the hegira. He is the author of some books in defence of his religion, and on other subjects.

Caramuel de Lobkovitsh, John, a native of Madrid, who, from a monk and bishop, became a soldier and a general, and again exchanged military honors for the crosier. He died at Vigevano 1682, aged 76.—He was possessed of great powers of mind, and was said to be endowed with genius to the eighth degree, with eloquence to the fifth, and with judgment to the second. His works, all on controversial subjects, were published in seven vols. fol.

Caravagio, Michael Angelo Amerigi da, son of a mason at Caravagio in the Milanese, was born 1569. Without the assistance of a master, he acquired deserved celebrity as a painter, but his temper was so quarrelsome that he found few friends, many rivals, and more enemies. After a life of misfortunes increased by licentiousness of conduct, in the midst of poverty and persecution, he at last expired on the common road 1609, in his 40th year. From his servile and correct adherence to nature, he was surnamed the naturalist; but though Rubens himself acknowledged him as his superior in the clear-obscure, yet he failed in large compositions, and represented his figures all on the same plan without gradation, and perspective. When once shown a fine collection of antique figures, he pointed to the living forms about him as superior models, and immediately painted a gipsy in the street with such exactness of delineation that criticism was silent. Unable once to pay his reckoning at an ale-house he painted the sign afresh, and so highly finished was the piece that afterwards it brought the owner a very considerable sum.

Carausius, a native of Flanders, employed by the emperor Probus and his successor, to protect the coasts of Gaul against the invasion of the Saxons. He acquired in this office such skill and popularity, and so much property, that when threatened by the emperor Maximian, he fled into Britain where he proclaimed himself independent emperor 287. All attempts to reduce him to obedience proved unavailing, and after an arbitrary reign he was at last assassinated by one of his soldiers named Allectus 293. Some of his coins are still preserved.

Cardan, Jerome, an Italian of extraordinary character, natural son of an advocate of Milan, and born at Pavia 24th September 1501. He was born after three days labor, when cut from his mother, who had taken some potion to procure an abortion, and he came into the world with his head covered with black curled hair. He studied at Pavia, and after taking his degree of M. D. at Padua, he was engaged as a professor of medicine and of mathematics in several universities of Italy. In 1552 he visited Scotland at the request of the archbishop of St. Andrew's, whom he cured of a violent asthma that had baffled the skill of the most expert physicians. He afterwards travelled through London, where he calculated the nativity of Edward VI. and passing through the Low Countries France and Germany, he returned after an absence of 10 months to Milan. Here and at Pavia he continued his lectures, but some offence procured his imprisonment at Bologna, 1571, from which he extricated himself with difficulty and passed to Rome, where he lived in private retirement, and where he died 21st September, 1575. Cardan was in his conduct fickle and eccentric, when free from pain he usually excited the most disagreeable sensations by biting his lips, squeezing his fingers or whipping his legs, that thus he might obtain relief from those violent sallies of the imagination and lively impressions on the brain which disturbed the tranquillity and the serene composure of his mind. Though poor he never disgraced himself by any mean or immoral action, but he was too often pleased to speak on subjects which might give uneasiness to his hearers, and he was immoderately attached to gaming. When he had cast his nativity and fixed on the day of his death, it is said that he abstained from food, and thus he destroyed nature that he might exactly fulfil his prophecy. He wrote various things which displayed the eccentricity of his character and the wildness of his opinions. His works were printed at Lyons 1663, in 10 vols. folio.

Cardi, Ludovici, a painter born at Cigoli, the disciple of Andrew del Sarto and Corregio. He died 1613, aged 54. His Ecce homo, and a dead Christ with the virgin and Nicodemus, in the Pitti palace at Florence, are much admired.

Cardonne, Dionis Dominic de, a Frenchman, keeper of the MSS. in the royal library of Paris, and professor of the Turkish and Persian languages in the royal college, died December 1783. His works were an history of Africa and Spain under the Arabs, three vols. 12mo.—miscellanies of oriental literature, four vols. 12mo.—Indian tales and fables, 8vo.—&c.

Carew, George, a native of Devonshire, educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford. He however abandoned his literary pursuits for a military life, and behaved with great spirit in Ireland, and in the voyage to Cadiz. He was made president of Munster by Elizabeth, and James appointed him governor of Guernsey, and created him baron Carew of Clopton. Charles raised him afterwards to the dignity of earl Totness. He died in the Savoy 1629, aged 72, and was buried at Stratford-upon-Avon. He was universally es-

seemed as a man of worth, the favorite of the prince and the friend of the people. He wrote the history of the late wars in Ireland, published folio, London 1633.

CAREW, Thomas, a native of Gloucestershire, educated at Corpus Christi, Oxford. His wit recommended him to the notice not only of Ben Jonson and Davenant, but of Charles I. who made him a gentleman of his privy chamber and sewer in ordinary. He died about 1639, leaving several poems, and a masque called Cœlum Britannicum, performed at Whitehall by the king and some of his favorites, in 1633.

CAREW, Richard, author of the survey of Cornwall, was born at Anthony in Cornwall, and educated at Christ church, Oxford.—From thence he removed to the Middle Temple, and after travelling abroad he settled in his native county, where he became a justice of the peace, and high sheriff in 1686. In his retirement he devoted himself to antiquarian pursuits, and was intimate with some of the learned men of his time, especially sir Henry Spelman. He died November sixth 1620, aged 65, and an extravagant inscription on his tomb described him as another Livy, another Maro, another Papirian. His survey, though praised by Camden, is not regarded by Gough as a valuable performance. It was reprinted in 1723, and next in 1769.

CAREW, George, brother to the preceding, was educated at Oxford, and after being called to the bar became secretary to chancellor Hatton. Elizabeth, who knew his merits, knighted him, and appointed him as her ambassador to Poland. In the following reign he was one of the commissioners for the union of the two kingdoms, and afterwards he resided as ambassador in the French court for four years, where he gained the friendship of Thuanus, and furnished him with some useful information for the completion of the 121st book of his history. On his return from France, he was made master of the court of wards, an honorable situation which he did not long enjoy, as he died 1613. He wrote a relation of the state of France, with the characters of Henry IV. and of the principal persons of the court, a work of great merit, which long remained in MS. till Dr. Birch gave it to the world in 1749. Sir George Carew had two sons and three daughters by his wife Thomasina, daughter of sir Francis Godolphin.

CAREW, Bampfylde Moore, an eccentric character, son of a clergyman at Bickley, Devon. He was educated at Tiverton school, but he disappointed the expectations of his parents by withdrawing himself from their protection and associating with gipsies. A wandering life and all the adventures of a mendicant had greater charms than all the splendors of polished society, and Carew, the friend, the companion, the hero of the gipsies, was unanimously elected their king, an honor which he continued to deserve the whole of his life. It is said that he was twice transported from Exeter to North America, for enticing dogs to follow him, but so artful were his expedients that he both times returned before the ship which conveyed him from Europe. In his wanderings with his associates it was his glory to extort charity under various assumed characters, either as the shattered sailor, the unfortunate tradesman, the broken soldier, or the distressed and ruined clergyman, so versatile and imposing were his talents whether disguised as a beggar or a gentleman. He died about 1770, aged 77.

CAREW, sir Alexander, a Cornish gentleman, member for his county in 1640. He voted for the death of Strafford, and for his attachment to the cause of the republicans he was made governor of St. Nicholas' island and fort, at Plymouth. In this office, either through disaffection or the fear of seeing his estates plundered by the royalists, he made overtures to deliver up the garrison, but his intentions were discovered, and he was dragged to London, and by the sentence of a court martial beheaded on Tower hill 1644.

CAREY, Henry, a man who, to poetical and musical talents, joined the more dangerous power of wit and malevolent satire. He wrote some dramas for Goodmanfields theatre and ridiculed the bombast of modern tragedies in his chrononhotonthologos in 1734. He was a great enemy to the Italian operas and Italian singers, and distinguished his zeal and loyalty by the composition of the popular song of "God save great George our king." His satirical vein procured him enemies, and like most men of genius he was persecuted by indigence, which unfortunately aided by melancholy dejection, incited him to commit suicide. He destroyed himself in 1744. His songs were published by him in 1740, and his dramatic pieces in 1743. Though the author of so many ballads it is remarkable that none offend against morality and virtue, a strong proof of the goodness and integrity of his heart. His son George Savile, who at one time was on the Covent garden stage, wrote, besides a lecture on mimicry, some light dramatic pieces.

CARIBERT, or CHARIBERT, king of Paris after his father Clotaire I. 561, was a mild monarch, and in his government popular and just. He was, however, licentious in his manners; and, after putting away his queen, he married two of her servants who were of the meanest condition, daughters of wool-combers, and the third was the daughter of a shepherd. During his reign the mayors of the palace acquired that great power which afterwards proved so fatal to the monarcy. He left only daughters behind him, and died 567.

CARINUS, Marcus Aurelius, son of the emperor Carus, was invested with the purple by his father, and three years after was slain by a tribune.

CARLETON, sir Dudley, was born at Baldon Brightwell, in Oxfordshire and educated at Christ church. When he had finished his travels, he attended sir Ralph Winwood

as his secretary into the Low Countries, and soon after he was himself employed as ambassador, and for twenty years served his sovereign at Venice, Savoy, France, and the United Provinces. Charles rewarded the fidelity of his services by creating him baron Inbercourt, viscount Dorchester. He died secretary of state 1631, aged 58, and was buried in Westminster-abbey. In those days of political scepticism, and approaching revolution, he used to say, that there will be mistakes in divinity while men preach, and errors in government while men govern. He wrote various pamphlets, besides letters from Holland during his embassy, from 1616 to 1620, which were printed at lord Hardwicke's expense in 1757, and again in 1775, in 4to.

CARLETON, George, a native of Norham, Northumberland, maintained at Edmund-hall, Oxford, by the northern apostle, Bernard Gilpin. In 1580 he was elected fellow of Merton, and in 1617 was appointed bishop of Llandaff. He was sent by James, with three other divines, to the synod of Dort, where he ably maintained the cause of episcopacy. On his return, he was translated to Chichester, and died nine years after, 1628, aged 69. He wrote several theological tracts, besides the life of his patron Gilpin; and in his character he displayed a great aversion to popery, whilst he strictly supported the rigid tenets of the calvinists.

CARLINI, Agostino, a native of Genoa, who settled early in England, and became keeper of the royal academy in London. He was an artist of celebrity, and was chiefly admired for his draperies. He died 14th August 1790.

CARLOMAN, eldest son of Charles Martel, succeeded him in the kingdom of Austrasia, 741. After defeating the Germans with great slaughter he retired from the helm of government to the obscurity of a cloister, and died at Vienne in Dauphine 17th August 755.——Another, son of Lewis the German, who shared the kingdom of Bavaria with his brothers Lewis and Charles and became king of Italy and emperor. He died 880, without issue.——Another, son of Pepin, and brother of Charlemagne, was king of Austrasia and Burgundy. At his death, in 771, his brother Charlemagne became king of the whole French monarchy. ——Another, brother of Lewis III. who obtained Aquitain and Burgundy as his portion. On his brother's death in 882, he became sole king of France, and died in consequence of a wound received from a wild boar in hunting, 6th December 884.

CARLONE, John, a Genoese painter, who excelled in the art of foreshortening. He died at the early age of 40, in 1630, and his imperfect pieces were finished by his brother John Baptist. The family were long eminent as sculptors and painters.

CARLOS, don, son of Philip king of Spain, was deformed in his person, and violent and irrascible in his temper. He showed himself rudely disobedient to his father, and attempted to excite in Holland an insurrection, that he might place himself at the head of it. The violence of his conduct, and his determined opposition to the measures of his father, at last proved his ruin, and Philip, incensed by the ingratitude of his son, caused him to be seized and thrust into a prison, where he was condemned to death. He died 24th July 1568, it is supposed, by poison, or, according to others, by being strangled, or by opening his veins in a bath. It is imagined by some authors, that Philip treated him with all this cruelty from jealous motives, because he attempted to gain the affections of his mother-in-law, Elizabeth of France, whom formerly he had courted, but whom Philip had himself married.

CARLYLE, Joseph Dacres, a learned orientalist, born at Carlisle, where his father practised as a physician of eminence. He was educated at Carlisle school and Christ-college, Cambridge, and in 1777 obtained a fellowship at Queen's. At the university he devoted himself to the study of Arabic and the oriental languages, in which he made great progress, with the assistance of David Zabio, a native of Bagdad, who was resident at Cambridge. After ten years' residence at college, he married, and settled at Carlisle, and in 1794 he succeeded Dr. Craven as Arabic professor, and in 1795 was made chancellor of Carlisle. In 1799 he went to Constantinople in lord Elgin's embassy, and not only obtained admission into the libraries of that celebrated city, but he made excursions into Asia Minor, examined the site of Troy, visited Egypt, Syria, and the Holy Land, and after examining every thing with the eye of a divine, a philosopher, and an antiquarian, returned by Constantinople, through Italy and Germany, and reached England in September 1801. The services which he had rendered to literature and oriental science were not, happily, forgotten. He was made rector of the valuable living of Newcastle-upon-Tyne; but while he promised himself long life, his constitution, undermined by the severities of travel in foreign climates, hastened to a rapid decay, and he expired, deservedly and universally lamented, 12th April 1804. At the time of his death he was employed in the publication of a bible in Arabic, and in completing his observations on the Troad, and the various places which he had visited in the east; a valuable performance, which will be gratefully received by the public from the hands of his friends.

CARMATH, an impostor, who in the year 891, began to oppose the doctrines of Mahomet, and by his austerity, gained numerous adherents. He declared, that God had commanded him to pray, not five times a day, as the Mussulmans, but fifty times. His sect declined by degrees, when no longer supported by his eloquence, and is now unknown.

CARMICHAEL, Gerrhom, a native of Glasgow, educated at the university there, in which he became professor of moral phi-

sosophy. He died 1738, aged 56. He wrote notes on Puffendorf, besides a system of moral philosophy, which he did not live to complete.

CARMICHAEL, Frederic, son of the preceding, was educated at Aberdeen, and became at last one of the ministers of Edinburgh. He died of a fever 1751, aged 45. He published one volume of sermons, much admired for their elegance and neatness.

CARNEADES, founder of the third academy, was an African. He was at Rome as ambassador from Athens, and died B. C. 128.

CARO, Hannibal, an Italian poet and orator of Civita Nuova, who served the duke of Parma and Cardinal Farnese as secretary, and afterwards was made knight of Malta. He translated the Æneid, in blank verse, 2 vols. 4to. 1765, published at Paris, with so much spirit, that some judges have declared the composition scarce inferior to the original. His poems and sonnets were much admired, and appeared at Venice 1564, 4to. He published also letters, printed, Padua, 1749, 3 vols. 8vo.—a translation of Aristotle's rhetoric—and orations of Gregory Nazianzen. He died at Rome 1566, and was buried in the church of St. Lawrence of Damaseus.

CAROLINE, daughter of John Frederic margrave of Brandenburg Anspach, by Eleanor Louisa his second wife, was born 1st March 1682. Her hand was solicited by Charles III. of Spain, afterwards emperor; but she refused him, and soon after, in 1705, married the son of the elector of Hanover, by whom she had four sons and five daughters. She was crowned queen of England 11th October 1727; and during the reign of her husband displayed great dignity, moderation, and sagacity, as regent of the kingdom, and as the patroness of learning and learned men. She died 20th November 1837. Her character is drawn in flattering terms by Dr. Clarke, in his correspondence with Leibnitz.

CAROLOSTADT, or CARLOSTADIUS, Andrew Bodenstein, a native of Carlostadt in Franconia, made dean of Wittemberg, 1512, in the year when Luther took his doctor's degree. He espoused all the great reformer's tenets; but a dispute unfortunately led him into extremes, so that he ventured to deny transubstantiation. He was professor of divinity and minister of Basil; and was the first protestant divine who married. He died at Basil 1541.

CAROTO, John Francis, an Italian painter who died 1546, aged 76. He was disciple to Andrew Mantigna.

CAROTO, John, brother and pupil to the preceding, settled at Venice. Paul Veronese and Anselmo Canneri were in the number of his pupils.

CARPENTER, Nathaniel, a native of Hatherleigh in Devon, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford, and Exeter college, of which he became a fellow, 1607. He was afterwards promoted to a deanery in Ireland, and died at Dublin 1635. He was eminent for his learning, particularly his knowledge of mathematics; and he ably opposed the Aristotelian philosophy. He wrote geography, in 2 books, besides Architophel, or the wicked politician, and philosophia libera, &c.

CARPENTER, Peter, a Frenchman, born at Charleville. He was eminent for his learning, and assisted in the edition of the glossary of Ducange, in 6 vols. folio, and wrote, besides, alphabetum tyronianum, fol. 1747. He was patronised by the French ministry, and was of the order of Cluni. He died at Paris, December 1767, aged 70.

CARPENTIER, N. a native of Beauvais, esteemed as a calculator, and a great arithmetician. He wrote some valuable treatises on his profession, and died 1778.

CARPI, Ugo da, a painter, celebrated for the discovery of painting in chiaro-oscuro. This he performed by means of two pieces of waxwork, one of which delineated the outlines and shadows, and the other impressed the colours. He died 1500.

CARPI, Girolamo, an Italian painter of Ferrara, who died 1556, aged 55. He imitated Corregio's manner with great success.

CARPONE, Julio, a Venetian painter, who died 1674, aged 63. He was admired for the great correctness of his bacchanals, triumphs and sacrifices.

CARPOCRATES, a heretic of Alexandria, about the year 130. He revived and improved the gnostic heresy, and the antinomian doctrines, that actions are indifferent, as the passions are implanted in us by the divinity. His son, Epiphanius, followed and supported his opinions.

CARPZOVIUS, Benedict, a native of Brandenburg, known as an able professor of law at Wittemberg. He died 1624, aged 59, and left four sons; Conrad, his successor in the university of Wittemberg; Benedict, an able professor of law, and afterwards of divinity, who died at Leipsic in 1666, aged 71; David Benedict, a Lutheran, author of a dissertation on the dress of the Hebrews; John Benedict, a Lutheran also, professor of divinity at Leipsic, where he died 1657, author of the penitence of the Ninevites, and of some controversial tracts, &c. John Benedict had a son of the same name, who died at Leipsic 1699, aged 60, author of some dissertations on the scripture, besides translations from rabbinical books. His brother, Frederic Benedict, was a learned counsellor of Leipsic, where he died 1699, aged 50. The famous journal Acta Eruditorum, begun 1682, was greatly enriched by contributions from his pen.

CARR, Robert, a Scotchman, first introduced to the notice of James I. in 1609. The monarch condescended to teach Latin to his favorite, and raised him to the honors of the peerage, by the title of duke of Somerset; but though he saved him afterwards from the punishment he deserved for the murder of sir Thomas Overbury, he discarded him from his favor, so that he died forgotten and abandoned, 1638.

CARRA, John Lewis, a French dema-

gogue, born at Pont de Vesles in 1743, and brought up to the law. He afterwards devoted himself to literature, and was also secretary to the hospodar of Moldavia. On the breaking out of the revolution, he came to Paris, where he published les annales politiques & literaires, a popular journal; and in consequence of his services in the cause of the republic he was made keeper of the national library, and member of the convention. Restless and ambitious in this assembly of blood, he favored the cause of the Girondists, and for some time was employed as commissioner with the army; but the clamors of his enemies at last prevailed against him. He was accused of being in the pay of England, and of plotting the exclusion of the Bourbons, with the intention of raising the duke of York to the throne. When his party was proscribed by Robespierre, he was with them hurried to the guillotine, 31st October 1793. He was author of new principles of philosophy, 2 vols, 4to.—an history of Moldavia and Wallachia, 12mo.—an essay on aerial navigation—examinations of animal magnetism—historical memoirs of the Bastille, &c.

CARRACCI. *Vid.* CARACCI.

CARRANZA, Bartholomew, a Spanish Dominican priest, who accompanied Philip when he married Mary of England. He distinguished himself at the council of Trent, and was made archbishop of Toledo. He was accused of heresy afterwards, and sent to Rome, where, after experiencing great harshness of treatment, he died in the convent of Minerva 1576. He was very respectable for his learning, as well as for his private life, and the innocence of his conduct. He wrote a collection of councils, some theological tracts, &c.

CARRÉ, Lewis, a member of the French academy of sciences, the disciple and partizan of Malebranche. He died 1711, aged 48. He wrote some mathematical treatises—on measuring surfaces and solids—on finding the center of gravitation, percussion, and oscillation—besides papers in the memoirs of the academy.

CARRERA, Peter, a priest of Sicily, author of an ingenious treatise on chess, a game in which he was very expert, in 4to. 1617. He died at Messina 1647, aged 76. He wrote, besides, a history of Catana, 2 vols. fol.

CARRIER, John Baptist, an infamous republican, born near Aurillac, 1756. He was bred up to the law, and at last was chosen deputy to the national convention, by which he was sent as an able missionary to la Vendée, with a number of assassins. In this office he became known for his refined cruelty. At Nantes, the scene of his barbarities, he often in one day caused twenty-four persons to be put to death, though young and innocent, and, by a new mode of torment, placed them, male and female together, in the most indecent posture, in barges, on the Loire, and then sunk the vessels in the middle of the river. After perpetrating every crime of cruelty, lust, and tyrannical avarice, he was recalled, on the fall of his friends of the mountain; and when the public indignation called vengeance on his head, he was condemned by the revolutionary tribunal to a deserved death, and was guillotined 15th December 1794.

CARRIERA, Rosa Alba, a Venetian portrait painter in crayons. Her father was a drawing master: and she acquired by the labors of her pencil deserved celebrity in Italy, and afterwards came to Paris, where she was admitted member of the academy of painting 1720. After painting the royal family, she went to Vienna, and died at Venice 1761.

CARRIERES, Lewis de, a priest, who died at Paris in 1717, in an advanced age. He published a French commentary on the bible, 24 vols. 12mo. 1716.

CARROUAGES, an ingenious clockmaker of Pavia. He made for Alciat a clock, whose hammer in striking kindled a fire, by means of a flint, and lighted a lamp.

CARSTARES, William, a learned Scotchman, born at Catheart, near Glasgow. He was educated at Utrecht, and became the confidential friend of the prince of Orange before his invasion of Britain. At the revolution, William appointed him his chaplain for Scotland, and consulted him without reserve on every occasion with respect to the political affairs of that kingdom. Queen Anne on her accession continued him chaplain for Scotland; but he soon retired from court, and was elected principal of the college of Edinburgh, and one of the ministers of the city. He died universally respected, in 1715. His state papers, letters, &c. were published in 1774, in a 4to. vol. by Dr. M'Cormick. He was in his character benevolent and patriotic, liberal and humane. He supported the union, but he also opposed the bill for the tolerating of the episcopal clergy in Scotland.

CARSUGHI, Rainer, a Jesuit of Citerne in Tuscany, who died provincial of his order, 1709, aged 62. He is known for an elegant poem, in Latin, on the art of writing well, printed at Rome, 8vo. 1709.

CARTE, Thomas, a learned English historian, born at Clifton, Warwickshire, April 1686. He was educated at University college, Oxford, where he took his first degree, but afterwards proceeded M. A. at Cambridge. He then took orders, and officiated as reader of the abbey-church Bath, where in a sermon he ably vindicated the memory of Charles I. and there published his first composition, the Irish massacre set in a clear light. On George's accession, as he refused to take the oaths, and as he assumed the lay habit, he has been accused of being concerned in the rebellion of 1715. He however continued his attachment to the Stuarts, and became secretary to bishop Atterbury, a circumstance which rendered him suspected to government, so that, on the imprisonment of the prelate, 1000*l.* were offered for the apprehension of Carte, who

escaped by flying into France. Here he remained in exile, under the assumed name of Phillips, for six or seven years, seduously employed in literary pursuits, till queen Caroline, who knew and respected his merit, procured his recall. Soon after his return he published his history of James duke of Ormond, in 3 vols. folio, 1735 and 36. In 1738 he issued proposals for a new history of England, and whilst he was employed in collecting materials in public and private libraries, so great was the popularity of his name that subscriptions upon subscriptions appeared for his encouragement to the amount of 600*l.* a-year. Not only individuals, but many of the public companies of London, and the city itself, honorably appeared to support and animate the labors of the national historian. The 1st vol. was published in 1747, the second in 1750, the third in 1752, and the fourth, which extends the history to the year 1654, and which was posthumous, in 1755. The work is a composition of great merit, which displays the author's abilities in a very respectable view. That there are prejudices and partialities in the narrative cannot be denied: but the history is valuable for information on many curious, important and interesting facts. It is worth while to remark the temper of the times, for no sooner did the first volume appear than a violent outcry was raised against the author, for inserting, in a note, that a certain Christopher Lovel had been healed of the evil at Avignon by the holy touch of the pretender, and even the corporation of London, yielding to the general prejudice, hastily withdrew their very liberal subscription. Carte died at Caledot-house, near Abingdon, Berks, 2d April 1754. His papers were left to his widow, who afterwards married a catholic of the name of Jernegan, and they were deposited in the Bodleian library in 1778, for a valuable consideration. These manuscripts were esteemed so important, that lord Hardwick obtained the perusal of them for 200*l.* and Mr. M'Pherson for 300*l.* Besides the works already mentioned, Carte wrote the history of the revolutious of Portugal—a collection of original letters and papers on the affairs of England, 2 vols. 8vo—catalogue des rolles Gascons, &c.—and other historical pieces. In manners Carte was friendly and convivial, and in his conversation easy and entertaining.

Carteil, Christopher, a naval officer, in the service of the prince of Orange, born in Cornwall. He commanded a fleet which sailed from Holland to Muscovy, and he was sent by queen Elizabeth in company with Drake to the West Indies, where he displayed courage and intrepidity, at the taking of St. Jago, Carthagena, and St. Augustin. He died in London 1592, aged 43.

Carter, Francis, an English writer, who died first August 1783. He published a journey from Malaga to Gibraltar, 2 vols. 8vo. with plates, 1776, reprinted 1778, valuable for the engraved coins it contains, collected from the cabinet of the Spanish medallist Flores. He began an interesting account of the earliest printed Spanish books, and as he unfortunately died as soon as the first sheet was printed, the work must ever remain incomplete.

Carter, Elizabeth, an English lady of learned celebrity, born at Deal, where her father, the Rev. Dr. Carter, was minister. The superior talents which she early displayed were ardently cultivated by her father, who instructed her in the learned languages, and stored her mind with the choicest treasures of ancient literature. As a specimen of her extensive erudition, she published all the works of Epictetus with an elegant translation, and with notes and a learned introduction; a performance which was received in the most flattering manner by the learned world, and has since been reprinted. Her poems on several occasions were published in 1762, and appeared under the recommendation of lord Bath, and lord Littleton. She also contributed two papers to the Rambler, Nos. 44 on religion and superstition, and 100, on modish pleasure, in which she shows herself a worthy coadjutor of the great moralist. She wrote, besides some scattered pieces, an ode to wisdom inserted in Richardson's Clarissa, &c. and as a poetess she displayed great simplicity of sentiment, mingled with melodious sweetness of expression, sublime ideas, and the purest morality. Mrs. Carter was never married. She died in very good circumstances, and respected by a very numerous circle of friends, in Clarges street Piccadilly, 19th February 1806, aged 89.

Carteret, John, earl of Granville, succeeded his father, George Lord Carteret, at the age of 5, and, after a respectable education at Westminster and Christ church, Oxford, he took his seat in the house of lords 1711. The zeal and activity which he displayed in supporting the Hanoverian succession recommended him to George I. by whom he was employed in various offices, and in 1719 sent to Sweden, where he brought about a reconciliation between the kings of Sweden and Denmark. In 1721 he was made secretary of state, and went in 1724 to Ireland as viceroy, and again filled the same high appointment with equal credit and honor at the accession of George II. till 1730. He warmly opposed Walpole, and on his removal from office he obtained the place of secretary of state, 1742; and though before he had blamed continental alliances, he pursued them with the same alacrity as his predecessor. In 1744 he succeeded, on his mother's death, to the title of viscount, and earl Granville, and died 1763, much respected as a man of learning, and the friend and patron of learned men.

Carteromaco, Scipio, a native of Pistoia, who studied Greek under Politian, and was made Greek professor at Venice. He died at Rome 1513, much respected as a scholar and as a man. Besides an edition of Ptolemy's geography, he published a Latin

oration of Aristides' Greek oration in praise of Rome—a Latin oration in praise of Greek learning 1504, &c.

CARTES, Renédes, a celebrated French philosopher, born at la Haye in Touraine, 31st March 1596, and educated by the Jesuits of la Fleche. His father, who was of a noble family, urged him early to pursue a military life, and he at last complied by entering into the service of the prince of Orange 1616. Literature and philosophy, however, still continued his favorite pursuits amidst the dissipation and bustle of the camp, and during the truce between the Spaniards and the Dutch whilst in the garrison at Dreda, he displayed his great superiority of mathematical knowledge, and published a Latin treatise on music, and laid the foundation of his future works. In 1619 he entered into the service of the duke of Bavaria, and two years after, upon the death of his general, count Buequoy in the Hungarian campaign, he quitted the army, and travelled through the various countries on the borders of the Baltic. Upon his return to Paris, and after visiting Switzerland and Italy, he applied himself to the study of philosophy with uncommon ardor, but he seemed to be in an unsettled wavering state by frequently changing his habitation, and fixing his residence sometimes at Amsterdam, sometimes near Franeker, and sometimes at Deventer. In 1637 appeared his four treatises concerning method, dioptries, meteors, and geometry, and about this time he received a friendly and pressing invitation from sir Charles Cavendish to come and settle in England, which a few years before he had visited, but the troubles of the times, and the approaching civil wars prevented his wishes. The invitations of Louis XIII. were not more successful, and Descartes refused to quit his retirement, though the French monarch liberally settled upon him a pension of 3000 livres. His reputation was now so well established that princes were anxious to court his good opinion, and to refer their literary disputes to his arbitration. He corresponded in a friendly manner with Elizabeth the daughter of the elector palatine, king of Bohemia; and Christina the celebrated queen of Sweden not only paid the most flattering testimony to his abilities, but pressed him in the most earnest terms to settle in her dominions. Descartes did not refuse the liberal invitation, he came to Stockholm in October 1648, and was admitted to the confidence of the queen, whom he attended every morning at five o'clock, to instruct her in philosophical knowledge. Sensible of the merit of the learned stranger, Christina formed the most generous plans for the instruction and improvement of her subjects, and in rewarding the philosopher with an handsome estate, and an annual pension of 3000 crowns, she meditated the establishment of a learned academy under his guidance as director, but death prevented these munificent intentions. Descartes died 11th February 1650, aged 54. His body was interred at Stockholm, but 17 years after it was removed to Paris and deposited in the church of Genevieve du Mont. He never was married, but by a woman who cohabited with him, he had one daughter, who died when five years old. Descartes is deservedly esteemed as a man of genius, well acquainted with mathematics and philosophy, possessed of a strong mind capable of profound meditation, of patient inquiry, but not devoid of great warmth of imagination. His treatise of the world is an ingenious performance, but the doctrine of vortices cannot stand the examination of truth and the clear demonstrations of the Newtonian philosophy. He advanced far beyond his predecessors, and if he had done nothing besides introducing a spirit of inquiry and a wish of examining the mysterious operations of nature, he would have labored much for the benefit of mankind. Besides the works mentioned already, he published a treatise on mechanics, besides letters, &c. For some of his improvements in algebra and geometry, he is said to be indebted to Thomas Harriot's artis analyticæ praxis.

CARTIER, James, a French navigator, born at St. Maloes, who under the direction of Francis I. discovered in 1534 the best part of Canada, of which he published an accurate account.

CARTISMANDUA, queen of the Brigantes in Britain, is known in history for treacherously betraying Caractacus to the Romans, and for discarding her husband Venusius to marry his armour-bearer Velocatus. When her subjects revolted against her, she solicited the assistance of the Romans, who thus obtained possession of the whole country.

CARTWRIGHT, Christopher, an English divine well skilled in Hebrew. He was born at York and died 1652, aged 50 years. He wrote Electa Rabbinica in Genesim & Exodum 8vo. 1648 and 1653.

CARTWRIGHT, Thomas, a puritan of eminence, born in Hertfordshire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He devoted himself so rigorously to study that he did not allow himself more than five hours' sleep in the night, a custom from which he never departed through life. About 1553, he left Cambridge to be articled as a clerk to a counsellor but in 1560 he again returned to the seat of the muses, and became fellow of his own college, and afterwards of Trinity. When queen Elizabeth visited the university, Cartwright was among the few men of learing and eloquence who were selected to dispute before their sovereign, but his popularity as a preacher and a scholar was soon assailed when he ventured to inveigh against the ecclesiastical government of the church. The chancellor of the university, sir William Cecil, was directed by archbishop Grindal to proceed against him, and he was not only forbidden to propagate his doctrines, but deprived of the divinity Margaret professorship which he held, and of his fellowship at Trinity. Thus disgraced and exiled he travelled into

Germany, and after establishing a correspondence with some of the learned men of the times, he was chosen minister of the English merchants at Antwerp, and afterwards at Middleburg. About two years after he returned to England by the solicitations of his friends, and he boldly undertook the defence of the puritans, by publishing admonitions to the parliament. This pamphlet became popular, and received a spirited reply from Dr. Whitgift; but after a paper war continued with more acrimony than moderation, Cartwright found it safer to leave the kingdom, whilst his victorious opponent was raised to the see of Worcester. During the five years of his absence, he officiated as minister to the English factories, and he received a strong invitation from James VI. of Scotland to fill a professorship at St. Andrew's, which he declined. When he ventured to return to his country he was sent to prison, but liberated by the interference of lord Burleigh and of the earl of Leicester, the last of whom made him master of his newly founded hospital at Warwick. After many persecutions on account of his tenets, and repeated imprisonments, which James of Scotland endeavored in vain to alleviate by application to Elizabeth, Cartwright died 27th Dec. 1603, in his 68th year, and was buried in the hospital at Warwick. His publications were mostly theological, and displayed his character as a man of great perseverance, extensive learning, genuine piety, great eloquence, and of a generous, disinterested, and benevolent spirit. His practical commentary on the four gospels, and his commentary on the proverbs, were much esteemed.

CARTWRIGHT, William, a native of Northway near Tewksbury, educated at Cirencester and Westminster schools, and Christ church, Oxford. He was an eloquent and popular preacher, and was patronised by bishop Duppa. He was esteemed by Ben Jonson and the wits of the times. He wrote 4 plays—besides poems—sermons, &c. He died 1644, aged 33.

CARTWRIGHT, Thomas, a prelate, born at Northampton, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship. At the restoration he took his degree of D. D. and was made chaplain to the King, and prebendary of St. Paul's, and on Pierson's death raised to the see of Chester. He greatly favored the proceedings of James II. whom he accompanied on his flight to France, and afterwards to Ireland. He died at Dublin 1689, aged 55, and was buried in great pomp in Christ church there. His sermons, &c. have been published.

CARVAJAL, Lawrence de, a Spaniard, who wrote the life of Ferdinand and Isabella, in whose court he was counsellor.

CARVALHO D'ACOSTA, Anthony, a native of Lisbon, eminent for his knowledge of mathematics, hydrography, and astronomy; but more as the author of a topographical description of Portugal, in 3 vols. folio. To give accuracy to his work, he climbed mountains, traced the sources of rivers, and exhibited every thing with discriminating judgment. He wrote besides a complete compendium of geography, and a method of studying astronomy. He died 1715, aged 65, so poor, that his funeral expenses were publicly defrayed.

CARVER, Jonathan, a native of New-England, who during the American war had the command of an independent company of provincials in the attack against Canada. Before that time he had visited the interior parts of North-America, of which he published an interesting account in London, 1776. He was, however, abandoned by his friends, because he lent his name to a certain compilation, and for some time supported himself and his family in the humble appointment of clerk to the lottery. He wrote also a treatise on the culture of tobacco. He died in 1780, it is said, for want of the common necessaries of life, aged 48.

CARUS, Marcus Aurelius, a Roman emperor after the death of Probus, 283. He defeated the Persians and Sarmasians, and was killed in his tent by lightning, or, as some assert, his tent was set on fire by his servants.

CARY, Robert, was born at Cookington, Devon, and educated at Oxford, where he became L.L.D. 1644. He was presented to the living of Portlemouth in Devonshire, and for some time inclined to the tenets of the presbyterians, of whose provincial meetings he was chosen moderator. Upon the restoration he congratulated Charles II. and was made archdeacon of Exeter; but he was ejected in 1664, by the influence or intrigues of some of his enemies, and continued afterwards in retirement at his rectory where he died in 1688, aged 73. He published a chronological account of ancient times, in fol. 1677.

CARY, Lucius, eldest son of Henry first viscount Falkland, was born at Burford, Oxfordshire, 1610, and was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, and St. John's, Cambridge. After visiting the continent he settled within ten miles of Oxford; but though master of a most ample fortune by the liberality of his grandfather, he did not devote his time to frivolous or intemperate pursuits; but to improve the powers of his mind, he courted the company and the conversation of the most learned men of the university. So laborious were his studies that before he reached his 23d year, he had read all the Greek and Latin fathers. He did not, however, neglect public affairs, he served in the army of Essex as a volunteer against the Scots, and in 1640 was chosen member of parliament for Newport, Hants, a place which he again represented in the next parliament. In this new scene the candor of the commons seemed so fair and plausible, that the unsuspecting Falkland inveighed against the arbitrary measures of the court, and declared himself a warm ad-

vocate for the prosecution of Strafford, and of Finch, and for the exclusion of the bishops from the house of peers. But reflection wrought a change in his political sentiments, and the next time that the disqualification of the bishops was mentioned in the house, he opposed it with firmness and dignity. On this occasion indeed his sincerity was suspected, but the goodness of his heart forbad the aspersion of his character, and when he received with indifference the compliments of the court to his loyalty, and manfully rejected the honors and offices which the sovereign proposed to confer upon him, it then became evident that his conduct was the effect of principle and not of party. To repeated solicitations he at last however yielded, and became secretary to the king; but in this high office, he refused to follow the practice of his predecessors, in encouraging and maintaining spies, and in opening suspected letters. Eager to support the cause of loyalty, he not only signed with other lords a declaration, that the king's intentions were friendly to the parliament, but he levied some soldiers for his service. When he was at Oxford with the king, he accompanied him to the public library, and Charles, desirous to make a trial of his fortune by the Sortes Virgilianæ, opened a Virgil, where he read that passage in the 615th and following lines of the 4th book of the Æneid which contains the dreadful imprecation of Dido against Æneas. The words were so awfully striking, and painted the king's fate so pathetically, that he felt the application, and Falkland to divert his attention expressed his wish to try his fortune too, and show how puerile it would be to dwell too much upon such accidental things. The passage upon which he fixed his eyes began at the 152d line of the 11th Æneid, and in the lamentations of Evander on the untimely fall of his favorite son Pallas, was remarkably prophetic of the melancholy fate which awaited him. The kindling of the civil wars and the violence of party seemed to operate powerfully upon his mind; instead of a serene, placid, and lively countenance, he now betrayed gloominess, inward sorrow, and dejection. Reserve succeeded to an affable behaviour; the negligence of his dress and person fully evinced the great perturbation of his soul, and often in the midst of the deepest silence he would in agonizing accents exclaim peace peace! Though obliged by his office to be near the king's person, yet he frequently exposed himself in the thickest of the battle, and observed to his friends, who wished to check his ardor, that his impatience for peace proceeded not from pusillanimity. In the morning of the battle of Newbury, it is said, that with a cheerful countenance he assured his followers, that, weary of the times, he probably would leave them before night. He dressed himself in a clean shirt, observing that should he be slain, his body should not be found in foul linen; then putting himself in the first ranks of lord Byron's regiment, he rushed on the enemy, and was soon after shot with a musquet in the lower part of the belly, and falling from his horse remained under heaps of slain till the next morning. This illustrious character, who thus fell in his 34th year in the defence of his king, was universally respected as one of the brightest ornaments of the age. His mind was amply stored with all the riches of ancient and modern literature, and the goodness of his heart was equal to the vast resources of his mind. Mild and gentle in his manners, pious, virtuous, charitable, and religious in his conduct, he was admired even by his enemies. He was so attached to justice and probity, that like Epaminondas, he turned with abhorrence from every appearance of deceit and falsehood, and so constant and pertinacious in his purposes that neither threats nor intreaties could change him from what he considered as becoming his dignity and the cause which from conviction he had espoused. In his person he was small and of no great strength, his hair was blackish and somewhat flaggy, and his eye black and lively. He was buried in great Tew church, Oxfordshire. His saying was, that he pitied unlearned gentlemen in a rainy day. He is the author of some poems—speeches in parliament—a discourse on episcopacy—on the infallibility of the church of Rome—and other pieces.

Cary, Henry, earl of Monmouth, grandson to lord Hunsdon, was cousin-german to Elizabeth, and was educated with Charles I. He suffered greatly by the civil wars. He translated from various authors seven folios, two octavos, and a 12mo. and died 13th June, 1661, aged 65.

Cary, Felix, a learned French writer, of the academy of Marseillies. He wrote an history of Marseilles, of Thrace, and the Bosphorus by medals. He died 1754, aged 55.

Caryl, Joseph, a learned nonconformist, who wrote a tedious commentary on Job, in three vols. 4to. He was for some time member of Exeter college, and was a popular preacher at Lincoln's-inn, and some years after at St. Magnus, London-bridge. He was in favor with Cromwell, whom he attended as chaplain in Scotland, with Dr. Owen. He published several sermons, and died 1673.

Caryll, John, a Roman catholic, probably born in Sussex. He was secretary to Mary, queen of James II. and he followed the fortunes of his fugitive master, by whom he was knighted, and created earl Caryll, baron Dartford. He was in England in the reign of queen Anne, and was intimate with Pope, to whom he recommended the subject of the Rape of the Lock, a poem which the poet inscribed to his catholic friend. He wrote two plays, besides a translation of the psalms of David, &c. He was living in 1717.

Casa, John de, an Italian writer of the 16th century, born at Florence. He was engaged in various negotiations under the popes, at Venice and other places, and was

made archbishop of Benevento 1544. His works, in Latin and Italian, were much esteemed, and particularly among these his —Galateus, seu de morum elegantiâ, a poem printed at Hanover with notes in 8vo. 1603. He wrote besides some beautiful Italian poems, the lives of cardinals Contarini and Bembo, and various other works, collected together at Venice in 5 vols. 4to. 1728. Though a cardinal he was dissolute in his manners, and had a natural son whom he called Quirino. He was suspected of being concerned with cardinal Farnese, for which he was disgraced by pope Julius III. but afterwards restored to favor by Paul IV. and made secretary of state. He died at Rome, 1556, aged 53.

CASANOVA, Mark Anthony, a Latin poet of Rome, who in his imitations of Martial displayed great keenness of satire, and severity of wit. He also imitated Catullus in the illustrious characters of ancient Rome. His poems are in the Deliciæ poetarum Italorum. He died 1527.

CASAS, Bartholomew de las, a native of Seville, who at the age of 19 accompanied his father in the expedition of Columbus to the West-Indies, in 1493. On his return to Europe he became an ecclesiastic, and in his future appointments in Cuba, he began to display that humanity and those benevolent feelings which do such honor to his heart as the friend and advocate of the poor Indians whom the cruelty of his countrymen oppressed and murdered. More fully to plead their cause he appeared before Charles V. and unfolded such a tale of misery and persecution, that the commiserating monarch made severe ordinances to punish the cruelty of his governors, and protect the innocence of his Indian subjects. These scenes of horrors however were too far removed from Europe, to be effectually checked, and in spite of the remonstrances of las Casas, and the decrees of Charles, the Indians were tortured, plundered, and wantonly put to death. Even a doctor, Sepulvedo, was found to defend the conduct of the Spaniards, by the example of the Israelites towards the people of Canaan. But this horrible book, though printed at Rome, was proscribed in Spain, and ably refuted by las Casas now made bishop of Chiapa. Soto the king's confessor was at last appointed to examine the allegations of las Casas against the Spaniards, but multiplicity of affairs prevented Charles from adopting that system of humanity which becomes the father and guardian of a people. After more than 50 years spent in alleviating the distresses of the Indians, las Casas at last, worn out with infirmities, left America in 1551, and returned to Madrid, where he died 1566. This benevolent and truly good christian did not escape the jealousy and persecution of his ungrateful country; though engaged at all times in every act of charity he was represented in odious colors to the court, by the malace of those tyrannical governors whose cruelties he exposed to public view. His "destruction of the Indians" has been translated into several languages, and together with his rights of sovereigns and subjects, and his other writings, it shows him to have been a most pious and amiable character.

CASATI, Paul, a native of Placentia, who died at Parma 1707, aged 90. He was one of the Jesuits, and his great learning recommended him to queen Christina of Sweden, whom he persuaded to abjure her religion and turn catholic. His writings are mostly on mathematical subjects, besides a valuable treatise on optics, which he wrote, when 88 years old, and blind.

CASAUBON, Isaac, a learned critic, born at Geneva 18th February 1559. He studied at Geneva, and displayed such powers of mind that, at the age of 23, he succeeded his master Portius in the chair of Greek professor. He published in 1583, his notes on Diogenes Laertius, which he dedicated to his father, and the next year appeared his lectures on Theocritus, inscribed to Henry Stephens the printer, whose daughter he married in 1586. In 1587 he published his commentary on Strabo, and his new testament; the next year his notes on Dionysius Halicarnassus; and the next year notes on Polyænus; and the year after, his edition of Aristotle. The following years were equally prolific in learned labors, till in 1596, he exchanged his situation for a professorship at Montpelier, but here he was disappointed, till after visiting Paris, and being introduced to Henry IV. he was promised patronage from the court. The monarch however was thwarted in his wishes to provide for Casaubon, by the jealousy of the literati of Paris, and unable to give him a professorship, he appointed him one of the protestant judges at the conference between bishop Perron and du Plessis Mornay. Some time after he was made librarian to the king, with a liberal pension, and while he employed himself in writing annotations on the classics, he devoted some of his time to the Arabic, language, and acquired such proficiency that he completed a dictionary, and translated some of the authors into Latin. Henry, who admired the learning of Casaubon, wished him to become a catholic, and recommended him to hold a conference with Perron, which, instead of shaking, established more firmly his faith as a protestant. Casaubon, who had published at Lyons his Athenæus under the patronage of his friend de Vicq, now gave to the world his Polybius in 1609, with a dedication to the king, much admired as a master piece of its kind. The death of his patron from whom he expected a more liberal remuneration, and at the same time his religion, induced him to abandon France for a residence in England. His reputation preceded him, he reached England in October 1610, and was honorably received by James, who admitted him to his table, granted him a pension of 300*l.* and made him prebendary of Westminster and of Canterbury. He did not long enjoy these marks of royal favor, he fell a victim

to a violent disorder in the bladder July 1st, 1614, in his 55th year, and was buried in Westminster abbey. He was father of 20 children by his wife.

Casaubon, Meric, son of the preceding, was born at Geneva 14th August 1599. He was educated first at Sedan, and afterwards, when his father came to England, at Christ church, where he became student, and took his degrees. His defence of his father against the catholics in 1621, made him known to king James, and sometime after he was presented to the living of Bledon in Somersetshire by bishop Andrews, and 1628 to a prebend of Canterbury, and afterwards to other benefices by the patronage of his friend Laud. The violence of the civil wars, however, robbed him of all his preferment, and he was not only persecuted as a suspicious person, but imprisoned. Cromwell, who knew his abilities, wished to engage him to write an account of the civil wars, but though he was poor and distressed he not only refused the employment, but rejected with disdain the offers of a present, and the promise of a liberal pension. He was also solicited by Christina of Sweden to come and preside over her universities, with a handsome salary, but he declined the honorable offer, and chose rather to live in England, though without the prospect of future independence. At the restoration, Casaubon was reinstituted in all his ecclesiastical preferments, which he enjoyed till his death, July 4th, 1671, in his 72d year. He had several children, but none of them became known in the world. His talents were very great as a scholar and a critic, as his editions of the classics and his many other publications fully prove. It is however singular that he should defend the existence of witches, in a relation of what passed between Dr. John Dee and some spirits.

Caschi, a learned Mahometan, known as an eloquent preacher at Medina, and as the author of some commentaries on the Koran.

Caschiri, a Mahometan, author of the lives of mussulman saints, and some ingenious fictions and spiritual allegories—There is another of the same name, who died in the year of the hegira 261.

Case, Thomas A.M. a nonconformist, during the civil wars, who wrote and preached against the royalists. He was born at Boxley in Kent, and educated at Christ church. He was at one time minister of St. Mary Magdalene, Milk-street, and afterwards of St. Giles' in the fields, and was imprisoned six months in the tower for conspiring in Love's plot against the independent government. He waited with other ministers on Charles in 1660, at the Hague, and was one of the commissioners at the Savoy. He died 30th May 1682, aged 84 years. His works are chiefly sermons.

Case, John, a native of Lyme in Dorsetshire, known as an empyric and astrologer and as the successor of Lilly. He wrote the angelical guide, showing men and women their lot and chance in this elementary life 1697, 8vo. But his celebrity arose from the success of his pills, which were recommended to his customers with this elegant distich,

" Here's fourteen pills for thirteen pence
" Enough in any man's own conscience."

His door was pointed out to the inquiring patients by these two lines which are said to have procured more money than all the verses which Dryden ever wrote.

" Within this place
" Lives doctor Case."

Once at a tavern doctor Radcliffe in a jocular mood pledged him with " here, brother Case, I drink to all the fools your patients." " Thank you, replied the empiric, let me have all the fools, and you may take the rest."

Casel, John, a native of Gottingen, the pupil of Melancthon and Camerarius. He took his degrees at Pisa, and was professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Helmstadt, where he died 1613. He wrote some learned works. His collection of letters appeared at Frankfort 1687, 8vo.

Caseneuvé, Peter, a native of Toulouse, who died there 1652, aged 61. He wrote in French the life and miracles of Edmund king of England, 480.—French etymologies,—le franc Aleu de Languedoc, 8 vols. fol. &c.

Cases, Peter James, a painter, born at Paris where he died June 1754, aged 79. His genius and the correctness of his style, and excellence of his draperies, make him rank as one of the first painters of the French school. Some of his works are preserved in Notredame church, in the Jesuits' college, abbey St. Martin, and particularly in St. Germain des Prés.

Casimir Matthias Sarbieuski, a Jesuit of Poland, professor of philosophy and theology at Wilna, whose Latin odes, epodes, and epigrams, are little inferior to the delicate and elegant productions of the best poets of Greece and Rome. Grotius and others have indeed set his fame above that of Horace, but many critics, though fully sensible of his great merit, do not elevate his compositions to so high a rank. He was preacher to king Ladislaus V. and died at Warsaw, second April 1640, aged 45, and unfortunately before he had completed his Lesciade, a heroic poem in 12 books, in imitation of Virgil. His poems have been frequently edited. The best edition is Barbou's 1759, 12mo.

Casimir I. a king of Poland, son and successor of Micislas, 1034. The revolt of the Poles disgusted him, and he privately retired to a monastery at Paris, from which he was at last, by the affection of the Poles, drawn to civilize his country and improve his kingdom. He married, with a dispensation from the pope, the daughter of the duke of Russia, and died 1058, in the 24th year of his reign.

Casimir, II. king of Poland, was the youngest son of Boleslaus III. and deserved the surname of the just, by his humanity to-

wards the peasants, whom he in some degree delivered from the oppression and violence of their masters. He succeeded his brother Mieczlaus, when deposed for cruelty 1177, and died 1194, aged 77.

Casimir, III. surnamed Great, succeeded Ladislaus 1333. He was a humane monarch as well as a great warrior. He defeated John of Bohemia, and conquered Russia. It is said that he was too much addicted to wine and women. He died by a fall from his horse 1370.

Casimir, IV. son of Jagellon, was grand duke of Lithuania, and raised to the Polish throne 1447. He made war with success against the Teutonic knights, and against the vaivode of Wallachia, and by an edict commanded that the Latin tongue should become the vernacular language of the kingdom, which continues to be observed to this day. He died 1492.

Casimir, John, son of Sigismund III. from a cardinal became a king, and married the widow of his brother and predecessor Ladislaus VII. He was defeated by Charles Gustavus of Sweden, whom afterwards with the assistance of Leopold of Germany he conquered. He also defeated the Russians in Lithuania, but the ingratitude of his subjects made him resign the crown, and retire to France, where he died at Nevers 1672.

Caslon, William, an eminent letter founder, born in 1692, at Hales Owen in Shropshire. He was originally apprentice to an engraver of ornaments on gun-barrels, a business which he carried on in Vine street near the Minories, and to which he added the making of tools for book binders, and for chasing of silver plate. The neat lettering of a book exposed to sale in a bookseller's shop, accidentally recommended him to the friendship of Mr. Bowyer, who not only encouraged him in undertaking a letter foundery, but liberally with two others lent him 500*l.* to make a respectable beginning. His ingenuity soon procured a large and increasing concern, he was engaged to cut the fount for the printing of the new testament in Arabic, for the use of the poorer christians in the east, and he executed his fount of English letters with such neatness and elegance that types were no longer imported from Holland, but by exceeding the productions of the best artificers, large demands for exportation to the continent, evinced the great superiority of English workmanship. After residing for some time in Helmet-row, Old-street, he settled in 1735 in Chiswell-street, where his foundery became the largest in the known world. He retired from business, and settled at Bethnal-green, where he died 23d June 1766, aged 74. He was buried in St. Luke's church yard, Middlesex. His eldest son, William, succeeded him in his business. Sir John Hawkins has celebrated his hospitality and the goodness of his heart.

Casnodyn, a Welch poet who florished at the beginning of the 14th century.

Cassagnes, James abbé de, a French poet, made librarian to the king, and member of the French academy by the patronage of Colbert. His wish to distinguish himself as a pulpit orator, it is said, was so fatally checked by Boileau, who in the same line associated him with Cotin, one of the most unpopular and ineloquent preachers of the age, that he fell into a melancholy delirum, and actually died in a madhouse 1679. He translated Sallust and some of Cicero's works into French, but his poetical pieces are now deservedly forgotten.

Cassan, a christian who renounced his religion to become king of Persia. He was warlike, and conquered Syria, and defeated the sultan of Egypt. He afterwards professed again christianity, and died 1304.

Cassana, Nicholo, a painter, born at Venice. His conspiracy of Catiline, containing nine figures as large as life, and his portrait of his patroness queen Ann, are greatly admired. He died in London 1713, aged 54.

Cassana, Giovani Agostino, brother to the preceding, was born in 1664, and was eminent in drawing beasts, birds, &c. He died poor at Genoa.

Cassander, king of Macedonia, after Alexander, was severe against the Greeks, and died of a dropsy B. C. 304.

Cassander, George, an eminent divine born near Bruges, who was long engaged in the fruitless labor of reconciling the catholics and protestants. He died 1566, aged 53. His works were printed at Paris 1616, folio.

Cassander, Francis, a Frenchman, who was an able translator of the Greek and Latin classics. He died poor in 1695.

Cassandra Fidele, a Venetian lady who was well acquainted with the learned languages and philosophy. Her letters and discourses were published at Padua by Tomasini. She was respected by the popes Julius II. and Leo X. She died 1567, aged 102.

Cassentino, Jacobo di, an eminent painter, the founder of the Florentine academy. He died 1356, aged 80. His pieces, scattered about Italy, were deservedly admired.

Casserio, Julio, a native of Placentia. Though of poor parentage his employment as domestic in the family of Fabricius ab aqua-pendente proved the beginning of his fame. He was instructed by his master, and proved so able an assistant that he afterwards succeeded him as professor of anatomy and medicine at Padua. He wrote de vocis auditusque organis historia, fol. 1600—anatomical tables,—and other works, and died 1616.

Cassian, a monk in the middle of the fifth century. He founded a monastery near Marseilles, and was the author of the sect of the semipelagians, whose tenets were severely censured by some synods. He wrote institutio monachorum, &c.

Cassibelan, or Cassivelaunus, a king of Britain at the invasion of J. Cæsar. It is said that he fixed his residence at Verulam, now called St. Alban's.

Cassini, Johannes Dominicus, a celebrated astronomer born in Piedmont 8th

June 1635. He studied at Genoa, and displayed such poetical powers, that some of his pieces were published when he was only 11 years old. He accidentally met a book on astronomy, and he devoted himself with such application and success to that science, that at the age of 15 he was invited by the senate to teach mathematics at Bologna. The appearance of a comet in 1652 enabled him to make observations on those eccentric bodies, and to establish the doctrine that they were not meteors, but governed by regular laws like the planets. He afterwards determined the apogee and eccentricity of a planet from its true and mean place, a problem which Kepler and Bullialdus are said to have given up as insolvable. His reputation became now so great that he was employed in settling differences that had arisen in consequence of the inundations of the Po, and he was appointed inspector general of the fortifications of the castle of Urbino, and of all the rivers in the ecclesiastical states. But still devoted to astronomy, he made various important discoveries concerning the planets, and he settled the theory of Jupiter's satellites, which he published at Rome 1666. So high an opinion was entertained of his abilities by the French academicians, that Lewis XIV. obtained the pope's permission to allow him to absent himself for six years from his offices at Rome and Bologna. He visited in consequence the capital of France in 1669, and was made royal astronomer, but when his six years were expired, the pope made him forfeit all his emoluments as he did not return; and Colbert, who knew the greatness of his powers, therefore prevailed upon him to become a naturalized subject of France. As the first occupier of the new built observatory at Paris, patronised by the king, and admired by the nation, he proceeded with rapid strides in his accurate examination of the heavens. The revolution of Jupiter round its axis was determined, four satellites more were added to Saturn, and the meridian line in 1695 was proved not to have varied since it had been fixed 40 years before, at Bologna. This great man, and incomparable astronomer, after continuing the meridian line through France, and enriching science with a thousand discoveries, died 14th September 1712, and was succeeded in the observatory by his son John James.

Cassini, John James, son and successor of the preceding, was born at Paris, and educated in the Mazarine college under Varignon. He inherited the talents of his father, and described with great labor the perpendicular of the meridian of France, from St. Maloes through Paris to Strasburg. He asserted, contrary to Newton's opinion, that the earth was an oblong spheroid; an opinion which was proved to be false by the report of the mathematicians who were sent by the French king to measure a degree of the meridian at the equator, and at the polar circle. He also turned his thoughts to electricity, in which he made some curious experiments. He died at the age of 84, in 1756, at Thuri near Clermont. His works, greatly esteemed, were elements of astronomy, with astronomical tables, two vols. 4to.—magnitude and figure of the earth.

Cassini de Thury, Cæsar Francis, second son and successor of John James, was born at Paris, 17th June 1714. His progress in science was so rapid, that at the age of ten he calculated the phases of the sun in a total eclipse. He was engaged afterwards in the verification of the meridian passing through the observatory at Paris, and he with great assiduity devoted himself to the completion of a geometrical description of France, with very minute and exact particulars. His labors were warmly supported by the assistance of the learned, and the munificence of the court. He died of the small-pox, 4th Sept. 1784, leaving behind him an amiable and respected character. He was succeeded by his son John Dominic. Several of his pieces are in the memoirs of the academy of sciences.

Cassiodorus, Marcus Aurelius, an Italian author, who died 577, aged 96. He was noticed at the court of Theodoric king of the Goths, and employed in some offices as governor of Sicily, and as a privy counsellor. He afterwards retired to solitude, and built a monastery in Calabria, where he in the midst of religious devotion amused himself in making sun-dials, water-clocks, &c. He wrote commentaries on scripture, &c. The best edition of his works is that of Rouen, two vols. fol. 1679.

Cassius, Caius, brother-in-law of Brutus, was one of Cæsar's murderers, though his life had been spared at Parsalia by the dictator. At the battle of Phillipi he caused one of his slaves to run him through, not to fall into the hands of the enemy, 42 B. C.

Cassius, Longinus Lucius, a Roman magistrate of great integrity, B. C. 115.

Cassius, Avidius, a Roman general under M. Antoninus. He conquered the Parthians, Syrians, and Egyptians, and afterwards proclaimed himself emperor. He was soon after assassinated by one of his soldiers.

Cassius, Parmensis, a Latin poet, said to have been a conspirator against J. Cæsar. He was put to death by Augustus.

Cassius, Severus Titus, a Roman orator in the age of Augustus, eloquent, but violent in his accusations against individuals.

Castagno, Andrew del, a painter of Tuscany. He obtained the secret of painting in oil from Dominico de Venise, and afterwards conceived such hatred against him, that one evening he assassinated him. Dominico, who knew not his murderer, hastened to the house of his perfidious friend, and expired in his arms. The bloody deed remained undiscovered, till Castagno revealed it on his death bed, and drew upon his memory the execration of his country. He finished in 1478, at the request of the Florentine republic, the execution of the conspirators against the Medicis.

Castaldi, Cornelius, a native of Fel-

tri, eminent as a poet. He executed with success an embassy to the republic of Venice, and founded a college at Padua, where he died 1537, aged 57. His poems, consisting of Latin and Italian pieces, are much esteemed, and were edited by abbé Conti in 1757 in 4to.

CASTALIO, Sebastian, born at Chatillon on the Rhone, was the friend of Calvin, by whose influence he became regent in the college of Geneva. He translated the bible into elegant Latin, and displayed his various and extensive knowledge of the Greek and Hebrew by several other publications. His opinions with respect to Solomon's song and Christ's descent into hell, and about predestination and grace, procured him many enemies; and he at last incurred the displeasure of Calvin and of Theodore Beza, who reviled him as a papist. He was very poor, and his circumstances were still more uncomfortable for the maintenance of a wife and eight children. His colloquia sacra, in elegant Latin, appeared in four vols. 12mo.

CASTEELS, Peter, a painter of Antwerp, who died at Richmond in Surrey, 1749, aged 65. He was settled at Tooting, and he published in 1726, 12 plates of birds designed and etched by himself.

CASTEL, Lewis Bertrand, a Jesuit and geometrician of Montpellier, who, through his abilities, became the friend of Fontenelle, and other learned men. He published some very ingenious works, but his vrai system de physique generale de Newton, in 4to. 1743, gained him universal and deserved reputation as a philosopher and a man of science. His optic of colors, 12mo.—his treatise on gravity, 2 vols. 12mo.—and his system of mathematics, 4to. were also much esteemed. He died 757, aged 69.

CASTELL, Edmund, D. D. a learned divine, born in 1606, at Hatley, Cambridgeshire, and educated at Emanuel college. He was afterwards removed to St. John's for the convenience of the library in the compilation of his lexicon heptaglotton, a valuable work, in the completion of which he was assiduously engaged for 17 years, and upon which he expended upwards of 12,000*l*. Such sacrifices in the cause of learning deserved high and liberal patronage, but his preferment was at first only the small vicarage of Hatfield Paverell in Essex, afterwards the rectory of Wodeham Walter, and then that of Higham Gobion, Bedfordshire. Some time after he became king's chaplain, professor of Arabic at Cambridge, and prebendary of Canterbury. The lexicon was published 1669, but the work, though much commended, remained almost entirely unsold upon his hands. Though thus discouraged, he yet devoted himself to the cultivation of oriental literature, and assisted in a very extensive degree the labors of Dr. Walton, in the publication of his polyglott bible. Dr. Castell died 1685, aged 79, and was buried in his parish church, Higham Gobion, where he had previously erected a monument. He bequeathed his oriental manuscripts to the public library of Cambridge, and several of his books to some of the colleges, and to particular friends.

CASTELLI, Bernard, a Genoese painter, who died 1629, aged 72. Besides painting the portraits of eminent poets, he engraved some of the plates for Tasso's Jerusalem.

CASTELLI, Valerio, son of the preceding, died in 1659, aged 34. He was particularly eminent in painting battles.

CASTELLI, Benedict, a native of Brescia, who became a Benedictine, and assisted Galileo in the progress of his astronomical observations. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Pisa, and then at Rome, and died 1644.

CASTELNAU, Michael, a Frenchman, engaged as ambassador in the service of Charles IX. and Henry III. He was five times in England. He died 1592. The memoirs of his embassies were printed in 2 vols. folio, 1669, and again Brussels, 1731, in three vols. folio.

CASTELNAU, Henriette Julia de, wife of count de Murat, wrote in an elegant and pleasing style les lutrins de Kernosi 12mo.—des contes de fées, two vols.—le voyage de Campagne, two vols. 12mo. She died 1716, aged 45.

CASTELVETRO, Lewis, a learned Italian of Modena. It it said that he was engaged the half of his life in his commentary on Aristotle's poetics. As he had travelled in Germany he was suspected of having embraced the tenets of Luther, and being brought before the inquisition at Rome, he made his escape from the punishment which awaited him, and fled to Basil, where he devoted himself to literature, and died 20th Feb. 1571, aged 66.

CASTI, l'abbe, an Italian poet of considerable merit. His chief poem is gli animali parlanti, or speaking animals. He wrote various other poems, and died at Paris, Feb. 1803.

CASTIGLIONE, Joseph, a native of Ancona, made governor of Corneto 1598, and distinguished as a poet and critic. He was author of an history of his own times in Latin verse, and wrote besides variæ lectiones & opuscula, 1694, 4to. &c. He died 1616.

CASTIGLIONE, Balthazar, an Italian nobleman, born Dec. 6th, 1478, at Casatico in the duchy of Mantua. After receiving a very liberal education, he served in the army, under Sforza duke of Milan, and afterwards was engaged by duke Urbino, as his ambassador to pope Julius II. and afterwards to Lewis XII. of France, and Henry VII. of England. He published at Rome 1516 his celebrated "Courtier," a work highly admired for its moral and political instructions, and for the elegance of the Italian. He married in his 36th year the daughter of the famous Bentivoglio, who died four years after, leaving him a son and two daughters. The abilities of Castiglione proved very serviceable to the holy see, and were employed in several negotiations with Charles V. and Francis I. He died at Toledo, 2d Feb. 1529, and by or-

der of Charles V. who admired and respected him, his funeral was solemnized with the greatest pomp. Sixteen months after the body was removed by his mother from Toledo, to a church at Mantua which he himself had built, and an epitaph was inscribed on a sumptuous monument by cardinal Bembo.—Besides the Courtier, Castiglione wrote some very elegant Latin and Tuscan poems, inserted in the deliciæ poet. Ital. His letters appeared at Padua, in 2 vols. 1769.

Castiglione, Giovani Benedetto, an Italian painter, of Genoa, who died 1670, aged 54. He was very great in the representation of landscapes and cattle.

Castiglione, Francisco, son and pupil to the preceding, was equally respectable in the execution of his pieces.

Castille, Alphonsus X. of. *Vid.* Alphonsus.

Castillo, Ferdinand de, a Dominican of Spain, who wrote an account of his order, 2 vols. fol. 1584. He died 1593.

Castillo-y-saavedra, Antony del, a Spanish painter of Cordova, where he died 1667, aged 64. He chiefly excelled in historical and landscape painting; but his coloring is deficient in grace and in taste. It is said that he died of grief, for being surpassed by the pencil of Murillo.

Castries, N. Marshal de, an able French general, who served with distinction in the seven years war. He was called to the assembly of the notables in 1787, but disapproved of the violent conduct of his colleagues, and left France. He died at Wolfenbutel in Brunswick, Jan. 1800.

Castro, Alphouso de, a Spanish Franciscan friar, who came into England with Philip II. and was appointed bishop of Compostella, very soon after which he died at Brussels 1558. He was an able preacher, and wrote a popular book against heresies.

Castro, John de, a native of Lisbon, who, after serving against the Moors, went with Gama to the east, and published a description of the Red sea. When he returned to Europe he was appointed over a fleet, and went with Charles V. against Tunis, and afterwards was sent as governor of the East Indies by the Portuguese government. He died at Diu, which he had rendered almost impregnable 1548, aged 48.

Castro, Paul de, a native of Castro, professor of law at Florence, Bologna, Sienna, and Padua. His works possessed great merit, and were edited in 8 vols. fol. He died 1437. It became proverbial to say of him after the words of Cujas, qui non habet Paulum de Castro, tunicam vendat & emat.

Castrucio, Castracani, a celebrated general, who was a foundling, discovered by the monk Antonia, and his sister Dianora, in a heap of leaves in a vineyard, at Lucca in Tuscany, in 1284. He was tenderly brought up by the humanity of his preservers, and intended for the church: but his fondness for bold exertions and military exercises made him prefer the profession of arms. He entered in his 18th year as a lieutenant in the army of the Ghibelins, whom the party of the Guelfs had just driven from Pavia. The valor and coolness which he displayed recommended him to the good opinion of Guinigi the general, and he soon rose, though opposed and even imprisoned by his enemies, to the highest honor, and was at last declared by the people of Lucca their sovereign prince. Beloved at home and respected abroad, he now meditated the extension of his power over the neighboring states, and though flattered by the pope he did not dissolve into effeminate luxury, or betray tyrannical oppression. The Florentines, however, viewed his elevation with jealous enmity, and 30,000 foot, and 10,000 horse appeared in the field, 22,000 of which the active general destroyed, with the loss of only 1600 of his own men. But here fortune checked the career of his greatness, fatigued after the bloody contest, and regardless of a chill north wind which blew upon him, he was seized with an ague, which carried him off in a few days, when he expected to rise to the sovereignty of Italy. He died in his 44th year 1328, admired in his life-time, and regretted after his death. Machiavel has written his life, and represented him as a most extraordinary character, of great presence of mind, benevolence of temper, and undaunted firmness, not less in prosperity than adversity. He always went bare headed in rain or hail, as well as in the most serene sky.

Cat, Claude Nicholas le, a native of Blerancourt in Picardy, intended for the church, but finally educated as a surgeon. In 1725 he published a letter on the aurora borealis of that year, and in 1731 he became the surgeon of the hotel Dieu at Rouen, where five years after, he formed a public school of anatomy, and a literary society of which he became the secretary. He was pensioned with 2000 livres by the French king in 1759, and seven years after raised to the rank of nobility. He wrote on the theory of hearing 1758, 8vo.—on the nervous fluid, 1765, 8vo.—on astrology, 1767, 8vo.—on the senses, 2 vols. 12mo. &c. and died 1768, aged 68.

Catel, William, a native of Toulouse, counsellor of the city, and author of an history of the courts of Toulouse, fol.—and of memoirs of the province of Languedoc, fol. He died 1626, aged 57.

Catellan, Maria Claire Priscilla Marguerite de, a lady of Narbonne, who died at Toulouse 1745, aged 83. Her odes were admired by the French, and were crowned by the Toulouse academicians.

Catesby, Mark, au English naturalist. He resided for seven years in Virginia, and made such a collection of natural curiosities, that, at the request of sir Hans Sloane, and other friends, he visited the Carolinas, and the Bahama islands, for the improvement of knowledge. On his return to England, 1726, he gave to the public his natural history of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahamas, 2 vols. fol. with colored plates, of his own execution. He was honorably made fellow

of the royal society, whose transactions he enriched with a paper on the migration of birds. He died in London, 1749, aged 69. His great work was again edited in 1754 and in 1771.

CATHARINE, a daughter of Charles VI. of France, who married Henry V. of England, and after his death Owen Tudor, a Welchman, by whom she had Edmund, the father of Henry VII. She died 1438.

CATHARINE of ARRAGON, daughter of Ferdinand V. of Castille, married Arthur, son of Henry VII. in 1501, and on his death, five months after, Henry afterwards the VIIIth. Her conduct as a wife was most exemplary, and her many virtues place her character in the most amiable point of view. Her divorce from Henry, who had fallen in love with Anna Boleyn, produced the reformation of England. She wrote some religious pieces, and died at Kimbolton, universally respected.

CATHARINE DE MEDICIS, queen of France, daughter of Lorenzo de Medicis, duke of Urbino, married, in 1534, Henry duke of Orleans, son of Francis I. Though at first she had no children, afterwards she had ten, three of whom became successively kings of France, and a daughter, queen of Navarre. Her husband died 1559; and during the short reign of her son Francis, she obtained no influence in the cabinet, from the superior power of the Guises; but on the elevation of Charles IX. then only 11 years of age, the queen-mother became the regent, and showed the infamous features of her mind by the dreadful murders of St. Bartholomew. Despised for her cruelties and perfidy, and the slave of lust, this worthless and too powerful woman died 1589, aged 70.

CATHARINE OF SIENNA, a Romish saint, who, at the age of 8, is said to have vowed perpetual celibacy. As a pretended prophetess, acquainted with futurity, she advised pope Gregory to remove the seat of the ecclesiastical government from Avignon to Rome, for a continuance of seventy-six years: for which concession, however, the pope expressed sorrow on his death-bed. She wrote several things in a fanatical style. Her letters have been printed. She died 1380, aged 33, and was canonized 1461. —Another saint of the same name founded a convent in her native town of Bologna, and died 1463. She wrote also some theological books of little value.

CATHARINE OF PORTUGAL, was daughter of John IV. and wife of Charles II. of England, whom she married 1661. She was treated with unkindness by the licentious Charles, and after his death she returned to Portugal, where she was made regent during the imbecile state of her brother Peter. She conquered the Spaniards, and died 1705, aged 67.

CATHARINE OF BOURBON, sister of Henry IV. married, 1599, Henry of Lorraine, duke de Bar. This union, as being political, was not productive of much happiness. She died without children, at Nanci, 13th February 1604, aged 46.

CATHARINE ALEXIEVNA, empress of Russia, a native of Ringen, in Livonia, born of obscure parents. She was early instructed in the house of a Lutheran clergyman; but his death, and that of her mother, left her destitute, and she retired to Marienburg. There, in 1701, she espoused a dragoon of the Swedish fortress in that city; but, on the day of her nuptials, and before their consummation, the unhappy bridegroom fell in the field of battle, and the captive Catharine became the property of general Bauer, who saw and admired her beauty. She was afterwards in the service of prince Mentshicof, and, in her 17th year, she became the mistress of Peter the great, and so much captivated him that, on the 29th of May, 1711, he privately married her, and on the 12th of the following February announced her as his empress in his capital. On his death, in 1725, she was proclaimed as sovereign of all the Russias: and she deserved the high dignity. The grand designs of the czar were completed by her extraordinary genius, and a mild system of government insured her the affection and respect of her subjects. She died 17th May, 1727, aged 38. Notwithstanding the noble qualities of her character, and the great services which she rendered to her husband, especially at the affair of Pruth, she was suspected of being faithless to his bed, and a French favorite, de la Croix, the chamberlain of the court, was beheaded by the irritated husband, and his body exposed to public view with great ignominy.

CATHARINE II. empress of Russia, was daughter of Christian Augustus of Anhalt-Zerbst, in Upper Saxony, and, at the age of 14, she married the duke of Holstein, afterwards Peter III. After some years she became the mother of a son and daughter; but the mental imbecility of her husband rendered Catharine dissatisfied and faithless, and, on the death of the empress, in 1762, the young monarch soon found an ambitious rival, instead of a submissive consort. By a well managed plot she seized her husband, July 14, 1762, and after three days' confinement he expired in the castle of Robscha, whilst his murderer proclaimed herself as sole sovereign empress, and insured the stability of her government by the wisest and most popular measures. To remove every obstacle, prince Iwan, grandson of Peter, an inoffensive youth, was secretly cut off; and the empress, sure of the tranquillity of her dominions, imposed on Poland her favorite, prince Poniatowski, as king, by the name of Stanislaus Augustus, in 1764. Great as a sovereign, but dissolute as a woman, Catharine was engaged for ten years in a Turkish war, and lastly with the Swedes, whilst at home she indulged herself in the most sensual gratifications, in the company of favorites, whom, however, she rewarded with profuse liberality. The patronage which she

extended to genius and literature, and the benevolent motives which influenced her government in all internal affairs, will always appear as illustrious features in the character of Catharine. The bloody capture of Ismael, however, and the partition of Poland, must excite indignation against her conduct, as proceeding from the same corrupted heart which waded to the throne over the carcass of a murdered husband. She died suddenly of an apoplectic fit 10th November 1797, and was succeeded by her son Paul, who in 1800 was succeeded by Alexander. Catharine introduced inoculation into Russia, and, to recommend it to her subjects, she herself first submitted to the operation, and most liberally rewarded the English physician who attended her.

CATHARINUS, Ambrose, a native of Sienna, who attended the council of Trent, and attacked Luther and Ochinus. He was raised to the see of Minori, and afterwards to that of Canza, and died 1553, aged 66.

CATILINA, Lucius Sergius, a noble Roman, famous for his debaucheries, his intrigues, and the dangerous conspiracy which he formed against the happiness and the existence of his country. Cicero, who was then consul, happily discovered the whole plot; and Catiline, mad with revenge, left Rome, and repaired to the army, which was assembling under his auspices. This was soon attacked, and defeated, by the consular forces; and Catiline fell in the number of the slain, B. C. 62.

CATINAT, Nicholas, was born at Paris first September 1637, and left the profession of the law for a military life. He soon distinguished himself in this new career, and at Maestricht, Besancon, Senef, Cambray, Valenciennes, St. Omer, Ghent, and Ypres, he displayed such acts of bravery, that he was promoted to the highest offices. As lieutenant general he defeated the duke of Savoy in 1688, and took the best part of his dominions, and at Ath in Flanders, he gathered fresh laurels against the Germans. In the war of 1701, he was put at the head of the French army to oppose Eugene, who commanded the Germans in Italy. The highest expectations were formed from his generalship, and even Eugene bore testimony to his greatness by saying, on the indecision of the French court, in appointing either Catinat or Vendome, or Villeroi, "If Villeroi commands, I shall beat him; if Vendome, the struggle will be great; but if it be Catinat, I shall be beaten." Misfortunes, however, attended this campaign, the army was not well supported, disunion reigned among the generals, and Catinat to this probably owed his ill success. He was wounded at Chiari, and retreated behind the Oglio, and in disgrace but with great composure submitted to serve as second to Villeroi. After being mareschal of France, and esteemed by the king, this great general died at his estate at St. Gratian, 25th February 1712, aged 74, leaving behind him a most respectable character for coolness in the day of battle, presence of mind, and benevolence of heart.

CATINEAU, N. a native of Beaupreau, who in the revolution boldly took up arms, and headed the Vendeans in 1793. He afterwards resigned the command to Bonchamp, and soon after fell at the siege of Nantes.

CATO, Marcus Porcius Censorius, an illustrious Roman, known for his temperance, virtue, and valor. He served his country in various provinces and in various offices, and displayed his hatred against Carthage, by the fatal exclamation of "delenda est Carthago." He was distinguished not only as a soldier, but as an historian, and died about 150 years B. C.

CATO, Marcus Portius Uticensis, was great-grandson of the censor, and possessed the same integrity, the same heroic firmness, and the same attachment to his country. He boldly opposed the conspiracy of Catiline, and the ambition of Cæsar, and moved the thanks of the senate with the appellation of father of his country, to Cicero for his public services. Defeated with the republicans at Pharsalia, he fled to Africa, and rather than fall into the hands of his enemy Cæsar, whose power he could no longer oppose, he destroyed himself at Utica, after reading Plato's treatise on the immortality of the soul, B. C. 45.

CATO, Valerius, a Latin poet, in the age of Sylla. His Diræ is the only one of his poems extant. He died B. C. 30.

CATROU, Francis, a learned Jesuit born at Paris 1659, and died 1737. Besides his translation of Virgil, and a share in the journal de Trevoux, and an history of the Mogul empire, he wrote an history of the fanaticism of the protestants, quakers, &c. and a Roman history with notes continued by Rouille.

CATTHO, Angelo, a native of Tarentum, in the service of the duke of Burgundy, and of Lewis XI. as astrologer and physician. He pretended to foretell future events, some of which, it is said, were truly fulfilled. He died at Beneventum 1497.

CATULLUS, Caius Valerius, a Roman poet of Verona, who died about 40 B. C. His poems are elegant, but occasionally licentious.

CATZ, James, a native of Zealand, known as a politician but more as a poet. During Cromwell's usurpation his abilities were employed by his countrymen as ambassador to London. On his return he retired to his favorite studies in one of his country houses where he died 1660, aged 83. His poems, which are in Dutch, are highly esteemed by his countrymen. The last edition was in 1756, 2 vols. folio.

CAVALCANTI, Bartholomew, an Italian, who served pope Paul III. in a military as well as a political capacity, and died at Padua 1562, aged 59. He wrote excellent treatises on rhetoric, and on the best forms of a republic. Another Italian of the same name, wrote some poems of merit, printed

1527. He was of Florence, and lived in the 15th century.

Cavalier, John, son of a peasant at Cevennes, is famous for his bravery in the wars of the Camisards, or protestant insurgents against Lewis XIV. At the head of an enthusiastic multitude he defeated the bravest of the king's troops, though commanded by the greatest generals. Villars, at last concluded a truce with him, and he was received into the pay and protection of the king, but fearing treachery, he quitted France, and went to England. He greatly distinguished himself afterwards in Spain, especially at the battle of Almanza, and was made governor of Jersey, where it is supposed that he died about 1705.

Cavalieri, Bonaventure, an Italian mathematician, disciple to Galileo, and professor at Bologna, where he died 1647. He wrote on geometry, logarithms, trigonometry, conic sections, &c.

Cavallini, Pietro, a painter born at Rome. His pieces which were in high esteem and were on religious subjects, are chiefly preserved at Rome. His mosaic over the entrance of St. Peter's is much admired, as well as the Virgin and child in one of the churches of Rome. He died 1364, aged 85. He was the disciple of Giotto.

Cave, Dr. William, was born in 1637, and educated at St. John's, Cambridge. He was successively minister of Hasely Oxfordshire, Great Alhallows, and Islington near London, and afterwards chaplain to Charles II. and in 1684 canon of Windsor. Among his works were an history of the lives, acts, deaths, &c. of the christian fathers during the three first centuries of the church, and his historia literaria, published in 1688, containing an account of all writers either against or in favor of christianity to the 14th century, two works which engaged him in a controversial and important dispute with Le Clerc. He died 1713, and was buried at Islington.

Cave, Edward, known as the first editor of the Gentleman's Magazine, was born at Newton in Warwickshire, 1691, and educated at Rugby, under the care of Mr. Holyock. In this seminary he gained at first the good opinion of his master by his abilities, but when the mischievous follies of his school fellows, more wealthy and therefore more independent than himself, were unhandsomely attributed to his unsubmissive disposition, he left Rugby, and after being in the employment of a collector of excise, and of a timber merchant, he became apprentice to Mr. Collins, a respectable printer. By his assiduity he soon rose to consequence in his profession, and by the interest of his wife's relations he obtained a small place in the post office, whilst still he continued to print pamphlets, or contributed to the popularity of journals and newspapers. He was engaged also by the stationers to correct the gradus ad parnassum, and was handsomely rewarded for his trouble, and gained some addition to his income by editing a criminal calendar, and other periodical publications. As clerk of the franks in the post office, he used his privileges of examining the right of franking with more freedom than pleased the members, and he was cited before the house, and afterwards discharged, though nothing was ever advanced against his honor or integrity. In 1733 he began the Gentleman's Magazine, a publication which by great and unexpected success, contributed to the independence of his fortune, and which still maintains its reputation as a valuable repository of whatever is curious in antiquities, in history, or biography. He died 10th January 1754. He had lost his wife three years before by an asthma. He was a man of great perseverance and application, but in his manners he was cold and reserved; his heart however was warm and charitable, and the money which his diligence had laboriously procured was liberally imparted to the necessitous. He was buried in St. James' church, Clerkenwell, and an inscription is erected to his honor in the church of Rugby, by the pen of Dr. Hawkesworth. Dr. Johnson, who shared his friendship and patronage, has given a short, but entertaining, account of his life.

Cavedone, Jacomo, an Italian painter, whose misfortunes, it is said, overpowed his intellects, so that he died poor, in a stable, at Bologna, 1660, aged 80. His pieces are said to be equal to those of his master Annibal Caracci.

Cavendish, Thomas, was born at Frimly, in Suffolk, and allied to a noble family. He determined to repair, at the expense of the Spaniards, his fortune, which youthful extravagance had ruined, and with two ships which he built, one of 120 and the other of 60 tons, with a bark of 40 tons, he sailed from Plymouth 21st July 1586. After crossing the straits of Magellan, he began to enrich himself by the many prizes which he made in the Pacific Ocean, and especially by an Acapulco ship, which he burned, after taking 60,000*l.* of gold from her cargo. Having thus surrounded the globe, he returned to Plymouth on the 9th September 1588; but the many riches which he brought home were soon quickly wasted away, and three years after he again embarked in pursuit of new adventures and fresh prizes. He reached the straits of Magellan April 8, 1592, but the tempestuous weather obliged him to return, and the ill success of his expedition so preyed upon his heart that he died of grief on the coast of Brazil.

Cavendish, sir William, a gentleman of Suffolk, known as gentleman usher in the splendid establishment of cardinal Wolsey's household. His attachment to his patron was so sincere, that he refused to abandon him even in his disgrace; and this proof of fidelity was observed by Henry VIII. who took him under his protection, knighted him, and conferred upon him several important and lucrative offices. He continued in favor at the court of Edward VI. and with his successor Mary, and died 1557, aged about 52.

He was three times married, and by his last wife, who was a widow, he left three sons and three daughters. This last wife was a lady of great character, and deservedly esteemed as the most famous woman of her times. She was four times married, and happily, and died a widow, 13th February 1607, leaving issue by one husband only. Sir William was the progenitor of the dukes of Devonshire and Newcastle. He published a life of his patron Wolsey, in which he extols him as a great and perfect character. It was printed in 1667, and again in 1706.

Cavendish, William, duke of Newcastle, grandson of the preceding, was born in 1592. His person and elegant manners recommended him to the favor of James I. by whom he was made knight of the bath, and baron Ogle, and viscount Mansfield. Charles I. likewise patronised him, and created him earl of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and appointed him governor to the prince of Wales. Buckingham envied, but could not prevent, the king's partiality, for Cavendish displayed not only the courtier but the loyal subject; and he not only entertained Charles at Welbeck on his march against the Scots, but he presented him with 10,000*l.* and a body of 200 knights, serving at their own charges, and commanded by himself. The disastrous event of the royal cause at last alarmed Cavendish, and after the battle of Marston-moor he fled to Scarborough, from whence he passed to Hamburgh, and afterwards to Amsterdam and Paris. Though an exile, he early foresaw the fall of the commonwealth; and he returned with the king, by whom he was created duke of Newcastle. He died on Christmas-day, 1676, aged 84. Besides a treatise on government, &c. written while in exile, he published several plays and poems, and a celebrated treatise on horsemanship, of which an elegant edition was some years ago printed. His second wife, Margaret, sister to lord Lucas, was a woman of great wit, and many literary accomplishments. She wrote the life of her husband, besides various poems and plays, and she was buried in the same vault in Westminster-abbey. The title became extinct in 1691, by the death of Henry, the son of the first duke, without issue.

Cavendish, William, first duke of Devonshire, was born 25th January 1640. He sat, when of age, in the long parliament, for Derbyshire, and in 1665 he accompanied the Duke of York as a volunteer in the fleet. Four years after, he was in the suite of Montague, the ambassador to France; and when at the opera at Paris, he was rudely insulted, and severely wounded by three of the king's officers; a heinous offence, which was pardoned only by his earnest intercession for the culprits. In his conduct in parliament, Cavendish was bold, manly, and patriotic; he promoted the inquiry into the murder of sir Edmonbury Godfrey; he supported the impeachment of Danby and of Scraggs; and not only appeared at the trial of lord Russel personally, to vindicate his character, but, after his condemnation, he offered to exchange clothes with him; a proposal which was generously refused. In the arbitrary reign of James, he preserved the same unyielding spirit; and when personally insulted by colonel Culpepper, the favorite of the king, he, though in the presence chamber, took him by the nose, and dragged him out of the room. This insult offered to the royal residence was denounced in the king's bench, and the offender was fined 30,000*l.* and, though a peer, imprisoned till the mulct was discharged. He, however, escaped to Chatsworth; and when seized by the sheriff of the county, he gave him for the faithful payment a bond, which William III. afterwards cancelled. The tyranny of James now induced Cavendish, with other peers, to invite the prince of Orange to invade the kingdom; and on his landing, he joined him with a respectable number of followers, and ever after deserved and enjoyed his fullest confidence. At the coronation of William and Mary he acted as lord high steward; and, 1691, he attended the monarch to the Hague, where, with all the magnificence of an English nobleman, he entertained several sovereign princes at his table. In 1694 he was created duke of Devonshire, and, during the king's absence, he was always nominated one of the lords justices. Under Anne, he was engaged in the settlement of the act of union with Scotland. He died 18th August 1707, and was succeeded by his son, the marquis of Hartington. Cavendish was an elegant scholar, as well as an able statesman; and Chatsworth remains a noble specimen of his taste and genius. He wrote poetry with great ease, and his ode on the death of queen Mary, and his allusion to the archbishop of Cambray's supplement to Homer, are still deservedly commended.

Cavendish, lord John, son of the fourth duke of Devonshire, was distinguished as an able politician, and as the friend of lord Rockingham, and the determined opponent of lord North's measures in the American war. He was twice chancellor of the exchequer. He died 19th December 1796, of an apoplectic stroke.

Cavendish, lord Frederic, of the noble family of Devonshire, was born 1729. He chose a military life, and by gradual steps rose to the rank of field marshal. He was representative for Derbyshire, and afterwards for Derby, in several parliaments, till he retired from public life. In the action of St. Cas, on the French coast, September 1758, he was taken prisoner; and when permitted, with the other officers, to return to his country, on his parole, by the duke d'Aiguillon, he at first refused him, lest his voting in the house of commons should be considered as a violation of his parole. He was one of those officers who, with Wolfe, Monkton, and Keppel, united in an agreement together, at the beginning of the seven years' war, not to marry till the return of peace, that their military career might not be interrupted by domestic concerns. He died at Twickenham 21st October 1803.

CAULET, Francis Stephen de, a French prelate, who strongly opposed the regale, or the right assumed by the king of disposing of vacant ecclesiastical benefices, for which he was dismissed from his see. He died 1680, universally respected as a good, benevolent, and virtuous prelate.

CAULIAC, Guy de, a French anatomist of Montpellier, physician to the popes Clement VI. and Urban V. His system of surgery was published at Venice 1490. He wrote also a compendium of surgery.

CAVOYE, Lewis marquis de, a French military officer, who distinguished himself in Holland, by bravely removing an English fire ship, which threatened the destruction of a whole fleet; for which he was honorably rewarded. He was the friend of Turenne, of Racine, Genest, and other learned men; and died 1716, aged 76.

CAUSSIN, Nicholas a learned Jesuit, born at Troyes, counsellor to Lewis XIII. He opposed Richelieu, by whom he was dismissed from attendance on the king's person, and banished to a town of Lower Britany. He was permitted to return to Paris after the cardinal's death; and he died in the Jesuits' convent July 1651, aged 71. He published several works in French and Latin. His book de sacrâ et profanâ eloquentiâ, is well known in England, and his "court sainte" has been translated into almost every language of Europe.

CAWDREY, Daniel, a nonconformist, educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, and ejected from his living of Dilling, Northamptonshire. He was a member of the Westminster assembly of divines, and wrote, besides sermons and treatises, some strong pieces against the established church. He died 1664.

CAWTON, Thomas, born at Colchester, was educated at Rotterdam and Utrecht, and afterwards at Merton college, Oxford, and declaring himself a nonconformist, he began to preach to a dissenting congregation at Westminster. He died of a consumption in 1677, aged about 40. He was a good Hebrew scholar, on which language he wrote a dissertation, besides a treatise on divine providence—a discourse on the Syriac version—and the life of his father, who was minister of St. Bartholomew, behind the Exchange, who had been accused of being concerned in Love's plot against Cromwell, and who had therefore fled to Holland, where he died, at Rotterdam, 1659. The father, who bore the same name, was a good Hebraist, and gave assistance to the compilation of the polyglott bible, and to Castel's polyglott lexicon.

CAXTON, William, the first English printer, was born at Weald, in Kent; and after receiving the common education of the times, he was bound to Mr. Robert Large, a mercer, afterwards lord mayor of London. His conduct was so commendable, that his master at his death left him a handsome legacy. He afterwards went as agent to the mercers' company into Holland, and was empowered by Edward IV. to make a treaty of commerce with the duke of Burgundy. During his residence abroad he became, with some expense, acquainted with the newly discovered art of printing; and at the request of Margaret of York, duchess of Burgundy, from whom he received a pension, he published his "recuyell of the history of Troye," the first book ever printed in English, translated by himself, 1471. In 1474 he published, in English, his game of chess; a work which, for its curiosity, was purchased for 40 guineas, by the earl of Pembroke, of Mr. Granger. In 1477 he published the dictes & sayengis of the philosophers, translated out of French by Antone erle Ryvyres, lord Scerles, &c. His last work was, "the holy lives of the fathers hermites living in the deserts," 1491, in which year he died, leaving behind him the respectable character of an industrious, honest, worthy man, eager to promote learning and religion among his countrymen.

CAYLUS, Anne Claude count de, a French writer, born at Paris 1692. Distinguished as a soldier in Catalonia and at Friburg, he left the army at the peace of Rastadt, and travelled to Italy and the Levant. His "relics" of Egyptian and other antiquities, in 7 vols. 4to. 1752-67, is a most valuable work. He wrote also, besides a description of the gems in the royal cabinet, the lives of celebrated painters and engravers of the French academy; and, from a passage in Pliny, discovered the ancient mode of encaustic painting, and of tinging marble. He died 1765.

CAZES, Peter James, a French painter, who studied under Houasse and Boullogne, and, for his great excellence, was honorably admitted into the academy 1703. His woman with an issue of blood, in the church of Notre Dame, is regarded as a most perfect and valuable piece. This ingenious artist, whose works are numerous, and in high esteem, died 1754, aged 78.

CAZOTTE, James, a native of Dijon, mayor of Pierry, near Epernay. He was for his loyalty to the king dragged to the abbaye prison, in 1792; and when the fatal month of September came, his daughter, aged 17, who had shared his confinement and misfortunes, accompanied him to the bloody tribunal, where assassins mocked the forms of justice. The blows aimed at the father were repelled by the heroic daughter, and with such effect, that the murderers, astonished at her conduct, permitted her and her trembling parent to escape. A few days after, however, Cazotte was again arrested, on suspicion, and condemned to die. He was guillotined 25th September 1792, aged 72. He wrote some things in prose and verse, which have appeared in 6 vols. 12mo. and 2 vols. 8vo.

CEBA, Ansaldo, a Genoese, who acquired reputation as a politician, historian, orator, and poet. His treatise on epic poetry is more valued than his poems. He died 1623, aged 58. He wrote also Esther and Camilla, two heroic poems, besides Alcippo and Gemalla Capoane, two tragedies, and an history of Rome, &c.

CEBES, a Theban philosopher, pupil to Socrates. He wrote the table of human life.

Cecco de Ascoli, or Francis de Gli Stabili of Ascoli, professor of astrology and philosophy at Bologna, from which, on an accusation of magic, he removed to Florence, where he became physician to the duke of Calabria. His knowledge here again exposed him to the suspicion of magic, and he was seized by the inquisition, and condemned to be burnt. This cruel sentence was executed 1327. His poem called l'acerta was for some time popular.

Cecil, William, lord Burleigh, was born at Bourn, Lincolnshire, 1521, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he married the sister of sir John Cheek, tutor of Edward VI. From Cambridge he removed to Gray's inn, and applied himself with such great assiduity, that he soon became distinguished at the bar. Upon the death of his wife, he married a daughter of sir Anthony Cooke, a lady of great learning and so far advanced his reputation and his fortunes by his matrimonial connections, that he was made master of requests by the protector Somerset, and, by gradual advancement, knighted, and created secretary of state, and chancellor of the garter. In Mary's reign, his abilities were respected, and though he had favored the cause of Jane Gray, yet the queen often consulted him, though not in office, and he retained the good opinion of her ministers. Under Elizabeth, he became again secretary, and besides master of the court of wards, and chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1571 was created lord Burleigh. He died August 1598, aged 78, leaving a son by each of his wives. Though twenty-seven years high treasurer of England, he yet died not opulent, and while he managed with honest frugality the revenues of the kingdom, he, with inflexible integrity, disdained to enrich himself by base and dishonorable means. Besides Latin poems on the death of lady Nevil, and on sir Thomas Chaloner, he wrote some pamphlets in defence of the queen and of her government, and on other treatises. His state papers were published by Haynes 1740, and a continuation by Murdin 1760.

Cecil, Robert, earl of Salisbury. Vid. Salisbury.

Cecrops, an Egyptian, founder of the Athenian monarchy, about 1556 B. C.

Cedrenus, George, a Grecian monk of the 11th century, author of an abridged history from the creation to the year of Christ 1057; a work collected from various authors, and entitled to little esteem. It was printed at Paris 1647, with the Latin version of Xylander.

Celesti, Andrea, a Venetian painter, who died 1706, aged 69. His views about Venice are highly admired.

Celestin I. pope, after Boniface II. condemned the doctrines of Nestorius, and died 432, after filling the chair ten years.

Celestin II. pope, after Innocent II. died 1143, after being elected only five months.

Celestin III. succeeded Clement III. 1191, and died seven years after. He claimed the kingdoms of Sicily and Naples as appendages to the holy see, and gave the former to Frederic, son of the emperor Henry VI. on his paying regular tribute to the holy see.

Celestin IV. was pope only eighteen days, and died 1241.

Celestin V. was elected pope 1294, but with difficulty could be prevailed upon to leave his humble cell for a throne. He was founder of the order of the Celestin, suppressed in France 1778. Celestine resigned the tiara, by the insinuations of Cajetan, who succeeded him, by the title of Boniface VIII. He was imprisoned by his artful successor in a castle in Campania, and died there 1296. He was canonized in 1313 by Clement V.

Cellarius, Christopher, a learned man, born at Malcalde in Franconia. He applied himself to classical learning and the oriental languages at the university of Jena, where he took his degree of D. D. 1666. The following year, he became professor of Hebrew and moral philosophy at Weissenfels, and in 1673 he was appointed rector of Weimar college, and three years after removed to Zeits and in 1678 he accepted the rectory of Mersbourg college, where his fame soon drew around him a respectable number of students. Though extremely partial to Mersbourgh, yet he was prevailed upon by the king of Prussia to become professor of eloquence and history in the newly founded college of Halle, in 1693, and here he composed the best part of his works, till unceasing application hastened the imbecilities of old age, and carried him off in 1703, aged 69. His works were very numerous and valuable, and chiefly on geography, history, grammar, and the oriental languages, besides learned editions of more than twenty Latin and Greek authors. The best known of his works are, atlas cœlestis, fol.—notitia orbis antiqua, 2 vols. 4to.—historia antiqua, 12mo. —de Latinitate, &c.

Cellier, Remi, a Benedictine of Bar le duc. He wrote a general history of sacred and ecclesiastical authors, 23 vols. 4to.—an apology for the morality of the fathers, against the Barbeyrac, &c. and died 1761, aged 73.

Cellini, Benevento, an eminent sculptor and engraver of Florence. He was originally apprentice to a jeweller and goldsmith, and besides a great taste for drawing and designing, he was an excellent musician, in consequence of which he became the favourite of pope Clement VII. as his goldsmith and musician, and distinguished himself by his great ingenuity in making medals and rings. The pope had so high an opinion of his valor, that he intrusted to his care the castle of St. Angelo, when Rome was besieged by the duke of Bourbon, and Cellini supported the character of an able general, and yielded to his assailant only after a vigorous resistance, and by an honorable capitulation. The temper of Cellini did not, how-

ever, accord with his other great qualities. Fickle and capricious, he was ever embroiled in quarrels; and dissatisfied with his country, he travelled through Padua, Switzerland, Geneva, and Lyons, to Paris, to seek employment and patronage under the auspices of Francis I. but soon returned to Italy. From Rome, where he was for some time imprisoned, on a charge of having formerly robbed the castle of St. Angelo, he wished to revisit Paris; but, upon some unexpected disgrace, he determined to travel on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, till the large promises of the French king altered his purpose, and engaged him to settle in his capital. Flattered and liberally patronised at Paris, Cellini was offended with madame d'Estampes the king's favorite, and abandoned the kingdom, for the protection of Cosmo de Medici, at Florence; where a fresh insult dismissed him, but again, after a short absence, to return. He died at Florence, 1570. His life, with curious anecdotes, was translated from the Tuscan language into English, in 2 vols. 8vo. 1771.

Celsus, Aurelius Cornel. a physician at Rome, under Tiberius, author of books on medicine, besides tracts on agriculture, rhetoric, &c.

Celsus, an epicurean philosopher, known in the 2d century, for his treatise against christianity, which was refuted by Origen.

Celtes, Conrad, a Latin poet of Sweinfurt, near Wertzburg, died at Vienna 1508, aged 49, after having obtained the honor of the poetic laurel. He was patronised by the emperor Maximilian. His works are elegiac verses, odes, epigrams, besides an account of the city of Nuremburg, published 1513, and a poem on the manners of the Germans. His style is not inelegant, nor devoid of wit; though from the age in which he lived, he is not to be expected to be a correct writer.

Censorinus, Appius Claudius, a Roman senator, raised to the imperial purple by his soldiers, who seven days after assassinated him, 270.

Censorinus, a Roman grammarian, in the 3d century, author of a work de die natali.

Centlivre, Susannah, a celebrated comic writer, born at Holberch, in Lincolnshire. Her maiden name was Freeman. To a handsome person she united the powers of great genius and a creative fancy; and though some anecdotes are related concerning the imprudent gaieties of her youth, as the mistress of Anthony Hammond, with whom she lived at Cambridge disguised in men's clothes, yet her mind was elegantly cultivated and improved. She wrote fifteen plays, besides little poems, &c. which procured her, with the approbation of the public, the protection of some high and respectable patrons. Her plots and incidents are peculiarly happy, and the "busy body," and "a bold stroke for a wife," have long continued to command the applause of every liberal and discerning audience. She was married three times; first to the nephew of sir Stephen Fox, who died soon after; and secondly to an officer, who fell in a duel two years after. Her last husband was cook to queen Anne, and fell in love with her as she was performing Alexander the Great at Windsor, 1706. She died in very respectable circumstances, 1st December 1723, and was buried in the church of St. Martin-in-the-fields. She had been for many years the correspondent of the wits of the times; of Steele, Rowe, Budgell, Sewell, &c. and she was honored with a place in Pope's Dunciad. Her Dramatic pieces have appeared in 3 vols. 12mo.

Centorio, Ascanius, a native of Milan, in the 16th century, eminent as a soldier and philosopher. He published some valuable military and historical memoirs of the wars of his own time, and those of Transylvania, in 2 vols. 4to. 1569.

Ceratinus, James or Teyng, of Horn, in Holland, a name which he rendered into Greek, for his own appellation. He obtained the Greek professorship by means of his friend Erasmus, and died at Louvain 1550. He published a translation of Chrysostom on the priesthood, into Latin, and a Græco-Latin lexicon, besides a treatise de sono literarum Græcarum.

Cerceau, John Anthony du, a Jesuit, born at Paris, who became known as a Latin poet. His Latin poems were published in 1705, and gained him reputation; but his French verses in imitation of Marot, were little above mediocrity. He died at Veret, near Tours, 1730, aged 60. He wrote also some comedies for the pupils of the college of Lewis le grand.

Cerda, John Lewis de la, a Spanish Jesuit of Toledo, esteemed for his learning and great candor. His commentaries on Virgil are very valuable; but those on Tertullian do not possess great merit. He wrote also adversa sacra, fol. 1626. He died in 1643, aged above 80.

Cerdon, a heretic, of the 2d century, who asserted that Christ had not a real body, and that there were two principles, one good, creator of heaven, the other bad, creator of the earth. He rejected the old testament, and considered only a part of the new as authentic.

Cereta, Laura, a lady born at Brescia, eminent for her knowledge of philosophy and of the learned languages. She became a widow early in life, and then devoted herself entirely to literary labors. Her Latin letters appeared at Padua in 1680. She died 1498, aged 29.

Cerini, Giovanni Dominico, an Italian painter of Perugia, disciple of Guido and Dominchino. He died 1681, aged 75. His historical pieces are esteemed.

Cerinthus, disciple of Simon Magus; about 54 A. D. was a heretic, who attacked the divinity of Christ. It is reported that St. John, once going to the bath, saw Cerinthus, and retired from his neighborhood with the strongest indignation.

Cerisantes, Mark Duncan de, son of a Scotch physician, settled at Saumur, was preceptor to the son of the marquis of Vigean, and, by his address and learning,

gained the notice of Richelieu, who sent him ambassador to Constantinople, and afterwards to Sweden, from which, through his ill conduct and quarrelsome temper in challenging a French nobleman, he was recalled. From Paris he went to Naples, and assisted the duke of Guise in the support of the Neapolitan insurgents. He died during the siege of Naples 1648. He wrote a Latin account of his journey to Constantinople, and two Latin odes by him are also preserved in the Menagiana.

Cermenati, John de, an Italian historian, who published in Latin an elegant account of his native city Milan, from 1307 to 1313, printed in Muratori's collection of Italian historians, 1726.

Cerrato, Paul, a native of Alba in Montserrat, 1485. He wrote a Latin poem in three books, de virginitate, and other poems preserved in the deliciæ poet. Italorum.

Ceruti, Frederic, a native of Verona, brought up by the friendship of the bishop of Agen to the church. This profession however did not agree with his feelings, he left France and his nation and settled at Verona, where he married and took pupils. He died 1579, aged 38. He wrote in Latin a dialogue on comedy,—another de rectâ adolescentulorum institutione, besides poems, letters, &c.—and a paraphrase of Horace, Juvenal, and Persius.

Ceruiti, Joseph Antony Joachim, a native of Turin, educated by the Jesuits, of whose society he became a member, and also a professor at Lyons. His abilities as a scholar were very respectable, and when young, he obtained two prizes from the academies of Dijon and Toulouse. When his order was abolished he wrote an apology for the Jesuits, but on such terms as offended the parliament of Paris, and he was obliged to make a public recantation. He afterwards lived for 15 years under the protection of the duchess des Brancas, and at the revolution, through the interest of Mirabeau, obtained a seat in the national assembly. He was the editor of the feuille villageoise, a revolutionary paper, and the year after his death, which happened in 1792, his pieces and miscellaneous works were published in one vol.

Cervantes, *Vid.* Saavedra.

Cervetto, father to the violincello performer of that name, came late in life to England, and was engaged to play the bass at Drury-lane. He died 14th June 1783, aged 103. When once Garrick was performing sir John Brute, and the audience in the most profound silence fixing their eyes on the incomparable actor, poor Cervetto from the orchestra uttered a loud yawn, which by its suddenness and odity excited a violent laughter through the house. Garrick, offended, sent for the musician, who assuaged the rage of the hero, by saying with a shrug, "I beg ten thousand pardons, but I always do so ven I am ver much please."

Cesalpinus, Andrew, an Italian physician born at Arezzo, about the year 1159.

Cesarini, Julian, a Roman ecclesiastic, employed by Martin V. as a nuncio, and raised by him to the rank of cardinal 1426, and sent to oppose the Hussites, in Bohemia. Under the succeeding pope, Eugenius, he was sent to the council of Basil, and afterwards to that of Ferrara, where his abilities were advantageously displayed against the Greek schismatics. He went afterwards to Hungary, and by his persuasion the king Ladislaus broke his treaty with the Turks, and in consequence of it fell at the battle of Varna 1444, where the cardinal was also slain. Some of his orations and letters have been published.

Cesarini, Virginio, a learned Roman, made chamberlain to Urban VIII. His learning was so great and his abilities so respectable, that a medal was struck to his honor, on which he appeared with Pico de Mirandula crowned with laurel. His poems, in Italian and in Latin, are much admired for their elegance and vivacity. He died when Urban meditated his elevation to the rank of cardinal 1624, aged 29.

Cespedes, Paul, a Spanish painter, known also as a writer. His treatise on ancient and modern painting possessed merit, and his last supper in the cathedral of Cordova has long been admired. He died 1608, aged above 70.

Cezeli, Constance de, wife of Barri de St. Aunez, governor of Leucate under Henry IV. is distinguished for her bravery. Her husband being taken prisoner by the Spaniards 1570, she put herself at the head of her brave neighbors, and though the besieging enemy threatened to put to death her husband, she heroically refused to give up the garrison. The cowardly Spaniards, irritated with her opposition, put her husband to death and raised the siege; but when the indignant garrison wished to make reprisals on some Spanish captives, the courageous widow stepped as an advocate for their lives, and they were spared. She was honored for her conduct by Henry IV. as well as by the whole nation.

Chabanes, James de, a Frenchman, who displayed great bravery under Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. After signalizing himself in Italy, and in Spain, he fell at the battle of Pavia, 1525.

Chabanon, N. de, member of the academy of belles letters, died at Paris 1792, aged 60. He wrote a translation of Pindar, praised by Voltaire, and of Theocritus—besides a dissertation on Homer—the life of Dante—a treatise on music, two vols. 8vo.—eulogies of Rameau, &c.—his own life—dramatic pieces, &c.—His brother de Mangris wrote Alexis and Daphne, an opera, and other dramatic pieces, and died 1780.

Chabot, Francis, a capuchin, who at the revolution became a violent jacobin, and distinguished himself in the convention as a bold innovator, cruel in his sentiments, and sanguinary in his measures. He was guil-

lotined on the accusation of being an accomplice of Danton, 5th April 1794, aged 35.

Chabrias, an Athenian general, who fought against Agesilaus and took Cyprus for the king of Egypt. He died about 355 B.C.

Chabrit, Peter, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, who died 1785. He wrote a book called "of the French monarchy, and its laws," 2 vols. 12mo. 1785, in which he displays great erudition, but copies closely the style and manner of Montesquieu. He was recommended to the empress of Russia by Diderot, but died before her determination was known.

Chabry, Mark, a painter and sculptor, who died at Lyons 1727, aged 67. He was sculptor to Lewis XIV. and his statue of that monarch at Lyons, with other specimens of his art, perished during the revolution. His son of the same name was equally eminent as a sculptor, and his works also perished during the revolution.

Chais, Charles, was born at Geneva 1701, and educated for the church. He possessed such eloquence that he was chosen pastor at the Hague 1728, where he exerted himself by unceasing diligence and great purity of life in the defence and support of religion. He died there 1786, aged 85, leaving behind the character of a benevolent man, a zealous preacher, and an elegant scholar. Besides publishing the bible with a valuable commentary in 6 vols. 4to. he wrote some divinity tracts, an apology for inoculation, and assisted in the publication of Hainault's history of France, and the bibliotheque historique.

Chaise, Father de la, a French Jesuit, born at Forez near Lyons. He was early patronised by cardinal Mazarine, and recommended to Lewis XIV. whose confessor and favorite he soon became. After the cardinal's death, he increased and supported with great dexterity his influence with the king, and not only prevailed upon him to marry Madame de Maintenon, but advised him in the management of his affairs in church and state. In spite of the intrigues of the court, he maintained his situation of favorite to the last, and was even consulted on his death bed by the king about the choice of his successor. He died January 1709, aged 83.

Chalcidius, a Platonic philosopher, author of a commentary on the Timæus of Plato &c. in the third century.

Chalcondyles, Demetrius, a native of Athens, disciple to Theodore Gaza. At the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, he escaped into Italy, and at Florence under the patronage of the Medicis, and at Milan under Lewis Sforza, he established his reputation by teaching the Greek language. He died at Milan 1510, aged above 80. Besides a learned edition of Suidas, Florence 1499, he published a Greek grammar and other tracts.

Chalcondyles, Laonicus, a native of Athens, in the 15th century, author of a Greek history of the Turks, in 10 books, from 1298 to 1462. It was published with a Latin translation 1650, folio, and it was translated into French by Vigenere, and continued by Mezerai 1662, two vols. fol.

Chales, Claudius Francis de, a native of Chamberi, brought up among the Jesuits, and made royal professor of hydrography at Marseilles, and of mathematics at Lyons. He was afterwards professor of theology, for which he was little calculated, and then removed by Emanuel of Savoy to the mathematical chair. He was author of a complete course of mathematics, 4 vols. 8vo.—a treatise on navigation and researches on the center of gravity—an history of mathematics from Thales to 1680—and died at Turin 1678, aged 57.

Chalier, Marie Joseph, a French revolutionist, born in 1747, at Beautard in Dauphiné. From an ecclesiastic he became a traveller, and at last settled at Lyons as a merchant. At the beginning of the revolution he admired the sanguinary conduct of Marat, and determined to imitate it at Lyons, by sacrificing to suspicion every man of probity, virtue, and opulence. At the head of the jacobins he proposed to erect a guillotine for the destruction of 900 persons, whom he had marked for slaughter, and he himself was accused and guillotined 17th July 1793. When Lyons was taken by the jacobins from the royalists, the body of the bloody incendiary was dug up, and his ashes placed in a silver urn, and carried in triumph to the convention.

Challe, Charles Michael Angelo, professor in the Paris academy of painting, was ennobled for his great abilities, and had the patriotism to prefer his native country to the liberal invitations of the king of Prussia and of the empress of Russia. He was a successful imitator of Guido and Salvator Rosa, and translated the works of Piranese, and travelled into Italy. He died 1778, aged 60.

Chaloner, sir Thomas, was born in London 1515, and educated at Cambridge. He was in the suite of sir Henry Knevet as ambassador to Charles V. of Germany, and he was so pleased with the character of the emperor that he attended him in the fatal expedition to Algiers 1541, where he was shipwrecked, and with difficulty saved his life by clinging to a cable. On his return to London he was made clerk to the council, and from his valor he was knighted by Somerset, on the field of the battle of Musselburg. Elizabeth who knew his abilities employed him as her ambassador in Germany, and afterwards at the court of Spain, where he conducted himself with singular address between the opposite factions of Gomez and of the duke of Alva. He died soon after his return to London, October 7th, 1565, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. He wrote some Latin poems besides a translation of Moriæ encomium by Erasmus—de republica Anglorum instauranda, 10 libr. &c. and he was the friend and admirer of sir William Cecil.

CHALONER, sir Thomas, son of the above was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. On his return from his travels, he married the daughter of sir W. Fleetwood recorder of London, and in 1591, was knighted, and afterwards appointed tutor to Henry prince of Wales till the death of that promising person. On his estate at Gisborough, Yorkshire, he discovered alum mines, the first known in England, which were seized by the crown, but during the civil wars restored to his family. He died 1615, and his son was created a baronet 1621, but the title became extinct in 1680.

CHALONER, James, son of sir Thomas was born in London and educated at Brazen-nose, Oxford. He studied at one of the inns of court, but in the rebellion he warmly espoused the cause of the parliament, and was even appointed one of the unfortunate king's judges. He was afterwards made governor of Peel-castle in the Isle of Man, and at the restoration he poisoned himself when he found that his person was going to be arrested. He was author of a treatise on the Isle of Man, generally joined to King's vale royal of Cheshire, fol. 1656. His brother Thomas was also one of the king's judges, and fled to Middleburgh in Holland at the restoration, where he died 1661. He was author of a treatise in which he pretended to have discovered the tomb of Moses on mount Nebo, 1657, in 8vo. which for a while astonished the rabbies and presbyterians, says Wood, but was soon proved to be an imposition.

CHALONER, Edward, fellow of All-souls in 1611, became head of Alban hall, Oxford, and distinguished himself as a good preacher, an able disputant, and a learned divine. He died of the plague at Oxford, July 25th, 1625, aged 35, and was buried at Chiswick. His sermons, 13 in number, were greatly admired.

CHALOTAIS, Lewis Rene Caradeue de la, author of a spirited work on the Jesuits, 2 vols. 1762, was attorney in the parliament of Rennes, and was afterwards imprisoned for his opposition to the measures pursued by the commandant of the province. He died 1715, author of an essay on national education 8vo. His son and successor in his offices was guillotined at Paris 1794.

CHAMBERLAINE, Robert, a native of Lancashire, educated at Exeter college. He wrote besides nocturnal lucubrations or meditations divine and moral, with epigrams and epitaphs 12mo. 1631—the swaggering damsel, 4to—a comedy 1640—Sicelides a pastoral, and died about the middle of the 17th century.

CHAMBERLAYNE, Edward, born at Odington, Glocestershire, was educated at Glocester school, and Edmund-hall, Oxford. During the civil wars he made the tour of Europe, and after the restoration he accompanied lord Carlisle as secretary to Stockholm, and afterwards became the tutor of Henry duke of Grafton, Charles' natural son, and some time after of George prince of Denmark. Though he took his degrees in arts at Oxford, he was complimented at Cambridge with the degree of L.L.D. He died at Chelsea 1703, aged 87, and at his death ordered some of his books to be covered with wax and deposited in his grave that they might be useful to future ages. Of the six books which his monumental inscription by Dr. Harris has mentioned, the best known is Angliæ Notitia, or the present state of England, which has passed through 34 editions.

CHAMBERLAYNE, John, son of the preceding, was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, and continued his father's present state of England. He wrote besides various other books, but though reported to be well skilled in 16 languages, and a man of great excellence of character, he never rose higher than to the office of gentleman usher to prince George of Denmark. He died 1724, highly respected as a good christian in profession and in practice. He also translated Nieuwentyt's religious philosopher, &c.

CHAMBERS, Ephraim, author of a valuable dictionary, was born at Milton in Westmoreland. His parents were presbyterian dissenters, and his education was intended to prepare him for trade, and accordingly he was placed as an apprentice with Mr. Senex the globe maker. In the house of this ingenious mechanic Chambers applied himself to literary pursuits, and formed the whole plan of his dictionary, which after many years' labor made its appearance in 1728, in 2 vols. folio. Long before that time he had retired to chambers in Gray's inn. The work was published for four guineas, with a most respectable list of subscribers, and so flattering was the reception, that the author was honorably elected F. R. S. In ten years another edition was called for by the public, and in the next year 1739, the third edition appeared, the fourth in 1741, and the fifth five years after. So rapid a sale of so voluminous a work, is a very striking proof of its utility, and the abilities displayed in the execution. Besides the Cyclopædia, Chambers wrote some of the pieces in the literary magazine, and he was engaged with Mr. J. Martin, to abridge and translate the philosophical memoirs of the French academy of sciences, a work which appeared in 5 vols. 8vo. 1742. When in declining health, in consequence of close application, Chambers passed to the south of France, and died on his return to Canonbury-house, Islington, 15th May 1740. He was buried in Westminster-abbey, where an inscription, written by himself, marks his grave on the north side of the cloisters. The Cyclopædia after the author's death, was enriched with two supplementary folio volumes by Mr. Scott and Dr. Hill, and afterwards the whole was digested into an alphabetical form, with new improvements by Dr. Rees, in four vols. fol.

CHAMBERS, sir William, F.R.A.S.S. an eminent architect, who became surveyor general of the board of works, treasurer of

the royal academy, and knight of the polar star in Sweden. He was of Scotch extraction, and was born at Stockholm where his father was resident for some years. He went at the age of 18 to the East Indies, in the service of Sweden, and brought back to Europe that taste for Chinese and Asiatic architecture, which under the king's patronage became so popular in England. He settled in this country, and as an architect planned the magnificient buildings of Somerset-house, which display his genius and taste to great advantage. His stair-cases, and his designs for the interior ornaments of buildings, are said to be particularly admired. He wrote a treatise on civil architecture much applauded, and died in London, 5th March 1796.

CHAMBERS, sir Robert, a learned judge, born at New-castle-upon-Tyne 1737. From the school of Mr. Moyses in his native town, where he had the two Scots for school-fellows, he removed in 1754 to Lincoln college, Oxford, and afterwards became fellow of University college. In 1766 he succeeded sir William Blackstone as Vinerian professor, and as head of New-inn hall, and in 1773 he was appointed second judge in the Bengal supreme court of judicature. He was knighted by the king in 1778, and in 1791 he became chief justice on the resignation of sir Elijah Impey, and in 1797 was elected president of the Asiatic society. He returned two years after to England, but the climate proved too rigorous for his delicate constitution, and in the latter end of 1802, he passed on the continent for the benefit of his health, and died at Paris 9th May 1803. His remains were conveyed to England, and deposited in the Temple church. Before his departure for India in 1773 he married the daughter of Mr. Wilton the statuary. As a judge, a scholar, and a man, sir Robert was highly respected. That integrity which should mark the public character was particularly eminent in him, and the benevolence of his heart ennobled all his other virtues. He was a zealous friend to the religious establishment of his country, and blended a deep sense of religion, and of a retribution to come in all the actions of his life. He wrote little though he possessed powers which might have instructed and improved mankind in the walks of literature. The Latin epitaph which adorns the monument of sir William Jones at All-souls, Oxford, reflects high honor on his feelings, as the long tried friend of the deceased, and on his taste as a classical scholar. The collection of oriental books and MSS. which he made was very valuable, and was disposed of after his death.

CHAMIER, Daniel, a protestant of eminence, born at Montelimar in Dauphiné. He was professor of divinity at Montauban, where he was killed at the siege of the place by a cannon-ball 1621. He was a warm advocate for the protestants, and according to Varillas, it was he that drew up the famous edict of Nantes. As a writer his defence of the reformed church against the attacks of Bellarmine in four vols. folio, is much esteemed, besides his epistolæ Jesuiticæ—his treatise de œcumenico pontifice, &c.

CHAMILLARD, Stephen, a Jesuit, born at Bourges, eminent as a scholar and antiquary. He died at Paris 1730, aged 70. He published an edition of Prudentius for the use of the Dauphin—besides dissertations on medals, gems, &c. 4to. 1711. His conjectures in medals carried him often beyond probability, and exposed him to censure and to ridicule.

CHAMILLART, Michael de, a native of Caen. His father was master of requests, and he himself became counsellor in the parliament of Paris, and was accidently introduced to Lewis XIV. as an excellent billiard player. The monarch, who was partial to this game, made Chamillart his favorite, and appointed him comptroller general of the finances, and minister at war. Though an excellent character, the new minister was unfit for these difficult employments, and had the good sense to resign them 1709. He died 1721, aged 70, and universally esteemed for his facetiousness goodness of heart, and generosity.

CHAMOUSSET, Charles Humbert Pierron de, was born in Paris, and succeeded his father as judge in the parliament of the city. Universal benevolence was the prominent feature of his character. That he might be serviceable to the poor, he studied medicine, and liberally gave his advice without the expectation of reward. He wrote a plan of reform for the great hospital of Paris, called Hotel-dieu, and in the pursuit of his humane schemes, he was recommended to Choiseul, who procured him the appointment of intendant-general of the military hospitals of France, with the approbation and good wishes of the king. He suggested the establishment of a penny-post office at Paris, besides plans for the abolition of beggars, the bringing of good water to Paris, the association for a subscription among the poor, by which they might be supported during illness, &c. This worthy and amiable man died 1773, at the early age of 56.

CHAMPAGNE, Philip de, a celebrated painter, born at Brussels 1602. He was the friend of Poussin and du Chesne, and succeeded the latter as a painter to Mary of Medicis queen of France, with a handsome salary, and apartments in the palace of Luxemburg. His works were numerous, and decorated the churches and palaces of Paris; but perhaps his best piece is the cieling of the king's apartment at Vincennes. Champaigne was a man of great integrity, without ambition and jealousy, and he refused to quit the service of his royal mistress for a more lucrative appointment under Richelieu. He died 1674.

CHAMPAGNE, John Baptiste de, nephew to the preceding, under whom he studied, and by whom he was patronised. He was born at Brussels, and died at Paris 1688,

aged 42, where he was professor of the academy of painting.

CHAMPEAUX, William de, or Campellensis, a native of Champeaux in the province of Brie, professor of philosophy at Paris, where he had Abelard among his pupils, and afterwards as his rival. He was in 1113 made bishop of Chalons, and died eight years after. He wrote a treatise on the origin of the soul.

CHAMPFORT, N. a native of Paris, at first clerk to an attorney, and afterwards tutor in the family of Vaneck a rich citizen of Liege. He devoted himself to literature, and published the journal encyclopedique, and the elogies of Moliere and la Fontaine, which were rewarded with the prize at the French academy, and at Marseilles. Thus raised to notice under the patronage of the duke de Choiseul, and Mad. Helvetius, he applied himself to the completion of the French vocabulary, and the dictionary of the theatres, and this last work induced him to turn his thoughts to dramatic composition, in which he happily succeeded. His Mustapha and Zeangir, a tragedy, and his young Indian, and his merchant of Smyrna, two comedies, obtained deserved applause, and his fables, epistles, stories, and lighter pieces of poetry were all equally admired. His labors were praised by Voltaire, and procured him the friendship of Mirabeau, whom he assisted in his treatise on the order of Cincinnatus. He was like other literary men, the friend of the revolution; but when he saw himself imprisoned by Robespierre, and with difficulty liberated, and again threatened, he in a fit of melancholy destroyed himself, April 1794. His works were published together, in 4 vols. 8vo. Paris 1795.

CHAMPIER, Symphorien, Camperius, or Campegnis, a native of Lyons, educated at Pavia. He was physician to Anthony duke of Lorraine, and was knighted for his military courage in the wars of Italy. He wrote various works on his profession, and was the founder of the college of physicians at Lyons. He died about 1540. His son Claude at the age of 18 wrote a curious book on the singularities of the Gauls. His cousin John was also a physician at Lyons, and published some medical tracts.

CHAMPION, Joseph, a native of Chatham, 1709, eminent as a penman. He kept a boarding school in St. Paul's church-yard, and afterwards in Bedford-street, where his pupils where numerous and respectable. His works are practical arithmetic, 1733—tutor's assistant with 40 plates—comparative penmanship, 24 folio plates, a curious performance—besides alphabets in various languages and characters, copy books, &c. The exact time of his death is unknown.

CHAMPLAIN, Samuel de, a native of Saintonge, sent by Henry IV. on a voyage of discovery to America. He established a colony in Canada, and built the town of Quebec, of which he was the first governor. One of the American lakes bears his name. He died about 1635. He wrote voyages de la Nouvelle, France, or Canada, 4to. 1632.

CHAMPMESLE, Mary Desmares de, a French actress, born at Rouen. From the obscurity of a strolling company, she rose to be a popular actress at Paris, and gained the friendship of Racine, who instructed her in the character of some of his tragedies. She died greatly respected 1698, aged 54. Her husband was also an actor, and wrote some dramatic pieces, which were published in two vols. 12mo. 1742. He died 1701.

CHANCELLOR, Richard, an English navigator. He was engaged in sir Hugh Willoughby's voyage to discover a north-west passage to China in 1553, under the direction of Sebastian Cabot; but whilst his companions, with sir Hugh, unfortunately perished on the coast of Lapland, where they had stopped to winter, he had the good fortune to reach the Russian shores, where by means of the letters of introduction in various languages which he had with him, the grand duke John Basilovitz received him with kindness, and permitted him a free trade with the inhabitants of the country. On his return to England, Chancellor found his patron Edward dead; but Mary the next successor was sensible of the advantages of commerce, and a company was established with the most liberal patronage, and the lucky adventurer again permitted to revisit Russia. He was again successful, but on his return, accompanied by a Russian ambassador, he unfortunately was wrecked on the coast of Norway, and while he endeavored to provide for the safety of the illustrious foreigners with him, he had the misfortune to fall a victim to the severity of the climate. The Russians safely reached London, 1557, and brought the sad tidings of their companion's fate.

CHANDLER, Mary, an English poetess, born at Malmsbury 1687. She was brought up to the business of a milliner, which she carried on at Bath, but her mind was naturally stored with the treasures of poetry, and she derived pleasure and assistance from the perusal of the best poets of the nation. She preferred Horace to Virgil or Homer, as being more natural and less overloaded with fables. Her poem on the Bath, was particularly applauded by Pope. She was deformed, but her countenance was pleasing. She never was married, though she had suitors. She died 11th Sept. 1745, aged 57.

CHANDLER, Samuel, a dissenting minister, born at Hungerford, Berks, 1693. As he discovered great partiality for learning, he was educated at Bridgewater, and afterwards at Glocester and Tewksbury, with an intention of entering upon the ministry. In this last residence under the great care of Mr. Jones, he made himself perfectly acquainted with the classics, and with oriental literature, and had the singular felicity of having as his fellow pupils, Butler afterwards bishop of Durham, and Secker the primate. In 1716 he was chosen minister of a dissenting congregation at Peckham, and soon acquired popularity by his pulpit eloquence; but unfortunately his circumstances were re-

duced to the lowest ebb by the south sea scheme, which swallowed up the whole of his wife's property, and obliged him to maintain himself for two or three years as a bookseller in the Poultry. In 1725 he published his vindication of the Christian religion, which in a series of discourses he had delivered in the pulpit at the Old Jewry. This work was applauded by Secker, and not a little increased the reputation of the author. Some time after, when on a visit in Scotland, he was complimented with the degree of D. D. by the universities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and afterwards he was elected F. R. and A. S. S. The death of George II. brought him again before the public, in a sermon, in which he compared that king to David, a comparison which procured a severe attack upon him in a pamphlet called the history of the man of God's own heart. Dr. Chandler, in defence of his discourse, wrote an elaborate work, which was swelled to two volumes 8vo. containing a critical account of David's life, and a refutation of his opponent's sentiments. He died May 8th, 1766, aged 73, and was buried in Bunhill-fields burying-ground.—Chandler was a man of great learning, eloquent as a preacher, and universally respected, not only by people of his own persuasion, but by many of the established church. He was very instrumental in establishing a fund for the widows of dissenting ministers. He wrote besides commentaries on Joël,—history of the perseeution and vindication of the old testament,—&c. His sermons were printed in 4 vols. 8vo.

Chandler, Edward, an English prelate, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1693 he was chaplain to Lloyd bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, whom he succeeded in his see 1717, and 13 years after he was translated to Durham, where he died 1750, aged about 80. He published a chronological dissertation prefixed to Arnold's commentary on Ecclesiasticus—a biographical preface to Cudworth's treatise on morality —single sermons, &c.—but his best work is his defence of Christianity from the prophecies of the old testament, with a refutation of objections, &c. which passed rapidly through three editions.

Chantereau le Fevre, Lewis, a native of Paris, author of an history of the duchies of Bar and Lorraine, of which he was the intendant. He died 1658, aged 70.

Chanut, Peter, a Frenchman, sent as ambassador to Christina queen of Sweden, and afterwards to Holland. He died 1662, and his memoirs were published after his death.

Chapelain, John, a French poet, who was born at Paris, and died there 22d Feb. 1674, aged 79. As the successor of Malherbe in epic poetry, he was respected by his countrymen; but his Pucelle, a heroic poem, disappointed the warmest expectations of his friends, who in vain sought for the display of those abilities which they had ranked with Virgil himself. He was very rich, but lived as a most sordid miser, and neither the refinements of learning, nor the friendship and flattery of Balzac, Menage, and Richelieu, could banish that avarice which so much disgraced the man.

Chapelle, Claude Emanuel Lullier, a French poet. He studied philosophy under Gassendus, but he seemed born for the muses. He was intimate with Molicre, and some have not scrupled to attribute the finest parts of his comedies to the refined taste of his friend. Flattered as a man of genius, and admired not only by the wits of the age, but the king, Chapelle was voluptuous and extravagant, and more given to intoxication than became his character or fortune. He died 1686, aged 65. He wrote besides poems that ingenious work called Voyage de Bachaumont. His works were reprinted with additions at Amsterdam 1708.

Chapelle, John de la, a native of Bourges, member of the French academy, and secretary to the prince of Conti. Besides the life of his patron, he wrote plays and other pieces, and died 1723, aged 68.

Chapellier, Isaac Rene Guy de, a native of Rennes, who distinguished himself in the constituent assembly as a zealous advocate for the liberty and the privileges of the people. He became too late sensible of his precipitate measures in pulling down all the bulwarks of the monarchy, and when he attempted to repair by moderation the injuries which his measures had caused, he was accused, and guillotined 22d April 1792, aged 39.

Chapman, George, an English poet, who after receiving an university education settled in London, where the great luminaries of the times, Shakspeare, Jonson, Sidney, Spenser, and Daniel, became his familiar friends He expected preferment from the patronage of the Walsinghams, and of Somerset and prince Henry; but all his hopes ended in disappointment. Besides 17 dramatic pieces, one of which was the famous mask called the Temple, he translated Homer's Iliad and Odyssey, and attempted Hesiod and Musæus. Pope, who has borrowed much from him without acknowledgment, calls him an enthusiast in poetry, but the remark is invidious, as Chapman possessed respectable poetical powers, and was a man of some genius. He died 1634, aged 77, and was buried at St. Giles's in the fields, where a monument was erected over him by his beloved friend Inigo Jones.

Chapman, John, D. D. a learned divine, educated at Eton, and at King's college, Cambridge, for the provostship of which he was an unsuccessful candidate. He obtained the livings of Mersham and Adlington, Kent, from archbishop Potter, to whom he was chaplain, and at the death of this prelate, as his executor he presented himself, as one of the primate's options, to the precentorship of Lincoln, an appointment which was confirmed by chancellor Henley, but set aside by the house of lords. He died 14th October 1784, in his 80th year. In compliment to his abilities the university of Oxford presented him

the degree of D. D. His writings were remarks on Dr. Middleton's letter to Waterland—Eusebius two vols. 8vo. in which he defended christianity against Morgan and Tindal—History of ancient Hebrews vindicated—two tracts relating to Phlegon in answer to Dr. Skyes—besides sermons and other things, and a joint edition of Cicero de officiis with bishop Pearce.

CHAPONE, Mrs. Sarah, an English writer, born of respectable parents in Northamptonshire, of the name of Mulso. Her marriage proved unhappy, but the comforts which she was denied in domestic life, she acquired in the cultivation of literature. One of her first productions was Fidelia, a simple interesting story in the Adventurer, and afwards she rose to deserved celebrity by a poem perfixed to Mrs. Carter's Epictetus, and by her valuable letters on the imprisonment of the mind, addressed to a young lady 1775. She wrote also miscellanies in prose and verse, essays, &c. and died at Hadley in Middlesex, December 25th, 1801, aged 75. She was noticed by the learned and great, and among her friends once reckoned Richardson, Johnson, &c.

CHAPPE D'AUTEROCHE, John. *Vid.* AUTEROCHE.

CHAPPEL, William, a learned divine, born of poor parents at Lexington Notts. 10th December 1572, and educated at Mansfield grammar school, and Christ church college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1607. When James visited the university in 1624, Chappel disputed before him, and when he had defeated his opponent Dr. Roberts, the monarch, who attempted to supply his place, was equally discomfited. In 1633, he was made dean of Cashel, by the influence of his friend Laud, who insisted soon after on his becoming provost of Trinity college, Dublin, an arduous office which he in vain declined. In 1638 he was elevated to the bishopries of Cork, Cloyne, and Ross, and two years after he resigned the provostship of the college. His situation, however, was now exposed to the malice and persecution of those troublous times; he was impeached in the commons, on pretence of perjury and treason, and for favoring the catholic cause, though when at Cambridge, he was accused of puritanism. He escaped from the impending storm by obtaining leave to cross to Wales, but here he was seized as a fugitive culprit and imprisoned for seven weeks by the mayor of Pembroke. Liberated with difficulty by the friendship of sir Hugh Owen, he went to Bristol, and thence to Derby, where he ended his days in innocent but studious retirement. He died Whitsunday 1649. He was the author of Methodus concionandi, which was translated into English and became very popular, besides memoirs of his own life. The whole duty of man has also been attributed to him.

CHAPUZEAU, Samuel, a native of Geneva, preceptor to William III. of England. He died at Zell, 1701, governor of the pages to George duke of Brunswick-Lunenburg. He wrote a description of Lyons, an account of Savoy, besides the political state of Europe, and an edition of Tavernier's travels.

CHARAS, Moses, a native of Uscz, who practised in the medical line at Paris. He acquired celebrity by his treatise on treacle, and by his pharmacopœia, in 2 vols. 4to. which had been partly delivered in a course of lectures, and which was translated not only into the languages of Europe, but into the Chinese. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes, Charas left France, and came to England, and afterwards visited Spain, to administer to the infirmities of Charles II. Here his religion was made the object of persecution, and in the hands of the inquisition, Charas soon changed his creed at the age of 72, and now become a zealous catholic, he returned to Paris, where he died 1698, aged 80.

CHARDIN, sir John, son of a jeweller, was born at Paris, but came to England upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. Charles II. knighted him. He travelled into Persia and the East Indies, not only as a merchant in jewels, but as an inquisitive observer of the customs and manners of mankind. His voyages, which have been translated into English, German, and Flemish, are much esteemed. He died at London 1713, aged 70.

CHARENTON, Joseph Nicholas, a French Jesuit, missionary in China, who after fifteen years' residence returned to Europe, and died at Paris 1735, aged 86. He translated Mariana's history of Spain into French, with valuable notes.

CHARES, a Grecian statuary, famous for the raising of the celebrated Colossus of Rhodes, which was destroyed by the Saracens.

CHARETTE DE LA COINTRIE, Francis Athanasius de, a French royalist, celebrated for the vigorous and able resistance which he made in la Vendée against the republican forces. He was originally a lieutenant in the French navy, and took up arms at the head of the Bretons, who like himself resented the cruelties practised daily against loyalty, virtue, and innocence. He was so successful in the struggle, that the republicans agreed on a cessation of arms with him, and he might have been persuaded to remain a peaceful citizen, had not his blood-thirsty enemies violated the treaty. In a second engagement Charette was overpowered by numbers, and after being dangerously wounded in the head and losing three of the fingers of his left hand with the cut of a sabre, he escaped from the field of battle, but soon to perish. He was seized in a wood, where he had concealed himself, and was dragged to Nantes, where he was shot 9th March 1796. When desired to kneel at the fatal moment he refused, but baring his breast, gave with a most firm voice the word of command to the soldiers to fire.

CHARITON, a native of Cyprus, in the fourth century, author of the loves of Chæras and Callirhoe, a pleasing romance, edited by Reiske 1750, 2 vols.

CHARKE, Charlotte, youngest daughter of Colley Cibber, was educated in a manner more fitting the character of a boy than a girl. She early married Richard Charke, a violin performer, whose debaucheries soon produced a separation, and threw a thoughtless imprudent wife into the vortex of dissipation and poverty. The stage for a while supported Mrs. Charke, and from the humble part of Mademoiselle in the Provoked Wife, she rose to the capital characters of Alicia in Jane Shore, and Andromache in the Distressed Mother. Unfortunately however her temper proved the source of many calamities, she quarrelled with Fleetwood the manager, and though forgiven and reconciled, she again transgressed, and at last had recourse for subsistence to the scanty pittance of a heroine in a strolling company. In 1755 she published a narrative of her own life, but perhaps with no great success sufficient to administer to her indigence. She died four years after in great distress.

CHARLEMAGNE, or CHARLES the great, and first, king of France, and first emperor of the West, was son of Pepin and Bertrade. He succeeded, on the death of his father, to some German provinces, and after the decease of his brother Carloman, 741, he was acknowledged king of France. The military abilities which he possessed were soon displayed in his war against the Saxons, whom he defeated; and after he had rendered himself by repeated victories master of Germany and of Italy, and dreaded in Spain by his conquests near Barcelona, he went to Rome, and in the year 800 renewed in his person the empire of the Cæsars, and was crowned by Leo III. emperor of the West. This new and extensive power was acknowledged by neighboring princes, and Charles displayed his pride and magnificence in his pompous reception of the ambassadors of Nicephorus emperor of the East. Great in war, he became equally illustrious in peace, he protected and encouraged the arts, and made his palace the asylum of learned men. Besides monasteries he erected academies and schools at Paris and in various parts of his dominions, and directed the powers of his genius to the establishment of salutary laws, and to the promotion of commerce and industry among his subjects. This illustrious prince died 814, aged 71, after reigning 47 years over France, and 14 over the Empire, and he was buried in the cathedral of Aix-la Chapelle. He appointed his only surviving son Lewis emperor and king, and bestowed the crown of Italy on Bernard, the illegitimate son of his son Pepin.

CHARLES II. surnamed the bald, son of Lewis the Debonnaire, succeeded to the French crown 840. He was elected emperor by the pope and the Roman people in 875, and he distinguished his reign by the victory which he obtained over his brother Lothaire, at Fontenay in Burgundy. Prudence however did not mark his conduct, and he found at last his enemies too powerful, and whilst he fled into Italy he was poisoned at Briord, 6th October, 877, by one of his servants. The feudal government may be said to have begun under his weak reign.

CHARLES III. or simple, was born 879, and succeeded to the throne of France 893. His abilities were unequal to the arduous labor of governing a kingdom already distracted by the rebellious spirit of the nobles, and by the invasions of the Normans, and instead of mounting the imperial throne, which a little art might have secured, he was obliged to resign some of his provinces to his victorious enemies. The haughty conduct of his minister Haganon, a man of obscure birth, but of intriguing abilities, at last totally alienated the hearts of his subjects, and soon an army headed by Robert of the blood royal, appeared in the field. Charles, notwithstanding the feebleness of his conduct, obtained the victory and killed his rival; but another battle, fought by Hugh the great, son of the fallen prince, proved fatal to the fortunes of Charles. He escaped to the palace of the count of Vermandois, where he died after seven years of cruel confinement in the castle of Peronne, 7th October 929, aged 50.

CHARLES IV. the fair, was third son of Philip the fair, and succeeded to the French throne on the death of his brother Philip the tall 1322. His reign was disturbed by quarrels with England, and peace was at last re-established by the intercession of Isabella, who had married the English monarch, and by the cession of Guienne. He died 31st January 1328, aged 34, after a weak and inglorious reign.

CHARLES V. or wise, was son of John, and succeeded to the throne of France 1364. By his abilities and courage and the successes of his famous general du Gueselin, he repaired the losses which the monarchy had suffered under the feeble administration of his father, and the English were gradually dispossessed of the provinces which they had before conquered in France. After a short reign of 16 years Charles, who had made the happiness of his people, and the improvements of commerce and naval affairs, the particular object of his cares, died 16th September 1380, aged 43. He founded the library of Paris, and was the first who bore the title of dauphin.

CHARLES VI. or well-beloved, was son of Charles V. whom he succeeded in 1380, at the age of 12. His inexperience, and the ambitious views of his three uncles the dukes of Anjou, Berri and Britany, unfortunately tended to disturb and weaken the kingdom, when unanimity and vigor were so necessary to withstand the attacks of the victorious English. An unhappy delirium with which the monarch was seized followed by mental imbecility, completed the ruin of the nation, while the civil war on one side depopulated the country, and the successes of the English, and the glorious victory of Agincourt, on the other, left the unfortunate Charles little beside the empty title of

king. Henry V. of England was crowned at Paris, and ruled the kingdom at his pleasure; but his death, in 1422, and that of Charles soon after, on the 20th October of the same year, produced a change in affairs, and restored to France the benefit of her own native sovereigns.

CHARLES VII. surnamed the victorious, succeeded his father Charles VI. and was crowned at Poictiers 1422. He possessed great vigor and activity, and though at first a king more in name than in power, he bravely resisted the inroads of his victorious enemies, and though conquered, he still sought for more certain opportunities of annoying his invaders. Misfortunes however proved too great for his resources. Orleans the last important place of his dominions, was already besieged and ready to fall into the hands of the English, and Charles in despair prepared to retire to Provence, when Joan of Arc, was presented to him as the future deliverer of his country. Superstition thus was enabled to finish what valor could not do, and Joan, as the pretended missionary of Heaven, quickly drove the English before her, retook all the conquered provinces, and saw her monarch crowned under her victorious standard in the cathedral of Rheims. Thus wonderfully restored to his dominions and supported by the valor of his generals, of Dunois, Sacritrailles, Arthus, and Culant, Charles too often forgot his duties in the arms of his mistress, and suffered his people to be plundered by worthless favorites. He died 22d July 1461, aged 58.

CHARLES VIII. called the affable, was son of Lewis XI. and ascended the throne 1483. He married Anne of Britany, but while in this union he enlarged his dominions, he determined to acquire military glory by the invasion of Italy, and his successes were so rapid that he found himself almost all at once master of Florence, Rome, Capua, and Naples. Proud of his successes, and flattered by the pope, he caused himself to be crowned emperor of Constantinople and king of Naples; but the submissive princes of Italy rose against their invader, and six months after Charles escaped with difficulty into France, and only after the famous battle of Fouroua, in which his army of 8000 men routed a force five times more numerous than his own. Whilst he meditated revenge and formed plans of fresh conquests, he was suddenly carried off by an apoplexy, at Amboise, 7th April 1498, aged 27.

CHARLES IX. was born 1550, and succeeded to the throne, after the death of his brother Francis II. 1560. His minority was guided by his mother Catherine de Medicis, but as the kingdom was divided by factions, which assumed the names of Papists, Lutherans, and Huguenots, nothing for the happiness of the people or the glory of the throne could be expected. In the midst of these political struggles between the leading men of the times, the Condes, Colignis, and Guises, Charles maintained a conduct full of dissimulation and hypocrisy; and while he pretended friendship and protection to all his subjects, he was cruelly meditating that fatal massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572, which leaves so indelible a stigma of barbarous cruelty on his name. Though some have considered the bloody deed as the machination of his mother and of her ecclesiastical counsellors, yet Charles deeply participated in the crime, and the encouragement which he gave to a band of murderers in his own palace, leaves him little claim to the forgiveness of outraged humanity. These horrid scenes, it is said, presented themselves in dreadful array to his terrified imagination, and on his death-bed produced the appalling exhibition of a tortured conscience and an avenging Heaven. He died 30th May 1574, aged 24.

CHARLES the fat, son of Lewis the German, was elected king of Italy, and emperor 881. Though he had the art of obtaining all the crowns which once adorned the head of Charlemagne, he did not possess sufficient abilities to support their glory, but by the intrigues of his prime minister Luidward, whom he had banished from the court, and by the invasion of Arnold duke of Carinthia, he was driven from his throne. Reduced to privacy, and dependant on the bounty of the victorious Arnold, he at last died of grief near Constance, 15th January 888.

CHARLES IV. son of John of Luxemburg, and grandson of the emperor Henry VII. ascended the imperial throne 1347. His reign is famous for the golden bull, enacted at the diet of Nuremberg 1356. This celebrated agreement was ushered forth into the world with curious reasons drawn from prejudice and superstition, and while it gave Germany a long admired constitution, it proved the necessity of seven electors, by the seven gifts of the holy ghost, and the seven branches of the holy candlestick. Charles, who was more fond of the pomp of royalty than the prosperity of his kingdom, yet deserved the respect of the learned by the protection which he extended to literature, and the university which he established at Prague. He died at Prague 29th November 1378. He was four times married.

CHARLES V. eldest son of Philip archduke of Austria, and Jane of Castille, was born at Ghent, 25th February 1500. He was proclaimed king of Spain 1516, and two years after elected emperor of Germany, on the death of his grandfather Maximilian. His elevation to the imperial throne was disputed by the intrigues and the gold of Francis I. of France, who aspired to the same honors, and a fierce war was consequently kindled between the two powers. Charles, supported by the aid of Henry VIII. of England, by Adrian VI. by the Florentines and Venetians, proved successful in his attacks against the French, who were driven from Italy. Even Marseilles was besieged by the imperial troops under Bourbon, and at the fatal battle of Pavia 1525, Francis fell into the hands of his enemy.

This advantageous conquest did not improve the affairs of Charles; instead of marching into the heart of France, he negotiated with his prisoner, and when afterwards the fate of war placed Rome and the pope in his power, he found that his successes armed the princes of Europe against him, and rendered his power rather suspected than formidable. The peace of Cambrai in 1529, put an end to the dissentions of the continent; but Charles, restless and ambitious of military glory, crossed in 1535 the Mediterranean, to gather laurels on the coast of Africa. He took Gouletta, defeated Barbarossa, and after entering victorious into Tunis, and restoring liberty to 22,000 christian slaves, he replaced Muley-Hassen on the throne. Returned to Europe Charles, in 1536, again turned his arms against Francis; he ravaged Champagne and Picardy, but ill success obliged him soon to seek a reconciliation, and the peace of Nice in 1538 restored tranquillity between the rival monarchs. After suppressing an insurrection at Ghent 1539, Charles in 1541 meditated the conquest of Algiers; but the expedition proved unfortunate, and a war with France in 1542 seemed to promise more important conquests to his gigantic ambition. But though leagued with the English, he found himself disappointed; his army was defeated at Cerisoles, and he made peace at Crepy 1545. His attempts against some of the German states were equally unsuccessful, and whilst he endeavored to oppose the dissemination of the principles of Luther, he found himself obliged by the power, the intrigues, and the perseverance of Maurice elector of Saxony, and Joachim elector of Brandenburg, to sign the treaty of Passau in 1552, and to accord liberty of conscience to the protestants of Germany. The defeat of his army before Metz, by the duke of Guise, under Henry II. of France, afterwards tended to check his pride; and at last, worn out by infirmities, dissatisfied with the world, and fully sensible of the vanity of all human grandeur, he formed the resolution of resigning his princely honors. He placed the imperial crown on the head of his brother Ferdinand, and appointed his son Philip his successor as king of Spain, 25th October 1555, and, to the astonishment of the world, retired to the privacy of a monastic life. In the monastery of St. Juste, on the borders of Castille and Portugal, Charles attempted to forget the temptations of sovereign power, and the cares of government; but whilst his hours were passed in the cultivation of his garden, in mechanical pursuits, in religious duties, and monastic dicipline, some have imagined that he sighed for the dignities, which in a moment of weakness he had superstitiously abandoned. That, however, he evinced his contempt of mortal honors, appears by his celebrating his own obsequies in his lifetime, and wishing thus to be forgotten by the world. This farce of sepulture soon became real, the following day he was attacked by a violent fever which proved fatal the 22d September 1558. With some weaknesses, Charles possessed great virtues, and his reign is become interesting in the history of Europe, by the schism which shook the power of Rome, and established the protestant tenets, and by the revolution in commerce, science, and navigation, which the discoveries of Columbus effected.

CHARLES VI. fifth son of the emperor Leopold, was born 1685, and proclaimed by his father, in 1703, king of Spain, under the title of Charles III. Though bravely opposed by Philip V. he was enabled to continue the war of succession; and when elected emperor of Germany, 1711, he still maintained his claim, by the valor of his generals and the fidelity of the Barcelonese. The treaties of Radstadt and Baden, in 1714, at last put an end to the tumults of the continent, and Charles had the good fortune to obtain, in exchange for Spain, the kingdoms of Naples and Sardinia, the Netherlands, and the duchies of Milan and Mantua. In 1716 a new war was undertaken against the Turks, and by the abilities and successes of prince Eugene, Belgrade, Temeswar, and all Servia were added to the imperial dominions. The intrigues of Alberoni, the Spanish minister, rekindled unfortunately the war; but the quadruple alliance signed in London 1728, between the courts of Vienna, England, France, and the States general, enabled the emperor to obtain an equivalent for Sardinia, which the Spaniards had rapidly conquered, and at last, after the disgrace of Alberoni, Philip V. acceded to the terms offered by his opponent, and abandoned his claims on Sicily and Sardinia. By the pragmatic sanction, Charles was empowered to make his Austrian states descend, in default of male issue, to his daughters; and he might have closed his reign in honorable peace, had he not interfered in the affairs of Poland, and supported the exclusion of Stanislaus from the throne. His territories were afterwards attacked by the Turks; and he had the misfortune to see his armies defeated, and wasted away by disease and famine; and at last he resigned by treaty, 1739, his pretensions to Belgrade, Servia, Sabach, and Wallachia. He died 20th September 1740, aged 55, and was the sixteenth and last emperor of the house of Austria in the male line.

CHARLES VII. son of Maximilian Emanuel, elector of Bavaria, succeeded his father as elector 1726; and upon the death of Charles VI. he laid claim to Bohemia, Austria, and the Tyrol, and refused to acknowledge the pragmatic sanction, and the rights of Maria Theresa to the imperial throne. Supported by the arms of Lewis XV. he was crowned king of Bohemia, at Prague, and emperor at Frankfort, 1742; but Maria Theresa, though for a moment stripped of her dominions, found powerful allies in the English, and the French and Bavarian forces were defeated with great rapidity, and Charles in his turn found himself possessed only of the empty title of emperor. He died soon after, 20th January 1745, aged 48.

CHARLES I. king of Spain, was Charles V. emperor of Germany.

CHARLES II. son and successor of Philip IV. as king of Spain 1665, was twice married, but had no issue. By his last will, made 1698, he called to the Spanish throne the prince of Bavaria, the nephew of his queen; but, in 1700, he declared Philip duke of Anjou his successor. He died the same year, 10th November, aged 39; and the unsettled succession proved the source of civil discord. Charles was the last of the eldest branch of the Austrian princes who reigned in Spain.

CHARLES III. king of Spain, was son of Philip V. and on the death of his brother, Ferdinand VI. 1759, he exchanged his kingdom of Sicily for the Spanish dominions. He possessed abilities as a monarch, and virtues as a man; but his attempts to raise the Spaniards from their natural indolence proved abortive, and though, in the war with England, he retook Minorca, he saw his commerce ruined, and his treasures at Havanna fall into the hands of his enemies. He died 1789.

CHARLES I. king of England, son of James I. and Anne of Denmark, was born at Dumferling 19th Nov. 1600. On his father's accession to the English throne, he was created duke of York, and on the death of his brother Henry he became prince of Wales. He succeeded his father in 1625, and that year married Henrietta, daughter of Henry the great of France, whom he had seen and admired at Paris during the romantic excursion which he took to pay his addresses to the infanta of Spain, accompanied by his favorite, Buckingham. The fair prospects which a new reign and a virtuous monarch might promise to the nation, were soon obscured by the storms of popular discontent and party prejudice. The Spanish war in which the kingdom was engaged, was conducted with ill success by Buckingham; and when the parliament inveighed against the haughtiness and mal administration of this hapless favorite, Charles, instead of dismissing, resolved to support him. Another parliament proved equally unruly, and was dissolved with equal indignation by the offended monarch, who now began to raise supplies by his own authority, under the name of loans, benevolence, and ship money. This, instead of strengthening his power, rendered him more unpopular; and when Buckingham failed in his attempt to relieve the protestants of Rochelle, in 1627, the clamors of the people were loud and violent, and the exhausted state of the treasury rendered the calling of a new parliament necessary. From this turbulent assembly Charles obtained, with difficulty indeed, some supplies; but, in return, he was attacked with representations of grievances, and was obliged to assent to the petition of right, which explained and more fully settled the rights of the subject. The progress of his favorite's impeachment was stopped by his assassination at Portsmouth by the dagger of the fanatic Felton; and the conclusion of the war with France and Spain rendered Charles less dependent on his parliament, which he dissolved, with the resolution of never calling another. After Buckingham's death, the king placed his confidence on no minister with equal satisfaction; but whilst from his better judgment more mild measures were expected, the spirit of dissatisfaction was kindled in the most violent degree by the raising of ship-money for the defence of the nation. The measure was sufficiently supported by the practice of former reigns, and the unanimous opinion of the judges; but the arbitrary proceedings of the reign of Henry, or of Elizabeth, were ill calculated to insure obedience in times when the divine right of kings was disputed, and the necessity of parliamentary control loudly proclaimed. Hampden opposed the unpopular tax; and though condemned by the court of exchequer, he rejoiced in the struggle which his single arm had waged against the oppressive measures of the government. The attempt of Charles to enforce the reading of the English liturgy in the churches of Scotland excited the same ferment in the north which unhappily prevailed in the south; and when the Scotch had bound themselves by the oath of the solemn league and covenant to defend their presbyterian principles, which they declared to be the cause of Christ, and had assembled an army to support their claims, Charles had the weakness to propose a negotiation, instead of giving battle; and while he consented to withdraw his forces, he had the mortification to observe that, by the intrigues of Richelieu, his enemies, instead of disbanding their followers, were increasing their means of offence. In 1640 another parliament was called, but, from its clamors for the redress of grievances, was as soon dissolved; yet such were the distresses of the monarch for want of money, that he was again, the same year, persuaded by his council of peers, assembled at Rippon, to have recourse again to a popular election. This parliament, called the long parliament, met in November 1640; and they did not separate till they had effected the ruin of the king and of his government. Instead of listening to the representations of the monarch, they exclaimed against the arbitrary measures of the court; and that they might strip the throne of all its ornaments, and the monarch of all the wisdom and integrity of faithful advisers, impeachment and persecution were denounced against the ministers. Strafford was tried, and condemned, though Charles opposed the unavailing shield of royalty to save him, and Laud soon after, on pretences as frivolous as they were cruel, was dragged to the scaffold. To serve the king seemed now to be a crime; and Charles, stripped of the assistance of his wisest ministers, was unable to stem against the torrent of fanatic zeal and popular fury, which decreed the abolition of the court of the star-chamber, the high commission, and other offices which were the bulwark of the monarchy. While faction thus prevailed at

home, the intrigues of the puritans were not in vain in Ireland, and the most horrid massacres and outrages of every kind were perpetrated, in the name of religion, while the unhappy monarch was publicly branded as the author of national miseries, which he could neither foresee nor prevent. In the meantime, the violence of the presbyterian faction acquired strength in England; episcopacy was declared to be unnecessary; and the thirteen bishops who presumed to make representations against the conduct of their persecutors were sent in disgrace to the Tower, as guilty of treason. Instead of conciliating popularity, if indeed any step of the devoted monarch could conciliate popularity, Charles increased the virulence of the commons, by appearing, agreeable to the advice of some of his counsellors, in the house, and from the speaker's chair impeaching five of the members. This bold step ought to have been supported or never adopted; but Charles, retiring in disappointment to Windsor, wrote a letter to the parliament to excuse his conduct, and thus to render himself ridiculous in the eyes of the nation. The parliament in the mean time had called upon the militia of the city for the defence of their privileges, and the king, who found that nothing but force could now restore him to his dignity and to his consequence in the nation, retired to Nottingham, where, August 25, 1642, he erected the royal standard. This was a declaration of war, which the parliament were not backward to acknowledge. Various battles were fought at Edgehill, Marston Moor, and Newbury, with various success, but all the advantages which the monarch had gained by the valor of his troops, and the loyalty of his adherents, were unhappily lost in the fight of Naseby, 4th June 1645, where, after displaying all the coolness, prudence, and intrepidity of the ablest general, Charles was obliged to fly with the loss of his artillery, his baggage, and his cabinet of letters, which the republicans published with every offensive remark of insolence and vulgarity. Thus left without resources, and shut up at Oxford, ignorant whom to trust, and unable to increase the number of his adherents, Charles formed the fatal resolution of throwing himself upon the mercy of the Scotch army. He left Oxford in disguise, and after wandering nine days, he appeared in the Scotch army at Newark, but instead of being received as a monarch, and of finding his misfortunes respected as they deserved, he saw himself a prisoner, and soon learnt that his expected friends with unparalleled barbarity had sold him to the English parliament for the sum of 200,000*l*. Charles was conveyed a prisoner to Holmby-castle, and to Hampton court, but though here he could not, as he hoped, restore himself to power by interfering between the jarring factions of the puritans and the independents, he had the art to effect his escape to the isle of Wight. But while he meditated passing into France, he soon found himself a prisoner in the hands of Hammond the governor of Carisbrooke castle, and when removed to Hurst castle and to Windsor, he unhappily discovered that the rudeness with which he was treated was the prelude to a melancholy tragedy. The republicans were sensible that their power could never be consolidated till the king was no more, and therefore an universal clamor was raised to pass sentence upon him. Brought before this self-created high court of justice, over which Bradshaw, a worthless lawyer, presided, Charles displayed the usual independence of his character. While he refused to acknowledge the authority of his judges, he betrayed no violent emotions of fury or bursting indignation; he was the meek, the patient, the resigned christian, who yielded with all the dignity of conscious innocence to the power which usurpation and tyranny had erected for his destruction. He heard the sentence of death pronounced against him with composure, and the three days which he was allowed to prepare for another world, were passed in the affectionate duties of recommending forgiveness of injuries, moderation, and the practice of every virtue to his children, and in the becoming offices of a devout and penitent christian. On the scaffold, which probably to insult him, was erected in the front of his palace of Whitehall, he preserved his usual composure, and after conversing with Juxon bishop of London, who attended him, and witnessed his heroic resignation, he gave the signal to the masked executioner, who cut off his head at one blow, 30th January 1648. The remains of the martyred monarch were removed to Windsor, but were rudely interred by order of the parliament without the burial service being read over them. Though insulted by republican malice, and though misrepresented by political opponents, Charles must be considered as a great man; and whoever wishes to form an accurate judgment of his character, must view him as the successor to an almost arbitrary power, as the monarch of a turbulent nation, as the bulwark of what he considered as the constitution and the happiness of his country, and as the steady and prudent opposer of bold unprincipled innovators, whose conduct was seldom guided by any but selfish and personal views. As a domestic character, he was amiable and exemplary, and as a man of letters, his abilities were respectable. In his intercourse with the parliament, he often alone was opposed to the insinuating language and sophistical arguments of numerous delegates, but none ever left his presence without admiring his firmness, the acuteness of his remarks, the readiness and propriety of his answers, and the general intelligence and powerful elocution with which he supported and adorned his conversation. Though his enemies have attempted to rob him of the merit of writing the Icon Basilike, a pathetic composition which operated in his favor like the testament of Cæsar at Rome, and which required the gigantic abilities of Milton to

vilify it, yet he is now generally imagined to be the author of it, and not Gauden. Charles left two sons, who succeeded after him on the throne. One of his daughters married the duke of Orleans, brother to Lewis XIV. and another the prince of Orange.

CHARLES II. king of England, after his father the first Charles, was born 29th May 1630. He heard at the Hague of the tragical death of his father; and soon after, at the invitation of the Scotch, who wished in this early proof of loyalty to wipe away their former treachery to his predecessor, he came privately to Scotland, and was crowned at Scone in 1651. Though with the title of king, Charles felt himself surrounded by all the jealousy of the republicans, and the fanaticism of the presbyterians, and perhaps might rejoice in the defeat of his followers at Dunbar, as it set him free from oppressive and suspicious advisers. From Scotland Charles proceeded to Worcester, where he was totally defeated by the superior valor of Cromwell, and he escaped from the field of battle with great difficulty. After concealing himself in the branches of an oak in Boscobel wood where he saw his enemies in full pursuit of him, and after disguising himself under the various characters of a wood cutter, a peasant, a servant, &c. he at last reached Brighton, and embarked for France. The death of Cromwell and the inabilities of his successor, paved the way for his return, and when Monk, at the head of the army in Scotland, had the boldness and loyalty to declare in his favor, he was hailed by universal shouts of approbation from the nation; and on his birth-day 1660 was restored to the throne of his ancestors. But unhappily, while the gloom and fanaticism of the republicans were deservedly exposed to ridicule, neither virtue nor temperance accompanied the return of the new monarch. Charles did not possess the amiable qualities which adorned the character of his father; though affable and good-natured, he was licentious and immoral, and the debaucheries which he had seen practised in France, he permitted to florish at his own court. The merits of those who had suffered in the cause of his father were disregarded, while infidelity was countenanced, and patronage extended to the worthless and the profligate. Though Charles had married in 1662 the princess of Portugal, he kept several mistresses by whom he had children, on whom he lavished the treasures and the honors due only to the sons of virtue and merit. As a monarch he was little attached to the interests or the glory of England. Dunkirk, so long the pride of the English was sold to France to supply his extravagance, and war was imprudently undertaken in 1663 against the Dutch, the Danes, and the French. Long accustomed to victory, the English were terrified at the sight of a Dutch fleet, which sailed up the Medway; and while they reflected on the weakness of their government, a dreadful plague came to destroy thousands of the inhabitants of London, in 1665, and the next year a most tremendous conflagration laid the fairest part of their city in ruins. Peace with the Dutch, in 1667, was soon after followed by the disgrace of the virtuous minister Clarendon, and the elevation of those unprincipled favorites called the *cabal* to power. Charles, regardless of the complaints of his people, scrupled not to receive a pension from the French king; and, in virtue of that disgraceful alliance, he undertook a new war against the Dutch. Whilst the peace of Nimeguen, in 1678, restored tranquillity to the continent, the English were alarmed by rumors of treasonable plots, and the arts and malignity of Oates, Bedloe, and others, were called forth to give popularity to the monarch, by sacrificing some innocent individuals, Russel and Sydney, to the cries of faction. The whole of the reign of this licentious monarch contains little to recommend him to the respect of posterity; though it is to be observed, that the habeas corpus act, and the bill to exclude the duke of York from the throne, because he was a papist, were passed into law by the parliament. Charles died suddenly of an apoplexy, 6th February 1685, leaving no issue by his queen. It is said, that in his expiring moments he received the sacrament from the hands of a popish priest, and thus convinced the world that in supporting the church of England he had acted the part of a false and hypocritical friend.

CHARLES GUSTAVUS X. king of Sweden, was son of John Casimir, count Palatine of the Rhine, and born at Upsal 1622. On the abdication of Christina, he ascended the Swedish throne 1654, and showed himself prudent and warlike. He attacked the Poles, and, in consequence of his famous victory at Warsaw, he found himself master of the whole country, from Dantzic to Cracow. Fortune, however, proved inconstant, and Casimir king of Poland, with the assistance of the emperor Leopold, was soon enabled to recover all his lost provinces, and to drive his enemy back to Sweden. Charles, expelled from Poland, turned his arms against the Danes, and marched to the gates of Copenhagen; but soon after found his victories checked by the misfortunes which befel his flag. He died at Gottenburg 13th February 1660, aged only 37. An account of his life has been written by Puffendorf, 2 vols. fol.

CHARLES XI. son and successor of the preceding, was born 25th December 1655. The war with Denmark, which was ended soon after his accession, was renewed by the ambition of Christiern V. in 1674; but though Charles proved victorious, and obtained possession of Helmstadt, Lunden, Landscroon, &c. he lost his province of Pomerania; which, however, the peace of Nimeguen restored to him in 1676. He died 15th April 1697, aged 42, at a time when his wisdom had marked him as the mediator and umpire of the peace of Ryswick. He wisely reformed the abuses of his courts of

judicature, and enforced the quick and impartial decision of all disputes among his subjects. Though respected as a good prince, he yet showed himself in some instances tyrannical, and abridged the privileges of the senate and of the people.

CHARLES XII. of Sweden, was born 27th June 1682. From his earliest years he glowed to imitate the heroic character of Alexander; and, in his eagerness to reign, he caused himself to be declared king at the age of 15, and at his coronation boldly seized the crown from the hands of the archbishop of Upsal, and set it on his own head. His youth seemed to invite the attacks of his neighbors, of Poland, Denmark, and Russia: but Charles, unawed by the prospect of hostilities, and though scarce 18, wisely determined to assail his enemies one after the other. He besieged Copenhagen, and by his vigorous measures, so terrified the Danish monarch that, in less than six weeks, he obliged him to sue for peace. From humbled Denmark, Charles marched against the Russians; and though at the head of only 8000 men, he attacked the enemy, who were besieging Navarre with 100,000 men. The conflict was dreadful, 30,000 were slain, 20,000 asked for quarter, and the rest were taken or destroyed; while the Swedes had only 1200 killed, and 800 wounded. From Navarre, the victorious monarch advanced into Poland, defeated the Saxons who opposed his march, and obliged the Polish king, in suing for peace, to renounce his crown, and to acknowledge Stanislaus for his successor. Had Charles been now reconciled to the Russians, he might have become a great monarch, as he was a successful warrior, but the hope of future triumphs flattered his ambition, and as if determined to dethrone the czar, he advanced into Ukraine, whilst his enemies fled on every side before him. The battle of Pultowa, however, proved unfortunate, July 1709, Charles defeated and wounded, fled from the field, and sought protection at Bender from the Turks. His affairs were now desperate, the banished Augustus was restored to the Polish throne, and the grand seignor tired of his guest, wished him to remove from his dominions. Charles with only 40 domestics opposed for some days a Turkish army, and when obliged to submit, he sullenly feigned sickness, and during ten months he lay in bed. At last he left his confinement with only two faithful attendants, and travelling post reached in eleven days Stralsund, from which he crossed to Sweden. Untamed by misfortunes, he immediately invaded Norway, with an army of 20,000 men, but at the siege of Frederickshall, while visiting the works, he was struck by a cannon ball, and expired on the spot, 12th December 1718. Charles, in his imitation of Alexander, converted his firmness into obstinacy, his courage was rashness, and his severity was cruelty. He possessed nothing of the great qualities or the amiable virtues of the hero, though he was bold even to madness, and persevering even to his ruin. At the battle of Narva, when five of his horses were shot, he exclaimed as he mounted a fresh charger, "these people find me exercise." When one day dictating to his secretary at Stralsund, a bomb fell on the roof of the house, and crushed the room next the place where they were sitting. But while the secretary dropped his pen, all terrified, the monarch asked calmly what was the matter: "The bomb!" replies the secretary. "The bomb! cries the monarch, what has the bomb to do with what I am dictating; write on."

CHARLES I. king of Naples, was count of Anjou, and brother to St. Lewis king of France, whom he accompanied on his Egyptian expedition, where he shared his fortunes and his captivity. On his return to Europe, he as the husband of Beatrix the heiress of Provence, assumed the rights of a sovereign, and conquered Arles, Marseilles, and Avignon, and afterwards at the request of pope Urban IV. he marched against Manfroi the Sicilian usurper. His expedition was successful, Manfroi was defeated, 1265, and the year after cruelly put to death, and the conqueror assumed the title of king of Naples and Sicily. The widow of Manfroi and his son shared also his untimely fate, and Conradin duke of Swabia grandson of the emperor Frederic II. who had ventured to lay claim to the Sicilian crown, was seized, and after the mockery of a trial expired under the hands of the public executioner. Though success followed the monarch in his expeditions against Tunis and the Ghibelines, yet his arbitrary and cruel massacres excited the indignation and the hatred of his subjects. An insurrection was formed, and the rebellious Sicilians on Easter monday 1282 sacrificed 8000 Frenchmen to their fury, on the ringing of the bells for the evening service, which bloody catastrophe is still handed down to execration, under the name of Sicilian Vespers. Charles died 7th Jan. 1285, tortured by the sad reflection, that his cruelty had occasioned so much dissatisfaction, and such dreadful bloodshed. Charles, though an arbitrary, was an able and politic prince, his power was acknowledged all over the Mediterranean, and to his dominions in Italy and in France he added the sounding title of king of Jerusalem.

CHARLES II. king of Naples, surnamed the lame, was a prisoner at Messina in the hands of the Sicilians, who wished in his death to avenge the cruelties which his father had exercised against their favorite Conradin. The execution of the sentence was stopped by the interference of Constance queen of Arragon, whose husband Peter III. had laid claim to the Sicilian crown, and Charles, thus saved from death, directed all the powers of his mind to the recovery of his father's dominions. He prevailed against his rivals, and was crowned king at Rome, and he employed himself zealously in promoting the arts of peace and of commerce, and the practice of religion among his subjects. He died at Naples 1309, aged 61,

leaving by his wife, Mary of Hungary, several children. He was succeeded by his son Robert.

CHARLES III. king of Naples, was grandson of the preceding, and by his marriage with Margaret the niece of Joan queen of Naples, he obtained the kingdom, 1380, on the excommunication of that princess. He showed himself infamous, by cruelly putting the deposed queen to death, and he afterwards quarrelled with the pope who had supported his claims to the crown. He was killed in his attempts to obtain the crown of Hungary 1386, aged 41.

CHARLES II. king of Navarre, son of Philip count d'Evereux, was surnamed the bad. He was born 1332, and as the son of the daughter of Lewis Hutin of France, he on his mother's death, though only 18, succeeded to the throne of Navarre. Cruelty and artifice marked his conduct, he caused to be assassinated Charles of Spain, constable of France, and when arrested by the order of king John, his father-in-law, he not only contrived to regain his liberty, but with horrid vengeance caused slow poison to be administered to the dauphin, his brother-in-law, after he had seduced him from his affection and allegiance to his father. Unable to place himself on the throne of France, he espoused the interests of the English who invaded the kingdom, and where he could not succeed by open force, he effected his purposes by the instruments of poison or assassination. His death, which happened 1st Jan. 1387, in his 55th year, was extraordinary. His physicians had ordered him to be wrapped up in clothes dipped in brandy and sulphur, to support and revive a constitution, weakened by leprosy and by debauchery, and while the operation was performing, his servant dropped a taper on the inflammable linen, which caught fire and consumed to the very bones the unhappy man before he could be extricated.

CHARLES MARTEL, son of Pepin Heristal, by a concubine, obtained great power as duke of Austrasia, and by defeating Childeric II. of France, he made himself master of the kingdom. Instead of ascending the throne, he remained satisfied with the title of mayor of the palace, whilst the government was conducted agreeable to his will. He waged war against the Saxons; and in a battle near Poictiers against the Saracens, in which he slew Abderam the chief, it is said, that not less than 375,000 of the enemy were destroyed. So much valor, accompanied with the most consummate prudence, rendered him popular, and at the death of Thierri the king 737, Charles retained in his hands the reins of government, under the title of the duke of the Franks. He died 22d Oct. 741, respected as a father, and a benevolent prince. His sons Carloman and Pepin inherited his dominions, and Pepin thus became the first king of the Carlovingian race.

CHARLES, duke of Burgundy, surnamed the warrior, and the rash, was son of Philip the good, and born at Dijon 1433. Early inured to war, he conquered the people of Liege and Ghent, and carried his arms against Lewis XI. of France whom he took prisoner, and obliged to make peace on his own terms. His attacks against the Low Countries, Guelderland and Zutphen, were attended with success; but he met a severe check in Switzerland, and when he attempted to repair his losses, another defeat ruined his army, and drove him away in disgrace. He was slain 5th Jan. 1477, as he was endeavoring to escape from the siege of Nanci. He had four wives, the second of which was Margaret of York, sister to Edward IV.

CHARLES, count of Flanders, was son of Canute, king of Denmark, and succeeded Baldwin 1119. By his benevolence and virtues, he became popular among his Flemish subjects; but the goodness of his heart could not avert the dagger of an assassin, by which he perished 1124, while engaged in devotion in a church at Bruges.

CHARLES I. duke of Lorraine laid claim to the crown of France on the death of his nephew Lewis the indolent; but was defeated and taken prisoner. He died in the fourth year of his confinement 994, aged 41.

CHARLES II. duke of Lorraine, son of duke John, was a prudent and warlike prince, and died 1430.

CHARLES IV. duke of Lorraine, son of Francis count of Vaudemont, and grandson of Charles III. was born 1603. He was fond of military glory, and was engaged in frequent disputes with Lewis XIII. whose arms were too powerful for him to oppose. Though twice stripped of his dominions by the French his restless ambition refused to enjoy tranquillity, and by embracing the cause of the Spaniards, he exposed himself to new troubles. He was seized by the duke of Condé, and imprisoned at Antwerp and Toledo, and not restored to liberty till the signing of the Pyrenean treaty. In 1662, by the treaty of Montmartre, he resigned his dominions to Lewis XIV, provided he was acknowledged in France as prince of the blood royal; but afterwards he revoked the agreement. Deprived again by the fortune of war of his provinces, he united his forces to those of the emperor, and though defeated by Turenne 1674, he repaired his military reputation, and after routing the French, he took the marshal of Crequi at Treves. He died soon after at Birkenfeld 1675, aged 72. He had married the princess of Cantecroix, but before her death he took another wife, whom, however, the king of France confined in a convent.

CHARLES V. of Lorraine, nephew of the preceding, was son of duke Francis, and was born at Vienna, 1643. He early entered into the service of the emperor Leopold and acquired great military glory in his campaigns in Hungary. In 1674, he declared himself a candidate for the crown of Poland, but neither his intrigues nor his valor could secure his election. He took Philipsburgh in

1676, and the following year married the queen dowager of Poland, sister to the emperor. Afterwards he was engaged against the Turks at the head of the imperial armies, and though partially defeated he was soon enabled with the powerful assistance of John Sobieski, to drive them from before the walls of Vienna. Various successes followed this glorious campaign, and Buda would have fallen had not the duke's progress been arrested by a violent fever, but he recovered to defeat the Turks, in the dreadful battle of Mohatz in 1687, and to over-run all Transylvania. His services were afterwards employed against the French in Flanders, but his career of glory was cut short by death, after taking Mentz 1690, in his 49th year. Lewis XIV. said of him that he was the wisest and the most generous of his enemies. He was father of Leopold the father of the emperor Francis I.

CHARLES ALEXANDER, of Lorraine, grandson of the preceding, was governor of the Low Countries, and general of the imperial armies. He was opposed to the king of Prussia, and in his campaigns against the French in Bohemia and in Germany, he acquired great glory. Though defeated by the king of Prussia, he had the good fortune to rout his generals in two engagements. He died 4th July 1780, aged 68, universally respected as a brave warrior and an amiable man.

CHARLES, Emanuel, duke of Savoy, surnamed the great, was born 1562. He early signalized himself in the battles of Vigo, Ast, Chatillon, &c. and not only seized Provence and Dauphiné, but laid claims to the throne of France, on the death of Henry III. With the most ardent ambition he next aspired to the kingdom of Cyprus, to the province of Macedonia, and at last he attempted to seize, in 1602, the town of Geneva, in the midst of a profound peace. This violent measure was resented by the Genevese, who hanged as public robbers a few of his wretched followers whom they had taken prisoners. He next laid claim to the dominions of Mantua, on the death of the duke Francis, but to little effect, and by the insidious advice of the French, he attacked Genoa, but desisted through the interference of the Spanish monarch. On the death of the emperor Matthias, he became a candidate for the imperial crown, and next by attempting to seize Montserrat, he drew upon himself the hostilities of France, Spain, and Germany. He died at Savillon 26th July 1630, aged 78, it is said of a broken heart, because he had lost Pignerol.

CHARLES Emanuel, II. son of Victor Amadeus I. succeeded to the dukedom of Savoy on the death of his brother Francis, 1638, though only four years old. The weakness of his minority induced the Spaniards to attack his dominions, but the interference of the king of France, and the peace of the Pyrenees, restored him to all his possessions. He was an amiable and benevolent prince, who regarded the happiness of his people as of greater value than foreign conquests. In cultivating the arts of peace, and in improving the commerce of his subjects, he made a large and commodious road through an arch of 500 paces long in a rock at Montevisa, between Dauphiné and Savoy, and embellished Turin and other places in his dominions with noble and useful edifices. The last part of his life was unfortunately imbittered by the revolt of his protestant subjects in the Vaudois, who complained of the oppression of his governors. He died 1675.

CHARLES, Emanuel, III. son of Victor Amadeus II. was born 1701, and succeeded on the voluntary abdication of his father, 1730. He ardently embraced the projects of France and Spain to humble the Austrians, and after the celebrated victory of Guastalla, he obtained the cession of some valuable territories in the Milanese. With political inconsistency he afterwards in 1742, joined his forces and influence to the queen of Hungary against his two former allies, and though he was often unsuccessful, yet he had the courage to defend himself in the field, even against superior numbers, and at the conclusion of the war he lost none of his former possessions. The return of peace now afforded him opportunities to display his patriotism and humanity. He was mild, prudent, and economical in his administration, abuses were corrected in every department, salutary reforms were introduced, vice and luxury were checked, and a new code of laws more humane and more decisive was established. He died 20th February 1773, aged 72. He was three times married.

CHARLES, Edward, grandson of James II. king of England, is known in history by the name of the pretender. In 1745, at the age of 25, when the Scotch seemed inclined to resist the government of the Hanoverian family, he landed in Scotland, and supported by the adherence of some of the disaffected nobles he proclaimed his father king, and fixed his residence at Edinburgh, with all the pomp and parade of royalty. By a sudden and masterly attack, he had the good fortune to defeat at Prestonpans, the forces which had marched to oppose him under sir John Cope, but by delaying to take advantage of the terrors of his enemies, he contributed to his own ruin, and though he afterwards advanced as far as Manchester and Derby, he soon found that the people, recovered from their panic, were unanimous against him. On his rapid return to Scotland, he routed general Hawley at Falkirk, but the approach of the duke of Cumberland, put an end to his triumph. He retreated before the royal army, and at last the hostile troops met in the field of Culloden, to decide the fate of the kingdom. The Scotch fought with accustomed bravery, but the English prevailed, and the unfortunate youth escaped with difficulty from the battle where he left dead 3000 of his misguided adherents. Though a large reward was of-

fered for the head of the illustrious fugitive, who had thus to combat against want and temptation, yet the peasants of Scotland pitied his misfortunes, and even those of his enemies, who were acquainted with his retreat, kept inviolate the fatal secret, and while they condemned his ambition, commiserated his distresses. He at last escaped to St. Maloes and never again revisited the British dominions. He died at Florence 1788. He had married a German princess of the house of Stolberg Guendern. His brother, Henry Benedict, cardinal York, when plundered by the ravages of the French revolution, was honorably relieved by the English monarch, and derived from his bounty a liberal pension to sooth the misfortunes which had overwhelmed his old age.

Carleton, Walter, a physician born at Shepton Mallet 2d February 1619, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He became a man of eminence in his profession, published several respectable works, and was physician to both the Charles'. He was one of the first members of the royal society, and in 1689, became president of the college of physicians. As his circumstances were not prosperous, he retired to Jersey, where he died 1707, aged 87. The best known of his works is his Stonehenge restored to the Danes 4to. 1603.

Charleval, Charles Faucon de Rey lord of, a French writer of great genius and of amiable manners. Though of a very weak constitution, yet by strictly adhering to the regimen prescribed by his medical friends, he attained the extraordinary age of eighty, and died 1693. His works appeared 1759 in 12mo. though his nephew objected to the publication. The epigrams and the other poems are much admired.

Charlevoix, Peter Fr. Xavier de, a learned Jesuit, born at St. Quentin, famous for his travels, and his authentic historical compositions. He died 1761, aged 78. He wrote the history of Japan, 2 vols. 4to. and 6 vols. 12mo.—History of St. Domingo 2 vols. 4to.—History of New France, 3 vols. 4to.—and of Paraguay, 6 vols. 12mo.

Charmis, a physician at Rome, under Nero, whose celebrity arose more from the singularity of his prescriptions, than his skill in the profession.

Charnace, Hercules Girard baron de, a native of Britany, who served in the army, and was afterwards sent by Richelieu as ambassador to Sweden, to engage Gustavus Adolphus to make a war against Germany. He was also ambassador at other courts, and was killed at the siege of Breda, at the head of a troop of horse, 1637.

Charnock, Stephen, was born in London, and studied at Emanuel, Cambridge, from whence he removed to Oxford. He became an eloquent presbyterian preacher in Ireland, and was chaplain to Henry Cromwell, but on the restoration, he was unwilling to conform to the articles, and therefore preached only in private meetings. He died 1680, aged 52. His works are in 2 vols. folio. His discourse on providence is admired.

Charnois, N. Vachenr de, a native of Paris, known as the editor of the journal des theatres, and as the author of some popular romances. He afterwards conducted the Moderateur paper, at the beginning of the revolution, and being arrested on suspicion, he became one of those unfortunate victims so barbarously murdered at the Abbaye, September 2d, 1792.

Charondas, a legislator born in Sicily. He florished about 400 years B. C. and made a code of laws for the people of Thurium.

Charpentier, Francis, dean of the French academy, was born at Paris, February 1620. His learning and abilities recommended him to Colbert, for whom he wrote a discourse to prepare the full establishment of an East India company. He was afterwards made a member of the new founded academy of medals and inscriptions, and greatly contributed to the noble series of medals struck in the reign of Lewis XIV. He died 22d April 1702, aged 82. Besides harangues, and discourses delivered on public occasions, he wrote some poems, sonnets, and odes.

Charrier, Mark Anthony, a lawyer, member for Mende at the states general in 1789. He boldly opposed all innovations, and when the convention decreed the abolition of royalty, he headed the insurgents of his department, and at last being taken prisoner, was condemned to death 16th July 1794.

Charron, Peter, a learned Frenchman. Though born of humble parents, he was well educated, in the universities of Orleans and Bourges, but after applying himself to the law, he found that his abilities must remain long and perhaps ever neglected and unknown, he therefore became an ecclesiastic, and as an eloquent preacher soon acquired fame and popularity. He was admired by the bishops, listened to with admiration by the king, and made chaplain to queen Margaret. On his return to Paris, he wished to enter into some of the religious orders, but as he was now 48, his applications were rejected, and therefore as a secular, he continued his labors of pulpit eloquence. At Bourdeaux he became acquainted with Montaigne, who treated him with great kindness and affectionate regard. His publication of the three truths in 1594, recommended him to the notice of the bishop of Cahors, by whom he was made his vicar general, and canon theological. He was afterwards presented to the chaptership of the church of the bishop of Condom, and in 1601 he printed his books " of wisdom," which spread his fame through the kingdom. In 1603 he went to reside at Boulogne, but the climate was unfavorable to his constitution, so that he returned to Paris where he died November 16th the same year, of an apoplexy. Of

his works the best known is "of wisdom," two translations of which have appeared in England, the last by Dr. Stanhope 1697.

CHARTIER, Alan, a native of Bayeux, secretary to Charles VI. and VII. of France. He was employed in some embassies, but he acquired greater celebrity as a writer. He died 1449. His works, consisting of poetry and prose, appeared 1617. His brother John was a Benedictin, author of the great chronicles of France from Pharamond to the death of Charles VII. in three vols. fol. 1493—and the history of Charles VII. printed folio 1661.

CHARTIER, Rene, a physician to the French king, and professor of medicine. He edited the works of Hippocrates and Galen in Greek and Latin, in 14 vols. folio, from 1619, to 1679, when the last vol. was published.

CHASSENEUX, Bartholomew de, a French lawyer, president of the parliament of Provence, who boldly opposed the prosecution of the Vaudois, a religious sect who refused to acknowledge the authority of the pope, and of the church of Rome. This conduct, which humanity and not party had dictated, was regarded with such animosity that he was poisoned 1541. He was author of a work on the customs of France, and of other things.

CHASTEL, John, son of a woollen-draper at Paris, attempted the life of Henry IV. of France 27th December 1594. He was then only 19. The blow was so sudden that he nearly escaped through the crowd, but it is said that the wildness of his looks betrayed him. He confessed that from the wickedness of his past life, he was doomed to eternal torments in another life, and that to make them more tolerable, he wished to do some great action. He was condemned to have the flesh of his arms and thighs torn off, with red hot pincers, his right hand cut off and afterwards his body drawn and quartered by four horses pulling different ways, and his remains then burnt to ashes. This was December 29th 1594, and at the same time the Jesuits, at whose instigation the crime had been committed, were banished for ever from the kingdom.

CHASTELAIN, Claude, an ecclesiastic born at Paris. He drew up formularies for the diocese of Paris at the request of the archbishop, and published, besides the Roman martyrology—universal martyrology—and a journal of his life, with curious anecdotes in MS. He was well skilled in ecclesiastical history and in antiquities, and died 1712, aged 73.

CHASTELLUX, Francis John marquis de, field marshal of France, is well known by his writings. He was member of the French academy, and of several other learned bodies, and died at Paris 1788. His chief works are on public happiness, 8vo.—translated into English—travels in North America, 8vo. also translated into English. This last work is far from popular in America, where the author had served in the army during the American war.

CHAT DE RASTIGNAC, Raymond de, a French officer who opposed the league, and behaved with great bravery in various battles. He was killed at la Fere 26th Jan. 1696.

CHAT DE RASTIGNAC, Lewis James de, of the same family as the preceding, was an ecclesiastic, who rose by his merit to the bishopric of Tours, and died universally respected 1750, aged 63. He wrote some discourses, harangues, &c. His benevolence was particularly conspicuous during an inundation of the Loire, when he was the common father of the poor who had been driven from their habitations.

CHATEAUBRIAND, Frances de Foix, wife of the count of, is known in French history as the mistress of Francis I. who left her for the superior attractions of the duchess d'Etampes. She was a woman of great courage and of a commanding aspect. She died 1537, aged 62.

CHATEAU BRUN, John Baptist Vivien de, a native of Angouleme, member of the French academy, and eminent as a dramatic writer. He died 1775, aged 89. Besides Philoctetes, Astyanax, and Mahomet II. tragedies, he wrote les Troyennes, which is evidently his best play, and which he kept by him 40 years before he produced it before the public.

CHATEAURENARD, Francis Lewis Rousselet count de, a native of Touraine, distinguished as a naval officer in the Mediterranean, against the Sallee rovers. He defeated the Dutch fleet 1675, and for his eminent services was made an admiral and marshal of France. He died 1716, aged 80.

CHATEL, Tanneguy de, a French general born of respectable parents in Britany. He gained some credit by an expedition against the English coast, and in 1410 he had the good success to defeat Ladislaus, who had usurped the crown of Naples, upon which he was, in 1414, made marshal of Guienne. He distinguished himself at the battle of Agincourt, and supported the Dauphin against the Burgundians when they attacked Paris. He afterwards effected a reconciliation between both parties, but had the meanness and brutality to advise the dauphin to assassinate the unsuspecting duke of Burgundy 1419. On the dauphin's elevation to the throne, Chatel was made grand master of the household, and trusted with important embassies. He died 1449. His nephew, who bore the same name, is known in French history for his attachment to the unhappy Charles VII. whom he attended with fidelity in his last moments and buried at his own expense.

CHATEL, Peter du, or CASTELLANUS, a native of Arc, educated at Dijon. He was so learned a Grecian, that he assisted Erasmus in his translations, and for some time was press corrector to Frobenius at Basil, after which he travelled to Egypt and Syria. On his return to Europe he became private reader to Francis I. who made him bishop of Tulle and afterwards of Macon,

from which he was translated by Henry II. to Orleans where he died 1552. He wrote two funeral orations on Francis I. and a Latin letter against Charles V. and showed himself a scholar of superior abilities and a strong advocate for the privileges of the Gallican church.

CHATEL, Francis du, a painter of Brussels, in the middle of the 17th century. His best piece is at Ghent, representing the Spanish king receiving the homage of the Flemings.

CHATELARD, N. du, a gentleman of Dauphiné, who became passionately fond of Mary queen of Scots, and actually concealed himself in her chamber, when she was returning to Scotland, after the death of her husband Francis. He was for this imprudent conduct, which it is said the queen had countenanced, condemned to suffer death.

CHATELET, Paul du Hay lord of, descended from the Scotch Hays, was born in Britany, and became president of the court of justice in the army of Lewis XIII. He was also member of the academy, and wrote various pieces in verse and prose, besides the history of Betrand du Guesclin, constable of France, folio. He was a man of great firmness and integrity, and boldly spoke to the king in favor of Montmorency who had been condemned for high treason. He died 1636, aged 44.

CHATELET, Gabrielle Emilie marchioness de, a learned French lady, daughter of the baron de Breteuil, born 17th December 1706. Superior to the trifling pursuits of her sex, she aspired to high distinction in the regions of science and philosophy, and by her valuable works she may be said to have rivalled Leibnitz and Newton. Her institutes of physic addressed to her son is a work of very great merit. Her intense application it is said shortened her life. She died 1749, aged 43. She translated the institutes of Leibnitz and the principia of Newton.

CHATTERTON, Thomas, an extraordinary youth, born at Bristol, 20th Nov. 1752. He was taught reading, writing, and arithmetic, at a charity school on St. Augustin's Back, and at the age of 14 he was articled clerk to an attorney at Bristol, with whom he continued about three years. His employment however was not congenial to his turn of mind, he devoted himself more to poetry, antiquities, and heraldry, than to law; and early in 1769 some of his compositions appeared in the periodical publications of the times. In 1770 he left Bristol and came to London, with the hope of making his fortune by his pen, but though he flattered the great, and espoused in political pieces the cause both of the ministry and of opposition, though he was courteously treated by Beckford in the height of his popularity, yet he found his income inferior to his wants. Though a liberal contributor to the Gospel Magazine, the Town and Country, the Court and City, the London, the Political Register, &c. he found himself indiguantly dependent upon the booksellers, and a prey to the severest indigence, so that in a fit of despair he destroyed himself by poison August 1770. Though possessed of great genius, Chatterton was irraseible, headstrong and impetuous in his temper, and it has been said by his biographer that he had all the vices and irregularities of youth, and that his profligacy was at least as conspicuous as his abilities. His name is known particularly in controversial history. He published a number of poems, which he described as written about 300 years before by Rowley, a Bristowyan monk, and when pressed for the originals, he refused to give them, but declared that he had received them from his father, whose family had for nearly 150 years been sextons of Redcliff church in Bristol, and that till then they had remained disregarded and buried in dust in an old chest, in an unfrequented room over the chapel. This story, which Chatterton always supported as undeniably true, called forth the attention of the learned, and whilst some of the critics beheld in the poems of Rowley, all the marks of genuine antiquity, others considered them as a literary forgery imposed upon the credulity of the world, by the artifice of an ingenious though ill educated youth of 17. To Mr. George Catcot of Bristol, the public are indebted for the best part of the poems, who procured them from the unfortunate Chatterton. They were published in 1777, in one volume 8vo. by Tyrwhitt, and republished in 1778; and while Bryant and dean Milles and others considered Rowley as the real author of the poems, Tom Warton, Walpole and others represented them as the authentic production of Chatterton, who thus wished to disguise the first efforts of his muse by assuming the venerable name of antiquity. Chatterton's works have been lately edited in 3 vols. 8vo.

CHAUCER, Geoffrey, a poet denominated by Dryden the father of English poetry. He was born in London 1328, and studied at Cambridge, and afterwards at Oxford, and then travelled upon the continent. On his return he entered at the Inner Temple, and soon ingratiated himself into the friendship of persons of distinction, was made page to the king, and rewarded with a pension of 20 marks. He was afterwards gentleman of the chamber to the king, his salary was doubled in 1369, and after being employed to negotiate with the republic of Genoa, for ships for a naval armament, Edward repaid his services by granting him a pitcher of wine daily to be delivered by the butler of England. He became afterwards comptroller of the customs of London for wool, &c. and was employed as commissioner to the French court on the violation of the truce. These high favors, which contributed to his independence and made his income not less than 1000*l.* a year, were confirmed by Richard, Edward's successor, but Chaucer by embracing Wickliffe's tenets became obnoxious to the persecution of the clergy, and though he escaped by flight for a time, he

was imprisoned, and liberated at last with difficulty. He soon after removed from the bustle and intrigues of public life, and in his retirement at Woodstock, and afterwards at Donnington, he devoted himself to the cultivation of his muse. He died 25th October, 1400, and was buried in the great south cross aisle Westminster abbey. He left two sons, Thomas, who was speaker of the house of commons in Henry IV.'s reign, and Lewis. His wife's name was Philippa Rouet, of Hainault, and as her sister Catharine, the widow of sir Hugh Swinford, was married to John of Ghaunt duke of Lancaster, after the death of the princess Blanche, Chaucer shared the favours of royalty, and was indebted for some of his honours to the influence of his princely brother-in-law. The poetry of Chaucer, though in the idiom of the 14th century, is not devoid of great smoothness and delicacy, the sentiments are bold, the characters are all well supported, and the genius of the poet is every where brilliant, sprightly, and sublime. Of all his poems the Canterbury tales possess the greatest merit. They have been learnedly edited by Mr. Tyrwhitt, 5 vols. 8vo. The life of the poet has been published by Godwin, in two ponderous vols. 4to. His works altogether were published by Urry, fol. The tales have been modernised and imitated by Dryden, Pope, and others.

Chaulieu, William, a native of Fontenay, in Normandy, educated in the college of Navarre at Paris. The liveliness of his genius recommended him to the notice of the great and the learned; he was courted by the duke of Rochefoucault, by Marsillac, by the duchess of Bouillon, and by the duke of Vendome, who gave him a priorate in the isle of Oleron, with an income of 28,000 livres, and afterwards the abbies of Pouliers, Rennes, Aumale, &c. In the midst of affluence and conviviality, he gave vent to the sallies of his muse, and alleviated the pains of an obstinate gout, by composing epigrams and sonnets for the amusement of his friends, and the derision of his enemies. Though a perfect master of all the graces of poetry, and therefore deservedly styled the Anacreon of France, he had no wish of presenting his poems before the public, and they remained scattered in the hands of his friends or in the collection of the curious, till collected by the attention of Camusac and St. Mark. Besides letters in prose, and epistles in verse, they contain elegies, ballads, madrigals, airs, and all the charming trifles of a careless, wanton, and sportive muse. Chaulieu died 1726, at the great age of 81. The best edition of his works is that of Paris, 2 vols. 8vo. 1774.

Chaumette, Peter Gaspard, son of a cobler, was born at Nevers 24th May 1763. After various low occupations he appeared as one of the boldest at the taking of the Bastile, and displayed all the violence of a republican and the zeal of a demagogue. United with Hebert he for a while guided the sanguinary multitude, and proposed with the feasts of the goddess of reason, those walking guillotines which were to purge France of all her royalists, and her suspected citizens. After being guilty of the most atrocious cruelties and the blackest profligacy, he was sent before the revolutionary tribunal by Robespierre, and when on the scaffold prophesied that his fall would soon be followed by that of his enemies. He was guillotined 13th April 1794. A "precis historique" on life is attributed to him.

Chauncey, Charles, a nonconformist divine, who migrated from Ware, Hertfordshire, to America, where he became president of Harvard college, and died 1671. His son Isaac afterwards came to England, and settled at Andover as a dissenting minister, but soon after studied physic and practised in London, where he died about 1700. He wrote an essay on Daniel's prophecy, —the divine institution of congregational churches, 8vo. &c.

Chauncey, Ichabod, a nonconformist who was ejected from his living at Bristol, and then practised physic there, and died 1691, author of some tracts.

Chauncy, Henry, was educated at Bishop Stortford school, and Gonvil college, Cambridge, and entered at the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar. Rising by degrees in his profession, he was knighted by Charles II. 1681, and seven years after made a serjeant at law, and appointed a Welch judge. He was married three times, and died at Yardley 1700. He is the author of the historical antiquities of Hertfordshire in one vol. folio.

Chausse, Michael Angelo de la, a learned antiquary of Paris, who went early to Rome, where he published his Musæum Romanum, fol. 1690, improved to two vols. fol. in 1746. He gave to the world besides receuil des pierres gravées antiques in 4to. 1707,—and picturæ antiquæ cryptarum Roman. & sepulcri nasonum, fol. 1738, all which display great erudition, and remarkable judgment.

Chauveau, Francis, a painter and engraver of Paris, who died there, 1676, aged 63. His first engravings were from the pieces of la Hire, but he soon trusted to his own genius, and used the graver only for the delineation of his own pictures. Not less than 4000 pieces are mentioned as engraved by him, and 400 executed from his designs.

Chauveau, Rene, son of the preceding, possessed the genius and followed the profession of his father. He distinguished himself particularly as a sculptor. He resided for some years in Sweden and at Berlin, and died at Paris 1722, aged 59.

Chauvin, Stephen, a native of Nimes, who as a protestant left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and went to Rotterdam, and afterwards to Berlin, where he became professor of philosophy. He died 1725, aged 85. He published Lexicon philosophicum, fol. and a new journal des savans, begun at Rotterdam 1694.

Chazelles, John Matthew, a French mathematician, born at Lyons 1657. He

came to Paris in 1675, and was recommended to Cassini, whom he assisted in the measurement of the meridian line. In 1684, he instructed the duke of Mortemar in mathematics, and by his influence was appointed hydrography professor for the gallies of Marseilles, where he made many valuable observations, and drew a new map of the coast of Provence, besides plans of various harbours and forts. His great and extensive abilities were usefully employed by the French ministry. His astronomical observations were not confined to Europe, but he visited Greece and Egypt, and first observed in his measurement of the great pyramid, that its four corners exactly correspond to the four cardinal points of the world. Chazelles, whose private character and virtuous deportment was not surpassed by the extent of his genius, died January 1710. Besides his voyage in the Levant, he contributed greatly to the improvement of the Neptune François. He was made member of the academy of sciences in 1695.

CHEFONTAINES, Christopher de, a native of Britany, provincial and general of the cordeliers. He was in 1579 made archbishop of Cæsaria by Gregory XIII. and sent to Flanders, where his eloquence as a preacher made many converts among the protestants. He died at Rome 1595, aged 63. He was in his character a most learned man, an able and judicious divine, but accused also of heretical opinions. His work on transubstantiation was regarded as curious.

CHEKE, John, a learned Englishman, born at Cambridge 16th June 1514, and educated at St. John's college. He was made professor of Greek in the university, with a stipend of 40*l.* a year, and in 1544, he was appointed tutor with sir Anthony Cooke, to prince Edward. On the accession of his pupil to the throne, he was rewarded with an annuity of 100 marks, and a grant of land, and appointed besides provost of king's college. In 1551 he was knighted, and soon after rose to the office of secretary of state. On the accession of Mary he was stripped of his honors, and permitted to travel abroad, but after supporting himself for some time at Strasburg by teaching Greek, he was seized on his return between Brussels and Antwerp, by Philip of Spain, and sent like a traitor to London. His religion was now the cause of his persecution, but he did not possess the firmness of a martyr, and when offered to choose between the faggot and popery, he abjured his faith and was received by cardinal Pole into the bosom of the catholic church. A confession so violently extorted and so rashly given, preyed now upon his spirits, and shortened his days. He died of shame and remorse, 13th September 1557, aged 43. He left three sons. His works were numerous and valuable, and they are mentioned by Strype in his life. Those best known are the hurt of sedition, against the insurgents 1549,—epistles on the death of Bucer,—de pronunciatione Græcæ potissimum linguæ disputationes 1555, Basil —de superstitione ad regum Henricum, &c. He was deservedly considered as one of the most learned men of his age, but his attempts to improve the pronunciation of Greek was regarded by bishop Gardiner as heresy, and therefore forbidden.

CHELONIS, a daughter of Leonidas, who married Cleombrotus, king of Sparta, and proved a remarkable example of filial and conjugal affection.

CHEMIN, Catharine du, a French lady, wife to Girardon, and eminent for painting flowers. She died at Paris, 1698, and her husband erected a monument to her memory in the church of St. Landez.

CHEMINAIS, Timoleon, a native of Paris, much respected as a preacher among the Jesuits, and little inferior to Massillon. He died 1690, aged 38. Besides five volumes of sermons, he published sentiments of piety, &c.

CHEMNITZ, Martin, a Lutheran divine, born at Britzen in Brandenburg. He studied at Magdeburg and Frankfort on the Oder, and afterwards taught a school in Prussia, and became librarian to the prince. He afterwards returned to Wittemberg, where his friend Melancthon lived, and thence removed to Brunswick, where he died after 30 years residence 1586, aged 64. His works are Harmonia evangeliorum—a treatise against the Jesuits—& examen concilii Tridentini, a valuable performance. His character was highly esteemed by the princes of Germany, so that he is deservedly ranked next to Luther, on account of the services which he performed in the establishment of the reformation. He was also well versed in astronomy and mathematics.

CHEMNITZ, Boreslaus Philip, grandson of the above, was born at Stettin, and died 1678, aged 73. He served in a military capacity in the armies of Holland and Sweden, and became counsellor of state and historiographer to queen Christina. His history of the Swedish wars in Germany, appeared in 2 vols. fol.

CHERILUS, a Greek poet, intimate with Herodotus. He celebrated the victories of his country over the Persians.

CHERON, Elizabeth Sophia, daughter of a painter at Meaux, was born at Paris. She devoted her time to poetry, painting, the learned languages, and music, and obtained great celebrity by her pencil, especially in history, oil colours, and in miniature. She was admitted into the academy of painting and sculpture, and the academy of Ricovrati at Padua honored her with the appellation of Erato. She died at Paris 3d Sept. 1711, aged 63.

CHERON, Lewis, brother to the preceding, was born at Paris, and came to London, where he executed some historical pieces, especially the judgment of Paris, and the council of the gods, for the duke of Montague. He was a protestant, and died in London 1713, aged 53.

CHERUBIN, Father, a capuchin friar of Orleans in the middle of the 17th century.

His book called ocular dioptrics, on the theory of telescopes—and his vision parfaite, 2 vols. fol.—prove his abilities as a mathematician and philosopher.

Cheselden, William, an English surgeon of great eminence, born at Somerby in Leicestershire. He was the pupil of Cowper, and also of Ferne, the surgeon of St. Thomas's hospital. He early distinguished himself, and began to read lectures at the early age of 22, which he continued for upwards of 20 years. He was successful in cutting for the stone, and he immortalized himself by giving light to a youth of 14, who had never seen, of which he published a curious and interesting account. He was now at the head of his profession, and was appointed principal surgeon to queen Caroline, and blessed with well-earned fame and independence. He obtained also what he chiefly wished, the office of head surgeon to Chelsea-hospital, which he retained till his death. He died of an apoplexy, April 10, 1752, aged 64. He was intimate with Pope, by whom he was greatly esteemed. His anatomy of the human body, published 1713, has passed through several editions. He wrote, besides osteography in folio, 1733, and other anatomical essays chiefly inserted in the philosophical transactions. He was the first foreigner admitted member of the French royal academy of surgery.

Chesne, Joseph du, physician to the French king, was born at Armagnac. After residing sometime in Germany, he settled at Paris, and acquired great celebrity by his practice, and by his knowledge of chemistry, though he was opposed and ridiculed by other physicians, especially Guy Patin. He died at an advanced age at Paris, 1609. He wrote in verse the folly of the world, 4to.—and the great mirror of the world, 4to.—besides some treatises on chemistry.

Chesne, Andre du, called the father of French history, was born at Turenne, and crushed to death by a cart as he was returning from Paris to his country house in 1640, in his 56th year. He wrote the history of the Popes, 2 vols. fol.—history of England, 4 vols. fol.—history of French cardinals—collection of French historians, 24 vols. fol. of which only four were published by him.

Chesterfield, Philip earl of. *Vid.* Stanhope.

Chetwode, Knightley, was born at Coventry, and became fellow of King's-college, Cambridge. He was nominated bishop of Bristol on Trelawney's translation, but James abdicated before the election could pass the seals, and he lost the see. He was afterwards chaplain to the English forces in Holland under Marlborough, became dean of Glocester 1707, and died April 4th 1720. He wrote, besides some poems, a life of lord Roscommon, still remaining in MS. at St. John's, Cambridge.

Chevalier, Anthony Rodolph le, a native of Montchamps in Normandy, who left France on account of his religion, and was employed as teacher of the French language to Elizabeth, afterwards queen of England. He left England at the beginning of Mary's reign, and studied the oriental languages under Tremelius, whose daughter he married, and then taught Hebrew at Strasburg and Geneva. He afterwards returned to France, but escaped on the dreadful day of St. Bartholomew, and came to Guernsey, where he died 1572, aged 65. Besides the Jerusalem Targum translated from the Syriac, he published a Latin grammar of the rudiments of the Hebrew language, 4to. 1574.

Chevalier, Lewis, a native of Touraine, who in his youth entered among the religious of la Trappe, but afterwards, in consequence of the austerities of the monastic life, he applied himself to the law, and acquired eminence. His pleadings for the canons of Rheims appeared in 1716. He was a man of great piety, and died 1744, aged 81.

Chevert, Francis de, a French general, born of obscure parents at Verdun. He rose from the ranks, and distinguished himself by assiduity, courage, and a great knowledge of tactics. After Bellisle's retreat from Prague, he defended the place with the most obstinate bravery, and yielded only through famine 1742, and on honorable terms. His valor greatly contributed to the victory of Hastenback in 1757, and that of Lauterberg. He died 1769, aged 74.

Chevillier, Andrew, author of the origin of painting in Paris,—of a dissertation on the council of Chalcedon,—and other works, was a learned Frenchman, librarian to the Sorbonne, and who died 1700, aged 64.

Chevreau, Urban, a native of Loudun in Poitou, who distinguished himself by his assiduity and learning, and became secretary to Christina queen of Sweden, whom he had the art to reconcile to the catholic faith. After his return to Paris he was preceptor to the duke of Maine, and he afterwards retired to his native place, where he built an elegant mansion, and died after spending there 20 years of ease and literary seclusion from the world, 1701, aged nearly 88. He wrote an history of the world—the effects of fortune, a romance—and other things.

Cheyne, George, a Scotch physician, educated at Edinburgh. When 30 years of age he came to London, and from an abstemious mode of life became a jovial and free-living companion. He grew so much in bulk and unwieldy corpulence, that the smallest exertions were painful to him, and all the powers of medicine were unavailing to relieve him, till the use of a milk diet reduced him from the enormous weight of 32 stone to nearly one third, and enabled him to live to the mature age of 72. He died at Bath 1743. He wrote an essay on long life and health—tractatus de infirmorum sanitate, &c.—a treatise on nervous diseases—fluxionum methodus—philosophical principles of religion natural and revealed.

Cheynel, Francis, was born and educated at Oxford, and made fellow of Merton in 1629. During the civil wars he embraced

the puritanical party, and as the favorite of the parliament, he was sent to convert the university and made visitor, and in 1648, appointed Margaret professor there, and president of St. John's college. He was however incapable of filling those places with becoming propriety, and he retired to his living of Petworth in Sussex, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He is much less known for his sermons and political tracts, than for his acquaintance with the celebrated Chillingworth. He attended him in his last moments, and when he was buried at Chichester, he contemptuously threw the book which that great author had written against the papists into his grave, with every mark of insolent zeal and fanatical madness. He died at Preston in Sussex 1665, leaving behind him several sons.

CHIABRERA, Gabriello, an Italian poet, born at Savone, where he died 1638, aged 86. He studied at Rome, and was much courted by the wits and great men of the age, and particularly by pope Urban VIII. He wrote heroic, dramatic, pastoral and lyric poems published at Rome, 1718, in 8vo.

CHIARI, Joseph, an historical painter born at Rome, and pupil to Carlo Maratti. He was attacked with the plague when an infant, and though he recovered, his constitution ever after felt the shock. His pieces adorned the public buildings and churches of his native city. He died 1727, aged 75.

CHIAVISTELLI, Jacob, a perspective painter of Florence, who died 1698, aged 77.

CHICHELY, Henry, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Higham Ferrers, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. He was sent by Henry IV. to congratulate Gregory XII. on his elevation to the papacy, and was appointed by him bishop of the vacant see of St. David's. In 1409, he was at the council of Pisa, and five years after, on the death of Arundel, he was translated to Canterbury. In this high office, he supported his power with great firmness and enlarged the privileges of the clergy, and boldly excommunicated lord Strange, who had assaulted sir John Trussel in St. Dunstan's church, and killed one of his servants. He also opposed the encroachments of the pope, and rendered himself popular by his influence with the clergy, and by promoting occasional donations for the support of the government. Besides founding in his native town, a college for one master and eight fellows and other subordinate officers, he laid the foundations of that noble edifice in Oxford, called All Souls. This splendid college was completed in 1440, and the chapel was with great pomp consecrated by the founder. Chicheley was very munificent in his contributions to charitable purposes. He died 12th April 1443, after being archbishop 29 years, and he was buried in Canterbury cathedral. It is said that when 80 he wished to resign his exalted situation which the pope refused.

CHICOYNEAU, Francis, a native of Montpellier, physician to the French king. He was sent by the regent Orleans to stop the plague at Marseilles, and the confidence with which he entered a place, filled with disease and death, contributed, with his excellent prescriptions, to reanimate the terrified inhabitants, and dispel the distemper. He was honorably rewarded as he fully deserved. He died at Versailles 1752, aged 80. Of his works, the most curious is that in which he supports that the plague is not contagious.

CHICOYNEAU, Francis, son of the above, was as illustrious as his father in medicine. He chiefly excelled, however, in botany, and greatly improved and adorned the royal garden at Montpellier. He died 1740, aged 38, professor and chancellor of the university of Montpellier, an honor which four of his family had enjoyed before him.

CHIFFLET, John James, a physician, born at Besancon. After travelling through Europe, and being for some time physician to the archduchess of the Low Countries, he remained in the same capacity with Philip IV. of Spain, who treated him with great kindness. He died in a good old age. He wrote Vindiciæ Hispanicæ against the French, besides other works. His son John distinguished himself by his knowledge of Hebrew; and his son Julius was eminent as a civilian, and was in great favour with the king of Spain.

CHILDEBERT I. king of France, after his father Clovis, 511. He assisted his brothers Clotaire and Clodomir in the defeat of Sigismund king of Burgundy; but he was afterwards routed in his attempt to invade the Spanish dominions. He died at Paris 558.

CHILDEBERT II. son of Sigebert and Brunchaut, succeeded his father in the kingdom of Austrasia 575. He afterwards joined the kingdom of Burgundy, of Orleans, and part of Paris, to his own dominions, after the death of Chilperic, king of Soissons, and died by poison 596, aged only 26. During his reign some excellent regulations were made for the preservation of good order and subordination.

CHILDEBERT III. brother of Clovis III. and son of Thierry, was surnamed the just. He was governed during the whole of his reign by Pepin, the mayor of the palace, and died 711, in the 16th year of his reign, and aged 28.

CHILDERIC I. king of France after his father Merovæus 456. He was banished the next year for his ill conduct, and retired to Thuringia, from which he was recalled in 463. He afterwards behaved with great valor, and enlarged his kingdom by conquest. He died 481, aged 45.

CHILDERIC II. son of Clovis and Bathilda, succeeded his brother Clotaire III. 670, and for a while, when governed by the wise counsel of Leger, bishop of Autun, he was a popular monarch. He afterwards gave himself up to every species of licentiousness and cruelty, and was at last assassinated by Bodilon in the forest of Livri 673. His wife and his son shared his fate.

CHILDERIC III. surnamed the ideot and

the idle, was raised to the throne by Pepin 742. Some time after he was hurled from his elevation by the same powerful minister, and confined in a monastery where he died 755. He was the last of the first race of the French kings, and was succeeded by Pepin.

CHILLINGWORTH, William, a celebrated divine, born at Oxford, October 1602. Laud, then fellow of St. John's, was his godfather. He entered at Trinity, and applied himself not only to divinity, but to the mathematics and poetry, but his acquaintance with Fisher the celebrated Jesuit, overturned his faith, and with more zeal than judgment he embraced the tenets of the catholic religion. That he might pursue his studies with more success, he retired to Douai university, but the correspondence of Laud, now bishop of London, shook his religious opinions and he soon became sensible that the pope of Rome is not that infallible person he had implicitly believed. Restored to the protestants, Chillingworth returned to Oxford, where he proposed to complete his free inquiry into religion. The change of his principles however drew upon him all the virulence of the catholics, but in several treatises, as well as by letters and conversations, he defended his conduct and supported the reasonableness of the protestant tenets, with such mildness united with firmness and candor, that even his enemies applauded him. In 1637, his book, called the religion of protestants a safe way to salvation, appeared, and with a modest and elegant dedication it was presented to Charles I. and so universally admired was it, that it passed through several editions, and will remain a lasting monument of the author's superior abilities, and of sound reason, and pure religion. Though admired and respected as a divine, Chillingworth yet started objections against the thirty-nine articles, and refused to assent to the damnatory clauses of the athanasian creed. His scruples however gradually removed, and he subscribed the articles, considering it as a subscription of peace and union, and not of belief or assent. Soon after he was promoted to the chancellorship of Salisbury, with the prebend of Brixworth, Northamptonshire, and the mastership of Wigston's hospital, Leicestershire. The troubles of the times prevented higher elevation, Chillingworth who was zealously attached to the king's cause, took up arms against the republicans, and acted as engineer at the siege of Glocester. At the siege of Arundel, however, he was taken prisoner with the garrison by sir William Waller, and as he then labored under an indisposition, he was removed to Chichester, where after a short illness he expired in the bishop's palace. His last moments were attended by the fanatical Cheynell, who at his funeral insulted his remains by throwing with religious frenzy into his grave his celebrated book mentioned above. He died about the 30th of January 1644, and was buried in Chichester cathedral. Clarendon has improperly mentioned that he died in Arundel castle. The fame of Chillingworth is firmly established as a noble disputant, a perspicuous reasoner, and a candid and inquisitive philosopher, and he is more than entitled to the commendations which not only Wood, but Tillotson and Locke, themselves such patterns of excellence, have passed upon him. Besides his works already mentioned, and several others in the defence of religion and of loyalty, some valuable manuscripts are preserved in Lambeth chapel, among Mr. H. Wharton's MS.

CHILMEAD, Edmund, was born in Glocestershire, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. On being ejected from his livings by the republicans in 1648, he subsisted in London by teaching music. He died 1654. He wrote a treatise on the use of the globes, and published translations of some Greek authors.

CHILO, a philosopher of Sparta, and one of the seven wise men. He died about 597, B. C.

CHILPERIC I. youngest son of Clotaire I. succeeded on his father's death to the kingdom of Soissons 561. His wife Galasuinta was barbarously assassinated as it is supposed by his mistress Fredegonde; but instead of avenging her death he married the suspected murderer, and committed every kind of cruelty to satisfy her vengeance and ambition. He lost part of his dominions by the invasion of Sigebert king of Austrasia, who wished to punish the death of his sister-in-law the murdered queen, and after sacrificing his sons Merovæus and Clovis to the jealousy of the infamous Fredegonde, he at last saw the wickedness of his conduct, and became a devotee. He was murdered as he was returning from hunting in 584, and Fredegonde and her favorite Landri were universally suspected as the assassins.

CHILPERIC, II. son of Childeric II. succeeded Dagobert III. in 715. He headed his troops with Bainfrai, the mayor of the palace, against Charles Martel, but was soon after defeated, and when in the power of the conqueror reduced to privacy. He died at Attigny, and was buried at Noyon in 720.

CHINE NOUNG, emperor of China, about 2837 years B. C. is said to have instructed his subjects in agriculture and in extracting wine from rice. He was well acquainted with mathematics, physic, music, and poetry.

CHING or XI-HOAM-TI, emperor of China, about 240 B. C. is said to have built the great wall after the expulsion of the Tartars. He was warlike, but disgraced his reign by burning all the books which he could procure.

CHIRAC, Peter, physician to the French king, was born at Conques in Rouergue. He was professor of medicine at Montpellier, and was appointed physician to the army of Roussillon by marshal Noailles, in which capacity his treatment of the sick soldiers under a violent dysentery was particularly successful. He was also very successful

during an epidemic distemper at Rochefort and a pestilence at Marseilles. He died 11th March 1732, aged 82. He wrote dissertations on wounds—on fevers—on the use of the rust of iron in the incubus—besides other medical tracts.

CHISHULL, Edmund, was born at Eyworth, Bedfordshire, and educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He obtained a travelling fellowship, and consequently visited Turkey and the Levant, and was chaplain to the English factory at Smyrna. He became B. D. 1705, and was presented by Mr. Conyers to the living of Walthamstow, in Essex, where he died 18th May 1733. He wrote against Dodwell on the mortality of the soul, and his travels in Turkey were published in 1747, by Mead, in folio.

CHOIN, Mary Emily Joly de, a lady descended from a noble Savoy family. She was about the person of the duchess of Conti, where she was seen by the dauphin; but no solicitations could prevail upon her to deviate from the rules of decorum and chastity. It is said that the prince at last married her privately, and, in her company, reformed his conduct, and regained the affection of the king. After his death, in 1711, she retired to obscurity, and died 1744, universally respected for her private virtues.

CHOISEUL, Stephen Francis duc de, a French politician of great abilities. After enjoying the confidence of Lewis XV. and serving his country as an ambassador and as minister at home, he was disgraced; and on his retirement, still retained popularity and universal respect. He was a liberal and munificent patron of arts and of literature, and, by his political intrigues, was called by the king of Prussia, the coachman of Europe. He died 1785, aged 66.

CHOISI, Francis Timoleon de, prior of St. Lo, and dean of Bayeux, was engaged by the French government to go as ambassador to the king of Siam, who wished, it was said, to become a convert to christianity. Though he had spent the earlier part of his life in debauchery, yet he reformed his conduct, and applied himself to the cultivation of literature. He died at Paris October 2, 1724, aged 81. He wrote an account of his journey to Siam—the history of France, during five reigns, 5 vols. 4to.—an ecclesiastical history, 11 vols. 4to. —dialogues on the immortality of the soul, &c.

CHOMEL, Peter John Baptist, physician to the French king, died 1740. He wrote history of common plants, 3 vols. 1761. His son John was also a physician, and died 1765. He wrote essay on the history of medicine in France—the life of Molin—eulogy of Duret—letters on the maladies among cattle.

CHOPIN, René, a native of Bailleul in Anjou, distinguished as a lawyer, and known as the author of a treatise de domino—de sacrâ politicâ monasticâ—the customs of Anjou—the customs of Paris, &c. all published in 6 vols. fol. He died under the operation of being cut for the stone, 1606, aged 69.

CHORIER, Nicholas, author of the philosophy of an honest man—the history of Dauphine—Latin poems—and an indecent work called Aloysiæ Sigeæ Toletanæ Satyra Soladica de arcanis amoris et Veneris—was an advocate of the parliament of Grenoble, where he died 1692, aged 83.

CHOSROES I. the great, succeeded Cabades as king of Persia 531. He made war against the Romans, but was defeated by Belisarius, and afterwards by Tiberius, and died of vexation 579. To great virtues he united unhappily cruelty, oppression, and boundless ambition.

CHOSROES II. succeeded his father Hormisdas as king of Persia 590. His cruelties excited the revolt of his subjects, but the Romans supported him, and he was enabled to conquer Egypt, Africa, and Judæ. He was at last defeated by Heraclius, and imprisoned by his own son. He died in confinement 627.

CHOUET, John Robert, a native of Geneva, possessed of such talents, that at the age of 22 he was appointed professor of philosophy at Saumur, where he replaced the tenets of Aristotle with the philosophy of Descartes. In 1669 he returned to Geneva as professor, and by his popularity obtained a seat in the council 1686. He was repeatedly syndic, and died 1731, aged 89, universally respected as a good citizen and an upright magistrate. He wrote introduction to logic —theses physicæ de variâ astrorum luce— discourses on the history of Geneva—and other works.

CHOUL, William du, a French antiquary of Lyons. He travelled over Italy, and wrote a valuable treatise, 1556, on the religion and castramentation of the ancient Romans, which has been translated into Latin and Italian.

CHRISTIE, William, was educated at Aberdeen, and appointed master of the grammar school at Montrose, where he lived respected as a diligent and attentive master, and died 1774, aged 44. His grammar and his introduction to the making of Latin are both well spoken of.

CHRISTIERN I. king of Denmark, son of Thierry count of Oldenburg, succeeded Christopher of Bavaria 1448. He was a popular monarch, benevolent and humane. He founded the order of the elephant and died 1481.

CHRISTIERN II. surnamed the cruel, or the northern Nero, succeeded on the Danish throne his father John 1513. He was elected king of Sweden 1520; but, instead of proving, as he promised, the father of his people, he became their tyrant, and massacred at a feast 94 of the Swedish nobles to whom he owed his elevation. A series of atrocities rendered him so unpopular in his new dominions, that he was driven from Sweden by the valor of Gustavus; but in Copenhagen he pursued the same ferocious conduct, in consequence of which he was expelled from his throne by his indignant subjects, and escaped to Flanders. Ever restless and

ambitious, he gained the Dutch to espouse his cause; but he was defeated in his attempt to recover his dominions, and died in prison 25th January 1559, universally abhorred.

CHRISTIERN III. nephew and successor of Frederic I. 1534, deserved and obtained the affection of his subjects. He embraced the opinions of Luther, and made that the established religion of his kingdom. He died 1st January 1559, aged 56.

CHRISTIERN IV. succeeded as king of Denmark his father Frederic II. 1588. He made war against the Swedes, and was nominated chief of the protestant league for the re-establishment of the prince Palatine, 1625. He died 28th February 1648, aged 71, much respected as an able and benevolent monarch.

CHRISTIERN V. succeeded his father Frederic III. in 1670. He formed a league with the German princes, and made war against Sweden; but, though brave and warlike, he was defeated. He died 4th September 1699, aged 54.

CHRISTINA, queen of Sweden, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus the great, was born 8th December 1626, and succeeded her father 1633. After reigning with splendor, and the character of a great and popular sovereign, she resigned the crown in 1654, in favor of her cousin, Charles Gustavus. She had sometime before embraced the catholic religion, at the instigation of the Jesuits; and she retired to Rome, where she continued to reside till the death of her cousin, in 1660; when she attempted, either by the suggestions of ambition, or the advice of her religious advisers, to resume the crown, which as a catholic she could not effect. She died at Rome 19th April 1689, aged 63. She was a woman of great abilities, was well acquainted with several languages, and was not only a frequent correspondent with Grotius, Salmasius, Descartes, Vossius, Bochart, Huet, and other men of letters, but a liberal patroness of literature. Some circumstances, however, are mentioned which reflect some disgrace upon her character and manners.

CHRISTOPHERSON, John, an English prelate, born in Lancashire, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He became fellow and master of Trinity college, and dean of Norwich, and in queen Mary's reign he was made bishop of Chichester. He died the year after his elevation, a little before the queen. He was a firm Romanist. He translated Philo Judæus into Latin, and also the ecclesiastical histories of Eusebius, Sozomen, Socrates, Evegrius, and Theodoret; but as a translator he is neither faithful, nor elegant, nor accurate.

CHRYSIPPUS, a stoic philosopher of Tarsus, said to have written above 700 books. He died B. C. 207.

CHRYSOLORAS, Emanuel, a learned Greek, born at Constantinople about 1355. He came into England in the reign of Richard II. as ambassador from John Palæologus, to solicit assistance against the attacks of the Turks. After his return to Constantinople, he came to Florence, where he taught Greek for three years; and afterwards he became Greek professor in the university of Ticinum, at the request of the duke of Milan. He afterwards visited Venice and Rome; and, in 1413, he was sent by pope Martin V. as ambassador to Sigismund emperor of Germany, to settle the place for the meeting of a general council. He afterwards returned to his own emperor at Constantinople, by whom he was sent as ambassador to the council of Constance. He died at Constance, a few days after the opening of the council, 15th April 1415; and a handsome monument was erected to his memory by the gratitude of his scholar Poggius. He wrote, besides a Greek grammar, a parallel between ancient and modern Rome.

CHRYSOSTOM, John, a native of Antioch, who became bishop of Constantinople, and one of the most illustrious fathers of the church. In eloquence and benevolence he was equally known; but the divisons of the age embittered in some degree his happiness, and he was banished from his see by his enemies, though afterwards restored. He died at Pityus, on the Euxine sea, 407, aged 53. His works were edited by Montfaucon, in 13 vols. fol.

CHUBB, Thomas, was born at East Harnham, near Salisbury, 29th September 1679. He was at the age of 15 apprenticed to a glover; but when his time was expired, as his eyes were weak, he engaged in business with a tallow chandler, but devoted his hours of relaxation to the laborious study of English books. A strong retentive memory soon rendered him well versed with mathematics, geography, and other sciences, but particularly divinity; and, further to improve himself, he established a club at Salisbury, where the members disputed with freedom on all theological subjects. The controversy about the Trinity between Clarke and Waterland then engaged deeply the public attention; and Chubb was prevailed on by his theological friends to commit his sentiments to paper. He complied, and his book called "the supremacy of the father asserted, &c." was soon read, and universally admired. Now an author by profession, he was courted by the learned and the great. For some years he lived in the house of sir Joseph Jekyll, and often waited at table as a servant out of livery, but refused the prospects of preferment for his obscurity at Salisbury, where he retired, and died 1747, aged 68. To the last period of life Chubb was attached to the business of a tallow chandler, and after the death of his partner he frequently assisted the nephew, on whom the concern devolved. After his death, two volumes of pothumous works were published, which displayed the author as a violent opposer of the Mosaical and Christian dispensations, extravagant and licentious in his opinions, and shameless enough to deny a future judgment, and almost a future existence,

the hopes and consolation of the good man. This publication greatly astonished the world, especially as nothing immoral, profligate, or licentious, had ever been observed in his conduct. His principal works are, the true gospel of Jesus Christ asserted—an inquiry into the ground and foundation of religion—four dissertations on subjects in the old testament, &c.

CHUDLEIGH, Mary, daughter of Richard Lee of Winsloder in Devonshire, was born 1656, and married sir George Chudleigh bart. by whom she had several children. She possessed respectable poetical talents, and published some poems, which passed through a third edition in 1722. She wrote besides some tragedies, operas, masques, still preserved in her family, and some essays on philosophical and moral subjects, which displayed besides great neatness, and purity of language, an extensive degree of piety and knowledge, with resignation and benevolence of heart. She died 1710.

CHURCHILL, sir Winston, was born at Wootton Glanville, Dorsetshire, 1620, and is known more as the father of the great duke of Marlborough than as an historian. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, but the troubles of the times prevented his taking a degree, and he engaged warmly on the side of the king, in consequence of which, his estates were forfeited. He married a daughter of sir John Drake of Ashe in Devonshire, at whose house he took shelter from the persecution of his enemies, and at the restoration he recovered his property, and obtained a seat in parliament. He was knighted in 1663, and elected a member of the royal society. He published in 1675, a kind of political essay on the history of England, in folio, which possessed little merit. He died 26th March, 1688. Besides his son above mentioned, and three sons and three daughters who died in their infancy, he had Arabella, who was mistress to the duke of York, and by whom he had two sons and two daughters. The eldest of these sons was the celebrated duke of Berwick, killed at the siege of Phillipsburg, 1734.

CHURCHILL, John, duke of Marlborough, and prince of the holy Roman empire, was son of the preceding, and was born at Ashe, June 24th, 1650. His education was little attended to by his father, who introduced him when 12 years of age to the court, and 1666, in the first Dutch war, he was made an ensign in the guards, and soon after went to Tangier to serve against the Moors. His time here was assiduously devoted to military science, he became on his return a favorite with the duke of Monmouth, in whose regiment he was made captain, and with whom he served against the Dutch at the siege of Nimeguen. He distinguished himself so much by his valor, that Turenne praised the conduct of the handsome Englishman, as he denominated young Churchill. At the reduction of Maestricht he was equally entitled to universal praise, so that the French monarch, whose auxiliaries the English then were, saw and commended his bravery. This well deserved reputation advanced his fortunes at home; on his return to London he was made lieutenant-colonel by the king, and gentleman of the bedchamber, and master of the robes to the duke of York, whom he accompained into the Low Countries, and into Scotland. About this time Churchill married Sarah Jennings, a lady who attended on the princess Anne, afterwards queen of England. On his return from Scotland with the duke, he was shipwrecked on the coast, east of the Humber, but though more than 120 persons lost their lives, yet he had the good fortune to escape. His influence with the duke was now so great, that he was created a Scotch peer in 1682, by the title of baron Eymouth, and on the death of Charles he was sent as ambassador to France, to announce the elevation of his patron to the throne, and in 1685 he was made an English peer as baron Churchill. The invasion of Monmouth tended now to display his military abilities, he was sent against the unfortunate duke, and in a little time repressed his rebellion, and took him prisoner. These meritorious services highly recommended him to James, yet though he was consulted by him, and even intrusted with the command of 5000 men on the landing of William of Orange, he was suspected of favoring the cause of the invader, and accordingly he abandoned him, and fled to the prince, yet without betraying his secrets, or taking any of his soldiers with him. This step rendered him a favorite with the prince of Orange, and on the abdication of James, he was raised to new honors, made a privy counsellor, and created earl of Marlborough. In 1689 he was at the battle of Walcourt, and laid the foundation of that great military fame, which was soon to astonish the continent. He was afterwards in Ireland, where he supported the cause of William by the reduction of Cork; but in the midst of his popularity he was suddenly checked, his offices were taken from him, and his person confined in the tower; a violent measure, which is secretly attributed to his partial attachment to the interests of the princess Anne. This was, however, a partial eclipse of his greatness, the king knew his merits, and soon restored him to favor, and when, after queen Mary's death, he intrusted him with the care of the duke of Gloucester, he paid him this handsome compliment, "My lord make him what you are, and my nephew will be all I wish to see him." Fresh favors were now heaped upon him, he was declared commander in chief of the troops sent over to Holland, and ambassador extraordinary to the states, and William evinced his further confidence in his attachment, by recommending him on his death bed to Anne, as the fittest person to protect the liberties of Europe. The good opinion of William was continued by his successor; Marlborough was confirmed in his appointments, and elected by the Unit-

ed States captain general of all their forces, with a stipend of 100,000 florins per annum. Hostile to pusillanimous delays, he now prevailed upon the English ministry to declare war against France and Spain 1702, and he quickly repared to his head quarters, and opened the campaign, by reducing the strongest garrisons on the frontiers, and among them Venlo, Ruremond, and Liege, which was taken sword in hand. After these brilliant successes, he returned to London, where he was received as a conquering hero. The queen created him a duke, and granted him during her life a pension of 5000*l.* from the post office. The next campaign was equally splendid, Marlborough defeated the allies at Schellenburgh, and afterwards at Hochstet, where Tallard the French general was taken prisoner, and after thus serving the empire and conquering all Bavaria, he returned to England, bringing with him as trophies of his conquests 121 standards and 179 colors, together with the captive general, and 26 officers of high distinction. On this occasion he received, as he had done the preceding year, the thanks of parliament, and the queen seconding the wishes of a grateful nation, settled on him and his heirs the manor of Woodstock, and the hundred of Wotton. The campaign of 1705 was equally successful; but Marlborough distinguished himself particularly as a negotiator at the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Hanover, and for these great services merited and received again on his return, the thanks of the parliament, though intrigues were made against his power, and attempts meditated to baffle him in the prosecution of the war. In 1706 he won the famous battle of Ramilies, after exposing himself to great personal danger, as colonel Bingfield, who held the stirrup for him to remount, had his head carried off by a cannon ball, and the consequence of this victory was the fall of Louvain, Brussels, Ghent, Antwerp, Ostend, Dendermonde, and other strong places. These successes were received with fresh marks of approbation by the English, he was not only unanimously thanked by both houses, but the queen was addressed to make his titles hereditary in the male and female lines of his daughters. Blenheim house was built by the nation to commemorate his victories, and the 5000*l.* from the post-office were now annexed to his title. The year 1707 was very barren in military incidents, but Marlborough, on the following year, in conjunction with prince Eugene, pushed his conquests so rapidly that the French king in 1709 made serious proposals for a general peace. This was generally understood to be a manœuvre to disconcert the plans of the English and Dutch, but Marlborough, as great a negotiator as a general, soon defeated the plans of the enemy and the French once more appeared in the field, headed by marshal Villars, an officer of whom Lewis XIV. boastingly spoke, saying, he had never been beat. Villars however was defeated at Malplaquet, and Tournay taken, and the duke returned to London to receive new congratulations and reiterated applauses. In the midst of his popularity however Marlborough began to feel the secret machinations of his political enemies, and though he was empowered to negotiate for a peace at Gertruydenburg, and though on its unsuccessful termination he renewed the war with usual felicity, the queen was alienated from him, and yielding to the superior influence of a new favorite, Mrs. Masham, she withdrew her confidence from the duchess, and listened too fondly to those who accused the duke of ambitious views. But though his family were removed from their offices, and his friends discarded, he remained still at the head of the army, and displayed against Villars those superior manœuvres of generalship which always insured him success, and maintained his high reputation. On his return to England he was apparently well received by the queen, who soon after dismissed him from his employments, and his enemies attacked him in parliament, and while on one hand he was charged with ambitiously protracting the war, he was on the other accused of applying the public money intrusted to him to private purposes. The press also vented forth pamphlets against the duke whose great services were forgotten, and therefore yielding to the bitter and acrimonious language of faction and of persecution he retired in voluntary banishment, and passed with the duchess November 14th 1712, to Ostend, and remained for nearly two years on the continent. He returned a few days after the queen's death, and became a great favorite with George I. who consulted him with confidence, and by his advice took those bold measures which crushed the rebellion of 1715. This great man died loaded with infirmities 16th June 1722, aged 73, at Windsor-lodge, and his remains were buried in Westminster abbey, with the greatest solemnity August 9th. Besides the marquis of Blandford, who died at Cambridge in his 18th year, the duke had four daughters married into the most illustrious families of the kingdom. The emperor of Germany made him a prince of the empire, as a reward for his great military services. Some of his letters have been published, and show him to have been a man of consummate abilities. His duchess survived him for some years. She was a woman of strong masculine powers of mind, of boundless ambition, and as arbitrary in the cabinet of the queen, as her husband was formidable in the field.

Churchill, Charles, the poet, was born 1731, son of the Rev. Charles Churchill, curate of St. John's, Westminster. He was educated at Westminster, but though endowed with great natural abilities, yet he so much neglected their improvement that he was refused admission at Oxford for incapacity, though it is said this disgrace arose from the contempt with which he treated the frivolous questions proposed to him by

his intended tutor. He continued, in consequence of this, at Westminster, and at the early age of 17 married, and when of proper age he was ordained by the bishop of London, and retired into Wales, upon a curacy of 30*l.* a year. In this retired situation, to improve his income he became a cider merchant, but his prospects of independence ended in a bankruptcy, and he came back to London, and on the death of his father succeeded to his curacy. He here added to his resources by teaching young ladies to read and write, but as his mode of living was expensive, his debts increased, and he was with difficulty saved from the horrors of a gaol by the humanity of Mr. Lloyd second master of Westminster school, who liberally satisfied his creditors. The success of "the actor" by young Lloyd at this time encouraged Churchill to cultivate the muses, and he published his Rosciad, which was so universally admired, that Colman, Thornton, and the wits of the age, were considered as the authors, and not an obscure clergyman. The popularity of this and other poems, and the emoluments arising from the sale, now altered the manners and conduct of the poet. Elevated with prosperity he now quitted the habit and the sobriety of a clergyman, he became a fashionable man of the town, abandoned his wife, and launched into all the extravagance of gay and dissipated life. As the friend and associate of Wilkes he crossed to Boulogne in October 1764, where some time after a fever attacked him and carried him off. He died 5th November 1764. Besides his Rosciad, he wrote the prophecy of famine, an admired poem,—an apology to the critical reviewers,—night and the ghost, in which he ridicules Dr. Johnson in the character of Pomposo,—Gotham and independence,—epistle to Hogarth, &c. The poems after his death were published in 2 vols. 8vo, and have lately been re-edited. Though once popular and admired they are now little read. He wrote also some sermons.

Churchyard, Thomas, a poet, born at Shrewsbury, author of the Worthies of Wales. He died about the 11th of queen Elizabeth, 1570. His epitaph is preserved by Camden.

Chytræus, David, a native of Swabia, divinity professor at Rostock, and author of a commentary on the revelations—of a history of the confession of Augsburg—and other works. He died 1600, aged 70.

Ciaconius, Alphonsus, of Baeca, in Andalusia, died at Rome 1599, aged 59, with the title of patriarch of Alexandria. He was author of vitæ et gesta Romanorum pontificum et cardinalium, 4 vols. fol.—historia utriusque belli Dacici—bibliotheca scriptorum ad ann. 1583—explication of Trajan's pillar, fol. 1576.

Ciaconius, Peter, a critic of Toledo, who died at Rome 1581, aged 56. He was employed by Gregory XIII. in correcting the calendar, and wrote learned notes on Arnobius, Tertullian, and other Latin writers.

Ciampelli, Augustine, a native of Florence, the pupil of Santi di Titi, and eminent as an historical painter. He died 1640, aged 62. Some of his pieces are preserved at Rome.

Ciampini, John Justin, a learned Italian, who established at Rome the academy of ecclesiastical history, and that of mathematics and natural history. He died 1698, aged 65. He wrote different works—on the remains of ancient Rome—on the sacred edifices built by Constantine, &c.

Cibber, Colley, poet laureat to George II. was son of Caius Gabriel Cibber, a native of Holstein, by the daughter of William Colley, Esq. of Glaiston, Rutlandshire. He was born in London 6th November 1671, and educated at Grantham school, Lincolnshire. He did not succeed in his application to be admitted at Winchester college, and his intention of entering at Oxford was thwarted by the event of the revolution, which made him a soldier in favor of the prince of Orange. He soon after exchanged the military life for the stage, and appeared in inferior characters, at the salary of 10*s.* a-week. The first character which he performed with success was the chaplain in the Orphan, and the next Fondlewife in the Old bachelor, till he acquired eminence and an advanced salary. To add to his income, he now had recourse to his pen, and wrote Love's last shift, in which he himself bore a part. His best plays were The Careless husband, acted in 1704, and The nonjuror, in 1717. This last was a party piece, and was dedicated to the king, who gave to the poet 200*l.* and the appointment of laureat. But besides the malevolent attacks of periodical writers, the author was exposed to the enmity and satire of Pope, who, with more virulence than honor, made him the hero of his Dunciad. In 1730 he quitted the stage, though he occasionally appeared before the public, especially when his own plays were represented. He died December 1757. His plays, which, like his children, as he jocosely observed, were numerous, were collected in 2 vols. 4to. Though he never succeeded either as a writer or actor of tragedy, nor as a lyric poet, yet it must be acknowledged, in spite of the malice and venom of Pope, that his comedies are sprightly and elegant, and his character as a man and as an actor respectable. His apology for his life is curious.

Cibber, Theophilus, son of the preceding, was born in 1703, and educated for a little time at Winchester school, from which he passed upon the stage. Aided not so much by the influence of his father, who was manager of the theatre royal, as by his own natural powers, he soon rose to popularity and eminence as a favorite actor; and he might have insured respectability and independence if he had possessed economy, and paid attention to the decorum and manners which ought to mark every private and public character. Thus exposed, by his extravagance and follies, to distresses and persecution, he at last embarked for Dublin, in October 1757, to assist Sheridan against the

opposition of a new theatre; but unfortunately the ship was wrecked on the coast of Scotland, and Cibber and the whole numerous crew perished. As a writer he produced Pattie and Peggy, a ballad opera, and he altered The lover, a comedy, and Shakspeare's Romeo and Henry VI. He wrote also some appeals to the public on his own distressful situation. The lives of the poets of Great Britain and Ireland, in 5 vols. 12mo. though bearing his name, were published by Robert Shields, an amanuensis of Dr. Johnson.

CIBBER, Susannah Maria, sister to Dr. Arne, and daughter of an upholsterer in Covent-garden, married Theophilus Cibber, in April 1734. Though this union displeased old Cibber, yet he was reconciled to his daughter-in-law, and soon had the pleasure to see her shine on the stage as a rising and popular actress. Her first attempt was in 1736, as Zara, in Aaron Hill's tragedy; and her powers soon appeared so great, that her salary was raised from 30*s.* a-week to 5*l.* and the highest characters in tragedy were intrusted to her judicious and masterly representation. The conduct of her husband, however, did not conduce much to her felicity. His extravagance and dissipated manners revolted her, and she soon found that, to supply his necessities, he bartered her reputation and her honor. The guilty addresses of a favorite suitor, recommended by the intrigues of a worthless husband, soon triumphed over the scruples of a neglected and dishonored wife; but when Cibber sought reparation in a court of justice, and claimed 5000*l.* for the violation of his domestic peace, the scene of depravity displayed induced the jury to return a verdict of 10*l.* only. Mrs. Cibber lived with her seducer till her death, which happened 30th January 1766. She was buried in Westminster abbey. She left one natural child. She translated the oracle of St. Foix; but her great merit arises from her powers of acting, in which she displayed with so much success the feelings of the delicate Celia, the haughty Hermione, the lovesick Juliet, and the abandoned Alicia.

CICERO, Marcus Tullius, a celebrated orator, born at Arpinum. His eloquence in the Roman forum was so ardent as to rival the illustrious fame of Demosthenes; and in the elegance of his writings, and the clear and lucid arguments of his philosophy, he equalled the ablest authors, and the most renowned sages of Greece. He had the singular fortune of discovering, and defeating, the conspiracy of Catiline, during his consulship, and deserved to be called, for his services, another founder of Rome. In the struggles between Cæsar and the republic he however betrayed irresolution, and probably to that timidity, which feared boldly to proclaim its sentiments, he owed his downfall. Augustus, in the establishment of his triumvirate, after flattering him, meanly sacrificed him to the resentment of Antony, by whose orders he was basely murdered as he fled to the sea-coast, B. C. 42, in his 63d year.

CICERO, Quintus Tullius, brother of the orator, was sacrificed to the dagger of the triumvirs.

CID, The, a Spanish hero, whose real name was *don Roderigo Dias de Bivar*. He was knighted in consequence of the valor he had displayed in his very youth; and, in 1063, marched with don Sancho of Castile against Ramiro king of Arragon, who fell in battle; after which he went to the siege of Zamora, where Sancho, now become king, was slain. On Sancho's death, his brother Alfonso ascended the throne of Castile; but Roderigo, instead of continuing the peaceful and obedient subject, declared himself independent, and, after depopulating the country, fixed his habitation at Pena de el Cid, the rock of the Cid, near Saragossa. He afterwards took Valentia, and maintained his independence till his death, 1099. The history of this hero, whose name Cid signified lord, has been immortalized in the romances of the Spaniards, and particularly in the popular tragedy of Corneille.

CIGALA, John Michael, an impostor, who, in 1670, appeared at Paris, and pretended to be an Ottoman prince and king of Jerusalem. He visited Poland, England and other countries, and imposed upon the credulity of princes and of subjects, till some one who knew his obscurity and his artifice exposed him to the contempt and the derision of the world.

CIGNANI, Carlo, a painter of Bologna, educated in the school of Albano. His paintings are greatly admired for correctness, gracefulness, and a fertility of genius, which was successfully displayed in expressing the passions of the soul. He died at Forli 1719, aged 91.

CIMABUE, Giovanni, known as the reviver of painting in Italy, was born at Florence 1240. Under the direction of Grecian painters, who were sent for by the Florentines, he soon acquired that eminence which inventive genius and indefatigable application deserve. He painted for several of the cities of Italy, but particularly for his native city, where a picture of the Virgin is still seen and admired. He was also an eminent architect, and was engaged in the building of St. Maria del Fior church in Florence. His paintings were chiefly in fresco and in distemper, as painting in oil was not yet discovered. He died at the age of 60. His reputation, though respectable, would probably have been higher, had he not been eclipsed by his pupil and friend Ghiotto. His profile by Simon Sanese is still seen in the chapel house of St. Maria Novella.

CIMON, an Athenian general, son of the great Miltiades, famous for his defeat of the Persians. He died at the siege of Citium in Cyprus 449 B. C.

CINCINNATUS, Lucius Quintius, a famous Roman, whose virtues raised him to the dictatorship from the plough. He defeated the enemies of his country, and quickly returned to the cultivation of his farm. He lived about 460 B. C.

CINCIUS ALIMENTUS, Lucius, author of a history of the wars of Annibal, &c. is often quoted by Livy.

CINNA, Lucius Cornelius, a Roman Consul, whose union with Marius deluged Rome with blood, about 87 B. C.

CINNAMUS, John, a Greek writer, in the service of Manuel Commenus the emperor, of whose reign, and that of his father John, he composed a history, printed, Greek and Latin, Utrecht, 4to. 1652, and at Paris, by du Cange, fol. 1670.

CINO DU PISTOIA, or DE SIGIBULDI, a poet of Pistoia, known as a lawyer and a senator of Rome. He was professor afterwards in various universities, and died 1336. He wrote a commentary on the digest, and deserved the commendation of Dante for his excellent poetry. His works were edited Venice 1589.

CINQ MARS, Henry Coissier marquis of, son of marquis d'Effiat, was marshal of France, and the favorite of Lewis XIII. Though thus noticed by the king, and patronised by Richelieu, he had the ingratitude to encourage Gaston duke of Orleans, the king's brother, to rebel and to solicit the assistance of Spain in his perfidious enterprises. The plot was discovered by Richelieu, and Cinq Mars lost his head, September 1642, aged 22.

CIOFANI, Hercules, an Italian critic of Sulmo. As a native of the same city which gave Ovid birth, he was induced to undertake a learned commentary on the works of his country man, to which he prefixed a life, with an account of the country of Sulmo, published 1578. It possesses merit, and has been published in the edition of the variorum.

CIPRIANI, *Vid.* CYPRIANI.

CIRANI, Elizabeth, a native of Bologna, eminently distinguished as a painter. Though she was happy in tender and delicate subjects, she particularly excelled in the great and terrible.

CIRCIGNANO, Nicolo, called Pomerancio, from his native place, was a historical painter, several of whose pieces are preserved in the churches of Rome and Loretto. He died 1588, aged 72. His son Antonio, distinguished also as a painter, died 1620, aged 60.

CIRILLO, Domine, a botanist, born near Naples, educated under the care of his uncle Nicholas, who was professor of medicine at Naples. Though intended for the profession of medicine, he showed greater partiality for natural history, and he obtained a professorship in botany at Naples, 1760, where the next year he published his introductio ad botanicum. He visited England, in the company of lady Walpole; and as he spoke English with great fluency, he derived much benefit from the lectures of Dr. W. Hunter, and the conversation of the learned in London. On his return to Italy, he again devoted himself to his favorite pursuits; but a restless and ambitious disposition proved his ruin. He embraced the tenets of the revolutionary philosophy, and when the French entered Naples, he boldly espoused their cause, and accepted an office under them; for which, on the restoration of the lawful sovereign, he was condemned, and executed as a traitor, 1795, aged 65. He wrote besides, nosologia methodicæ rudimenta, 1780—de essentialibus nonnullarum plantarum characteribus, 1784—Neapolitana Flora, 1793—Cyperus Papyrus, Parmæ, &c.

CIROFERRI, a painter and architect of Rome, greatly honored by the duke of Tuscany, and particularly by pope Alexander VII. and his three successors. He was happy and correct in his subjects; but his characters wanted animation and variety. He died at Rome 1689, aged 55.

CISNER, Nicholas, a native of Mosback, on the Neckar, who studied at Strasburgh, under Bucer, and was professor of moral philosophy at Wittemberg. He afterwards visited France and Italy, and took his degrees in law at Padua, and settled at Heidelberg, as professor, and counsellor to the elector Palatine. His works were published at Frankfort 1611. He died 1583, aged 54.

CIVILIS, Claudius, a Batavian general in the service of Rome. He was suspected by the Romans of treachery, and treated with harshness: in consequence of which he roused his countrymen to rebellion, and expelled the Romans. He afterwards was reconciled to the emperor Vespasian, and submitted to his power.

CIVOLI, Lewis, or Cardi, was a native of Cigoli in Tuscany, and studied under Correggio. He also excelled in music and poetry; but devoted himself assidiously to painting. His best pieces are preserved at Florence.

CLAGETT, William, an English divine, born at Bury, Suffolk, where he was educated, and at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he became D. D. 1683. He was for seven years a preacher in his native town, and afterwards was elected preacher to the society of Gray's-inn. He was besides rector of Farnham-royal, Bucks, and lecturer of St. Michael Bassishaw. He was one of those resolute divines, who opposed the popish plans of James II. and he deserved, for his learning, piety, and virtues, the high character which bishop Burnet and Dr. Sharp have given of him. He died of the small-pox 1688, aged 42, and his wife 18 days after him. Four volumes of his sermons were published after his death by his brother Nicholas. He was author of some controversial pieces.

CLAGETT, Nicholas, brother to the preceding, was also born at Bury, and educated at Christ's-church, Cambridge, where he became D. D. 1704. He succeeded his brother as preacher at Bury, and continued there 46 years, and he was besides rector of Thurlow magna, and of Hitcham, and archdeacon of Sudbury. Besides his brother's works, he published some sermons and pamphlets of his own. He died Jan. 1727, aged 73, one of his children, Nicholas, was afterwards bishop of Exeter.

CLAIRAULT, Alexis, a learned mathematician of the French academy of sciences. He was one of those who visited the north, to discover the true form of the earth. He died

1765, aged about 52. He published elements of geometry and algebra—tables of the moon—treatise on the figure of the earth—besides several papers in the journal des scavans. His abilities were prematurely displayed, as, it is said, that he could read and write at the age of 4, he understood algebra at 9, and at 11 wrote a memoir on curves, which was honorably applauded in the miscellanea Berolinensia.

CLAIRFAIT, N. count de, an Austrian general, greatly distinguished against the French at the beginning of the revolution. He was a Walloon by birth, and was first employed against the Turks. His manœuvres in the Netherlands were rapid and masterly; but though after taking Longwy and Stanay, he lost the famous battle of Jemappe by the superior number and irresistible impetuosity of the French, he made a most heroic retreat across the Rhine. Afterwards, under the prince of Coburg, he distinguished himself at Altenhoven, Quievrain, Hansen, and Famars, and decided the victory of Nerwinde, and afterwards bravely opposed the progress of Pichegru. He defeated, in 1795, the French army near Mayence, and took many prisoners; soon after which, he was recalled, and received with becoming respect by the emperor at Vienna, where he became counsellor of war, and where he died 1798. As a soldier, he was brave and intrepid; as a general, a severe disciplinarian; cool in the midst of danger, precise in the execution of his plans, formed after mature deliberation, and universally beloved by his army. The French with truth regarded him as one of their ablest opponents.

CLAIRON, Clara Joseph Hippolyta, Lewis Delatude, a native of Paris, who, from an obscure origin, rose under the friendly direction of mademoiselle Dangeville, a well known actress, to high celebrity on the French stage. At the age of 12 she appeared in the play of the isle of slaves, and was much applauded, and afterwards at Rouen, and then at Paris, she became a favorite actress. She chiefly excelled in tragedy, and at the age of 80 she surprised and delighted Kemble, who paid her a complimentary visit, with a most energetic recitation of one of the scenes of Phædra. She died at Paris, 31st Jan. 1803, aged 80.

CLANCY, Michael, M. D. was educated at Trinity college, Dublin, but unfortunately lost his sight before he could practice as physician. He was recommended by his friend the famous Montesquieu, to lord Chesterfield, viceroy of Ireland, from whom he obtained a pension. He obtained also the Latin school of Kilkenny. He wrote besides some poems, the comedy of the Sharper, and of Hermon prince of Chorda, and he appeared with applause as the blind Tiresias, when Œdipus was performed for his benefit at Drury-lane. He wrote also memoirs of his own life, 2 vols. 1746.

CLARA, a native of Assisi, of respectable parentage. She early devoted herself to a religious and recluse life, and her example was followed by her sister Agnes, and other female friends. She obtained from St. Francis d'Assisi, the church of Damain, and became abbess of a new order of nuns, which she there established. She died 1193, aged 100, and was canonized by Alexander IV.

CLARIO, Isidore, an Italian bishop, distinguished at the council of Trent. He was eloquent and learned, and died at Foligno, 1555. His annotations on the vulgate translation of the bible, with corrections of the text, &c. are inserted in the index expurgatorius.

CLARKE, Samuel, a celebrated orientalist, born at Brackley, Northamptonshire, and made student of Merton college, Oxford, in his 15th year. During the civil wars he was chiefly resident at Oxford, where he obtained the place of superior beadle of civil law, when it became vacant. In 1650 he was master of a boarding school at Islington, where he assisted Walton in the correction and publication of his polyglott bible. In 1658 he succeeded to the vacant beadleship, which he retained till his death, Dec. 27th 1669, aged 46. He wrote some very learned treatises on oriental literature, and on the Hebrew text, &c.

CLARKE, Samuel, a nonconformist under Cromwell, born at Woolston, Warwickshire, and educated at Cirencester, and Emanuel college, Cambridge, and afterwards minister of St. Benet Fink, London. He was one of the commissioners at the Savoy, and died greatly esteemed for his private and public character 25th Dec. 1682. He wrote lives of puritan divines—martyrology—lives of eminent persons—ecclesiastical history, &c.

CLARKE, Dr. Samuel, a famous English divine, son of Edward Clarke, esq. alderman of Norwich, and many years one of its representatives in parliament, was born there 11th Oct. 1675. After being educated at the grammar school in his native town, he entered at Caius college, Cambridge, where he applied himself diligently to the philosophical pursuits of the age. As Rohault's physics, on the principles of Des Cartes, were the system publicly taught in the university, Clarke, who well understood the tenets of Newton's philosophy, republished the book in a new translation, with learned and valuable notes, though only at the age of 22. He afterwards studied theology, and was ordained by Moore bishop of Norwich, in whose household he lived as chaplain for 12 years, with all the familiarity of a friend and equal, by whom he was presented to the living of Drayton, Norfolk. In 1704 he preached Boyle's lectures, on the being and attributes of a god, and gave such satisfaction, that he was again appointed the next year, and chose for his subject the evidences of natural and revealed religion. These two courses of lectures when published, excited some controversies, and tended to spread the celebrity of the author. About this time he is suspected by Whiston to have inclined to Arianism, as he declared to him, that he never read the Athanasian creed, except once, which was by mistake, and on a day when not directed by the rubric. His letter

to Dodwell was published in 1706, on the immortality of the soul, which subject gave rise to a long controversial dispute, and afforded him the opportunity of displaying his great metaphysical and physical knowledge. Notwithstanding this controversy, he applied himself to mathematical pursuits, and published a translation of Newton's optics, with which the great philosopher was so pleased, that he gave him 500*l.* for his five daughters. He was at this time made rector of St. Bennet's, Paul's wharf, London, by his patron Moore, who introduced him to queen Anne, who appointed him one of her chaplains, and gave him afterwards St. James's rectory, Westminster. He now took his degree of D. D. at Cambridge, and displayed such fluency and purity of expression in his academical exercises as drew forth the astonishment of a respectable audience. He published, in 1712, an edition of Cæsar's commentaries, dedicated to the great duke of Marlborough, and in the same year appeared his book on the doctrine of the Trinity in three parts, which, though mentioned with commendation by bishop Hoadly, yet roused the attacks of many severe and acrimonious critics, and was even complained of in the lower house of convocation. In consequence of this the work excited universal attention, but Clarke did not shrink from the threatened danger, and at last the complaint was dismissed by the upper house, without examination and censure. An account of these proceedings was afterwards published, as an apology for Dr. Clarke; but the obnoxious book passed through two large editions, and since has been published with great additions. In 1715, and 1716, Dr. Clarke was engaged in a dispute with Leibnitz, with respect to natural philosophy and religion, in which, as his friend Whiston says, "his letters are among the most useful of his performances in natural philosophy." In 1718, Clarke's alteration in the doxology of the singing psalms gave great offence; to the words "to God through Christ his only son, immortal glory be," were substituted the following "to God through Christ his son our Lord, all glory be therefore." This circumstance was so resented by Robinson, bishop of London, that he wrote a circular letter to his clergy, not to use any new forms of doxology, and the dispute thus kindled produced various publications on both sides, which betrayed great intemperance and unchristian spirit. The friendship of lord Lechmere about this time presented Clarke to the mastership of Wigston's hospital in Leicester, and in 1724, he published 17 sermons. On the death of Newton, in 1727, Clarke was offered his place of master of the mint, worth near 1500*l.* a year, which he very disinterestedly refused as incompatible with his spiritual engagements. In 1729, he published the 12 first books of the Iliad dedicated to the duke of Cumberland, with a new Latin version, and learned notes, and in 1732, the 12 other books were published by his son. He was attacked on the 11th May 1729, as he was going to preach before the judges at Serjeant's Inn, with a violent pain in his side, and unable to officiate, he was removed home, where the symptoms of his disorder became more alarming, and at last attacking his head, robbed him of his senses, and he expired on the 17th of the same month aged 54. The same year were printed his exposition of the church-catechism, and 10 vols. of sermons in 8vo. which had mostly been preached on Thursday mornings at St. James's church. Clarke, though attacked by various authors in the walk of theology and philosophy, has found great and learned champions in Hare bishop of Chichester, and Hoadly bishop of Winchester. They not only extol his extensive knowledge in every branch of classical and philosophical science, but they enlarge on the goodness of his heart, and the exemplary piety of his life. By his death, says Hoadly, the world was deprived of as bright a light and masterly teacher of truth and virtue, as ever yet appeared amongst us, and his works must last as long as any language remains to convey them to future times.

Clarke, William, an English divine, born at Haghmon abbey, Shropshire, 1696, educated at Shrewsbury school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1717. He was presented by archbishop Wake to the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, and in 1738 he was made prebendary of Chichester, and in 1770 chancellor of that diocese, and vicar of Amport, where he died 21st October 1771. His great work is the connexion of the Roman, Saxon, and English coins, 4to. He married a daughter of the learned Wootton, by whom he had a son and daughter,

Clarke, Edward, son of the preceding, was fellow of St. John's college, and succeeded on the resignation of his father in 1738, to the rectory of Buxted, Sussex, besides which he held Uckfield and Wilmington. He was chaplain to lord Bristol's embassy to Madrid in 1760 and 61, and on his return he published a 4to. volume of letters on the Spanish nation. He had meditated, with Mr. Bowyer, the plan of an enlarged Latin dictionary, but after printing one sheet, the work was laid aside for want of encouragement. He also proposed to publish a commentary on the new testament from his father's papers, and the notes of able commentators, but the project was likewise abortive. He died November 1786.

Clarkson, David, a native of Bradford, Yorkshire, educated at Clarehall, Cambridge, where he became fellow, and had Tillotson afterwards primate for his pupil. He was ejected in 1662, from his living of Mortlake in Surrey, for nonconformity, and died 1686, aged 64. He was a learned and respectable character. He wrote no evidence for diocesan episcopacy in primitive times 4to. 1681, ably refuted by doctor Henry Maurice,—sermons, &c.

Claude, a monk of the celestine order in the 15th century. He was author of a treatise on the errors of our sensations, published by Oronce Fine, 1542.

Claude of Lorraine, a celebrated landscape painter, born in 1600. He was of so dull a disposition when at school, that he was placed early with a pastry cook, with whom he served his time, and afterwards travelling to Rome, he was accidentally hired by the painter Augustino Trasso, as a common servant to pound his colors, and wait upon him. The kindness of his master soon made him acquainted with the first principles of painting, and now genius began to expand, and Claude retired to the banks of the Tiber and the striking scenes of nature, where, in solitude, he copied the beauties displayed to his view, with success and effect. Thus assiduity assisted genius, and the humble Claude, by degrees, almost self-taught, produced those noble pieces which for their fine distribution of light and shade, for harmony, and for the exquisite delicacy of the tints, have procured him deservedly immortal fame. He was scrupulously attentive to the finishing of his pieces, and he often did and undid the same piece, seven or eight times, till it pleased him. Urban VIII. and several Italian princes patronised him. His performances in fresco and in oil are chiefly commended. He died 1682, and was buried at Rome.

Claude, John, a French protestant, born at Sauvetat in Angenois 1619, and ordained minister at Montauban. His opposition to the catholics produced the suspension of his ecclesiastical office, but his answer to Mess. de Port Royal, who wished to convert Turenne to the Romish faith, excited a great controversy in the kingdom. Though opposed by Arnauld, Nouet, and other able catholics, Claude maintained his reputation by his pen, and in his treatises on the eucharist, and in defence of the reformed church, evinced the abilities of a sound theologian, and a learned disputant. The edict of Nantes however at last terminated his labors in France, he was directed, in 1685, to leave the kingdom, and he retired to Holland, where he was kindly received by the prince of Orange, who allowed him a pension. Though his voice was not pleasing, yet he was greatly admired as an eloquent orator, and his last sermon which was on christmas day 1686, pleased and sensibly affected the princess of Orange. He died January 13, 1687, carrying with him the regret and the affection of the protestant churches. He had a son, Isaac Claude, born 5th March 1653. He was educated in France, and became minister of the Walloon church at the Hague, where he died 29th July 1695. He published many of his father's works.

Claudian, a Latin poet patronised by Stilicho, whose misfortunes he shared. He came to Rome 395.

Claudius I. son of Drusus, succeeded Caligula as emperor of Rome. He gave himself up to dissipation, and was at last poisoned by his wife Agrippina to make room for her son Nero, A. D. 54, in his 63d year.

Claudius II. a Dalmatian, who succeeded Gallienus as emperor of Rome. He died after a reign of two years, greatly lamented, 271.

Claudius, Appius, a Sabine who settled at Rome, B. C. 504, and became the progenitor of the Appian family.

Claudius, Appius, son of the above, was consul at Rome, but behaved with such severity that his soldiers refused to fight under him.

Claudius, Appius, a Roman decemvir, son of the above, infamous for his attempt to violate Virginia, for which his office was abolished, and he himself died in prison.

Claudius, Appius, surnamed Cæcus, was of the same family, and distinguished himself as an orator and lawyer. He is celebrated for supplying Rome with water by means of an aqueduct, and for making the well known Appian road, which led as far as Capua.

Clavius, Christopher, a Jesuit and mathematician, born at Bamberg, Germany, 1537. He was considered as the Euclid of his age, and he was, on account of his abilities, engaged by Gregory XIII. in the reformation of the calendar, which he ably defended against Joseph Scaliger. His works were printed, 5 vols. fol. He died at Rome 1612.

Clayton, Dr. Robert, a learned prelate, member of the royal and antiquarian societies in London. He was made bishop of Killala 1729, translated to Cork 1735, and to Clogher 1745, where he died 25th September 1758. He was averse to the use of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, and unsuccessfully moved for their rejection in the Irish house of lords. He was the intimate friend of Boyer the printer, and other learned men. He published an essay on spirit, 8vo.—chronology of the Hebrew bible vindicated, 4to—inquiry on the time of the coming of the Messiah, 8vo.—vindication of the histories of the old and new testaments, 8vo.—journal from Grand Cairo to Sinai, translated from the MS. of a prefect of Egypt, 4to. and 8vo.—and other works.

Cleanthes, a Grecian philosopher, disciple of Zeno. He starved himself to death at the age of 90, B. C. 240.

Cleeve, Joseph, a Flemish painter, who died 1536. His pieces were chiefly misers counting their hoarded treasures. His family produced other respectable painters.

Cleghorn, George, a Scotch physician, born at Cranton, near Edinburgh, 18th December 1716. After studying belles lettres at Edinburgh, he applied himself to physic and surgery, under the care of Dr. Munro, and, in 1736, went as surgeon to the 22d regiment of foot to Minorca, where he resided thirteen years. On his return to London, in 1750, he published his valuable work on the diseases of Minorca. The year after, he settled at Dublin, where he began to read regular courses of anatomy, and where he became highly respected for his learning and his amiable manners. He died December 1789. It is not the least of his praise to men-

tion, that on his brother's death he sent for his widow and nine children from Scotland, and settled them in Dublin, with all the affection and tender care of a parent.

CLEIVELAND, John. *Vid.* CLEVELAND.

CLELAND, John, son of colonel Cleland, the Will Honeycomb of the Spectator, was early sent as consul to Smyrna; and on his return to England he went to the East Indies. His quarrel, however, with the presidency of Bombay prevented his advancement, and he left the country. Poor and dissatisfied, on his arrival in London, loaded with debts, and exposed to the intrusion of bailiffs, and the horrors of a prison, he endeavoured to extricate himself by writing that infamous publication, the woman of pleasure, which, though it procured him not more than 20 guineas, yet brought into the hands of the licentious and mercenary bookseller not less than 10,000*l.* The evil tendency of his publication caused his appearance before the privy council; but lord Granville, the president, admitted his plea of poverty, and, to engage him no longer to exercise his abilities in such immoral compositions, he procured him a pension of 100*l.* a year. His memoirs of a coxcomb, and his man of honor, in some slight degree atoned for the depravity of his former work. He died 23d January 1789, aged 82.

CLEMANCIS, Nicholas, a native of the diocese of Chalons, who studied at Paris, under Gerson, and in 1393, became rector of the university. From a letter which he wrote to Charles VI. of France, exhorting him to put an end to the papal schism, he was accused as the author of the bull of excommunication sent against his sovereign by Benedict XIII. and he took refuge into a convent. He was afterwards reconciled to the king, and was preferred. He died 1440. His corrupt state of the church, in which he boldly developes the abuses of the papal see, was published by Lydius, a protestant, in Holland, 1613. He wrote besides a treatise on simony, an able work.

CLEMENCET, Charles, a French Benedictine, born at Painblanc in Autun, taught rhetoric at Paris, where he died 1778, aged 74. He possessed a happy memory, and great industry. He wrote that valuble book, l'art de verifier les dates, 4to. 1750, and fol. 1770—a general history of Port Royal, ten vols. 12mo.—and other works.

CLEMENS, Titus Flavius, a father of the church, generally called Alexandrinus, because born at Alexandria, according to some. He succeeded, 191, Panætius, in the cathetical school of Alexandria, where he died. The best edition of his works is that of Potter, 2 vols. fol. Oxford, 1715.

CLEMENS, Romanus, a father of the church, the companion of St. Paul, and bishop of Rome. He died 100. His epistle to the Corinthian church has been published 1698, and translated by Wake 1705.

CLEMENT II. bishop of Bamberg, was elected pope by the council of Sutri 1046, and died 9th October 1047. He was a Saxon by birth, and was distinguished by his zeal against simony.

CLEMENT III. bishop of Præneste, succeeded Gregory VIII. as pope 1187, and died 27th March 1191, after publishing a crusade against the Saracens.

CLEMENT IV. Guy de Foulques, a Frenchman, elected pope after Urban IV. at Perouse, 1265. Before his election he had been a soldier, and then a civilian, and on the death of his wife he took orders, and became archbishop of Narbonne, and a cardinal. He showed great moderation and prudence, and refused to bestow his favors indiscriminately on his relations. He died at Viterbo 29th November 1268.

CLEMENT V. or Bertrand de Goth, was born at Villaudran, near Bourdeaux. He was archbishop of Bourdeaux 1300, and after the death of Benedict XI. was elected pope 1305. He was crowned at Lyons, and removed the see of Rome to Avignon 1309. He abolished the templars at the request of Philip the fair of France, whose views he blindly seconded. He is accused of incontinence, by his intercourse with the countess of Perigord; and he was extravagant in his expenses, though fond of acquiring money. He died 20th April 1314, at Roquemaure, near Avignon.

CLEMENT VI. Peter Roger, a doctor of Paris university, who succeeded Benedict XII. on the papal throne 1342. He is represented by Petrarch, whom he patronised, as a worthy, generous, and learned prelate; but other historians paint him as debauched, proud, and ambitious. He died 6th December 1352, at Avignon.

CLEMENT VII. Julius de Medicis, natural son of Julian de Medicis, was declared legitimate by Leo X. on the testimony of persons who said they had witnessed the marriage of his parents; and he was made by him legate at Bologna, and archbishop of Narbonne and Florence. He was elected pope 1523, on the death of Adrian VI. Great as a pope, he was weak as a politician, and by the holy league which he formed between Henry VIII. of England and Francis I. of France, he drew upon himself the resentment of Charles V. who took and plundered Rome, and besieged the holy pontiff in the castle of St. Angelo. Though he escaped, he was obliged to submit to ignominious terms; but though assisted by Henry, he refused to countenance his divorce from Catharine of Arragon; and when the English monarch married Anna Boleyn, the sovereign pontiff issued a bull of excommunication against him, and thus produced the separation of England from the Roman church. He died 26th September 1534.

CLEMENT VIII. Hippolitus Aldobrandin, a native of Florence, made cardinal by Sixtus V. and elected pope after the death of Innocent IX. 1592. He first opposed the election of Henry IV. of France, but afterwards was reconciled to him, though he severely resented the expulsion of the Jesuits. He was a liberal minded and benevolent

prelate; and died 5th March 1605, aged 69.

CLEMENT IX. Julius Rospigliosi, was born in Pistoia in Tuscany, of a noble family, and was elected 1667, after the death of Alexander VII. His reign was disturbed by the schisms of the Jansenists; but he heard of the loss of Candia, which was taken by the Turks, with such sorrow that he died of grief, 9th December 1669, aged 71.

CLEMENT X. John Baptist Emilius Altieri, a Roman, made cardinal by Clement IX. whom he succeeded 1670. He was mild and amiable in character; and as all the business of the papal see was managed by his nephew, the Romans jocosely said there were two popes, the one in fact, the other in name. He died 22d July 1676, aged 86.

CLEMENT XI. John Francis Albani, son of a Roman senator, was born at Pesaro 1649, and made a cardinal 1690, and elected pope 1700, on the death of Innocent XII. He was three days in determining whether to accept of the popedom or not. He was an able politician; but his reign was disturbed by the schism of the Jansenists; and he published a bull in 1705 against the five famous propositions. In 1713 he issued his bull called unigenitus against 101 propositions of the new testament by Quesnel; a book which he had originally approved and commended, but which the virulence of the times obliged him to condemn. He gave a friendly reception to the pretender; and died at Rome 19th March 1721, aged 72. His works were edited at Rome, in 2 vols. fol. 1729.

CLEMENT XII. Laurence Corsini, a native of Rome, raised to the popedom, 1730, after the death of Benedict XIII. He laboured earnestly in the reform of abuses, and when the cardinals wished to recommend to him particular ministers, he nobly replied, it is for the cardinals to elect popes, but for the pope to elect his ministers. He died 6th February 1740, aged near 88; and so popular was his government, that the Romans erected a brazen statue to his honor.

CLEMENT XIII. Charles Rezzonico, a native of Venice, made a cardinal 1737, by Clement XII. and raised to the see of Padua 1743, where his conduct was so amiable and benevolent, that on the death of Benedict XIV. he was elected pope 1758. During his reign the Jesuits were expelled from France, Spain, and Naples. He died suddenly, 2d February 1769, aged 76, much respected, and to his last moments heavily afflicted with the dissensions which disturbed the church.

CLEMENT XIV. John Vincent Anthony Ganganelli, son of a physician of St. Archangelo near Rimini, was born 31st October 1705. When 18 he entered among the Franciscans, and applied himself to the studies of philosophy and divinity at Passaro, Recanati, Fano, and Rome, and when at the age of 35, he became public professor in the college of Bonaventure. He was employed under Benedict XIV. in the council of the holy office, and the next pope, Clement XIII. who equally knew his merit, raised him to the purple. Though raised to dignity, he preserved the habit and the austerity of a poor ecclesiastic, but in his opinions he espoused the cause of foreign princes, and spoke boldly of the necessity of expelling the Jesuits. On the death of Clement XIII. he was elected in a tumultuous assembly of the conclave, and proclaimed pope by cardinal de Bernis. The difficulties which surrounded him were artfully removed; he negotiated with Portugal, Spain, and France, who seemed inclined to make deep inroads on the papal power, and at their pressing solicitations he, in 1773, formally suppressed the Jesuits. The violent spirit of the times, and the unpopular measures which necessity obliged him to adopt, at last wasted away his strength, and produced such debility as proved fatal 22d September 1774, though some have been accused of hastening his death by poison. In his character he was bold, upright, benevolent, and mild, the friend of literature, and an enemy to all abuses. When desired to live with greater splendor, he replied that neither St. Peter nor St. Francis had taught him to dine splendidly. His life has been published by Caraccioli, and some letters have appeared, 4 vols. 12mo. 1776, under his name, though they are supposed many of them to be spurious.

CLEMENT, David, a native of Hof Geismar, who succeeded his father as pastor of a French congregation there, from which he removed to Brunswick 1736, and then to Hanover, where he died 1760. He is author of bibliotheque curieuse historique de livres difficiles a trouver, 9 vols. 4to.—Specimen Bibliothecæ Hispano,—Majensiæ, sive Idea novi catalogi scriptorum Hispan. in bibliothecâ Greg.—Majens 1753, &c.

CLEMENT, Francis, a native of Beze in Burgundy, member of the congregation of St. Maur. He was employed by his superiors at Paris to continue Rivet's literary history of France, of which he wrote the 11th and 12th vols. He afterwards composed the 12th and 13th vols. of Bouquet's collection of French historians, and improved Dantine's art de verifier les dates, published by Durand and Clemencet in 4to.—and by himself, 3 vols. fol. 1783—1792. He began l'art de verifier les dates avant J. Christ, but died before its completion 1793, aged 79.

CLEMENT, Peter, a native of Geneva, who became travelling tutor to lord Waldegrave, and afterwards settled at Paris, where he conducted the Nouvelles literaries de France from 1749 to 1754. He wrote also some poems, and Merope a tragedy, and George Barnwell translated from the English, &c. He was not always correct in his character, but often licentious. He died 1767, aged 60.

CLEOBULUS, one of the seven wise men of Greece, who died about 560 B. C.

Cleombrotus, two kings of Sparta. The one fell at the battle of Leuctra, B. C. 371, and the other was son-in-law of Leonidas, and was banished afterwards.

Cleomenes, a king of Sparta, who slew himself B. C. 491.—Another, who succeeded Agesipolis his brother, and reigned 61 years. —Another who was defeated by the Achæans, and fled into Egypt where he destroyed himself, B. C. 219.

Cleopatra, a queen of Egypt, who intrigued with J. Cæsar to ensure the possession of her kingdom, and afterwards married Antony, whom she attended at the battle of Actium. Not to be led a captive in the triumph of the victorious Augustus she destroyed herself by the bite of an asp, B. C. 30.

Cleostratus, a Grecian astronomer, who invented the signs of the zodiac, and reformed the Greek calendar, B. C. 536.

Clerc, John le, a celebrated scholar born at Geneva, 19th March 1657. As his father was a physician of eminence, and a Greek professor at Geneva, the greatest attention was paid to his education, and after studying belles lettres and the classics with the most indefatigable earnestness he directed his thoughts to divinity at the age of 19, and was at the proper time admitted into orders. He soon after embraced Arminianism, and after residing some time at Saumur, he visited England, where he was honored with the acquaintance of many learned and respectable characters. As he totally differed from his friends and connexions at Geneva, with respect to religious opinions, he determined not to reside among them, but settled at Amsterdam 1683, where he became popular as a preacher,and particularly as professor of philosophy, Hebrew, and polite literature. His ars critica, 3 vols. 12mo. was published in 1696, and in 1709 appeared his Sulpicius Severus, his Grotius, and also the remains of Menander and Philemon, a collection which drew upon him the severe censures of those able scholars Bentley and Burman. Le Clerc died 8th Jan. 1736, in his 79th year, having been afflicted for the last six years with great weakness of intellects. He married, at the age of 34, the daughter of Gregorio Leti, by whom he had four children, who all died young. Many of his works were dedicated to English prelates and other leading men in the nation; yet his name was particularly unpopular in England, and his writings were severely censured by some of the clergy, and for this he was indebted to the Arminian principles which he had imbibed, and the acrimonious language which he used against episcopacy. At one time his admirers in England were desirous of fixing him in a more independent state here, than he enjoyed at Amsterdam, but the scheme was thwarted by opposite opinions. Whatever might be the prejudice of his enemies, he certainly deserved well of literature, for his many valuable writings in criticism, religion, and philosophy, and he must be respected as an able writer and sound divine, and an erudite scholar. His other works are systems of logic, entology, and pneumatology, besides a translation of the bible into French, &c. He also conducted the bibliotheque choisie from 1705 to 1713, 128 vols. 12mo —bibliotheque ancienne & moderne 29 vols. 1720—and bibliotheque universelle & historique to 1695, 25 vols. 12mo.

Clerc, Sebastian le, originally a helper in the kitchen of the abbey of St. Arnould at Metz, displayed early proofs of genius as a painter. The scraps of paper on which he had made some rude delineations were seen accidentally by the prior of the house, who had the kindness to encourage him and to favor his advancement. He studied geometry and perspective, and gradually rose to eminence, till distinguished by marshal de la Ferté, and made engraver to Lewis XIV. and knighted by Clement XI. He died at Paris 25th October 1714, aged 77. He was admirable in his landscapes, architecture and ornaments, and he has gained credit as the author of a treatise on architecture 2 vols. 4to.—a treatise on geometry, &c. 8vo.—and another on perspective. Not less than 3000 pieces are mentioned as the work of his graver, and he had the art, after Callot, of introducing five or six leagues extent of country in a small space.

Clerc, Daniel le, a native of Geneva, where his father was Greek professor. He studied medicine at Paris and Montpellier, and practised with great reputation and success at Geneva. He was made member of the council of state 1704, and then quitted his professional labors, and died 1728. He was a learned antiquary, and wrote bibliotheca anatomica, &c. 2 vols. fol.—histoire de la medicine, Geneva, 8vo. 1696, translated into English—historia naturalis & medica latorum lumbricorum, &c.

Clerc, John le, a French painter, knighted at Venice, where he died 1633, aged 46.

Clerke, Gilbert, a native of Uppington, Rutlandshire, educated at Sidney college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was an able Grecian and mathematician, but strongly favoring the Socinians, he left the university for a small estate in Northamptonshire, where he died about 1695, aged 69. He wrote an answer to bishop Bull's work on the divine faith—and a treatise on Oughtred's clavis mathematica, &c.

Clermont Tonnerre, Stanislaus count of, a French nobleman in the states general assembled at Paris 1789. He showed himself an able orator, attached to order, the friend of limited monarchy, and an enemy to popular tumults. His opposition to the Jacobin club sent him to prison, where he was massacred on the 1st day of Sept. 1793. His opinions have been published in 4 vols. 8vo.—and his examen de la constitution, 8vo. 1791.——His father, the duke of Clermont, was cruelly guillotined 26th July 1793, aged 74.

Cleveland or Cleiveland, John, a poet in the reign of Charles I. was born at

Loughborough 1613, son of a clergyman, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge, from which he was removed to St. John's, of which he became a fellow in 1634. As tutor he gained great applause; and as a political writer, he ably served the royal cause. Though unsuccessfully, he opposed the election of Oliver Cromwell to be a member for the town of Cambridge, and when he found his place of residence no longer safe, he retired to Oxford, where the king had fixed his head quarters. His satirical pieces, especially "the rebel Scot," were greatly admired; he was rewarded for his loyalty, by the appointment of judge advocate of the garrison of Newark; but when this was taken by the republicans, he made his escape, destitute and poor. He was seized at Norwich, and detained as a person of great abilities and averse to the reiguing government, and he obtained his liberty by writing to Cromwell a letter, in which, while he supplicates his enlargement, he boldly avows his principles and defends his conduct. After his release, he retired to London, where he became the companion of the wits and loyalists of the times, especially of the author of Hudibras. He died of an intermittent fever, 29th April 1659. His remains were honorably buried at St. Michael Royal, College-hill, and a sermon preached over him by his friend Pierson, afterwards bishop of Chester. Though courted and admired as a poet in his own age, and preferred before Milton by his contemporaries, he is now sunk into oblivion. The last edition of his poems is in 8vo. 1687. The subjects of his muse were the party politics of the day. He was one of those metaphysical poets who abound with witty rather than just thoughts, whose learned allusions amuse and glitter for a moment, and possess nothing of the simplicity and genuine elegance which must please and captivate with equal charms every reader in every age.

Clifford, George, third earl of Cumberland, was eminent as a navigator. He was born in 1558, and was educated at Peterhouse, Cambridge, where Whitgift, afterwards primate, was his tutor. After applying himself to the study of mathematics, he was employed under government, and in 1586 sat as one of the peers on the unfortunate Mary queen of Scots. He was of a genius bold and enterprising, and not less than eleven expeditions by sea were undertaken by him, and at his own expense, either for purposes of discovery, or for the annoyance of the enemies of his country. Besides the many valuable captures which he made, he deserved the favor of his royal mistress, who created him knight of the garter 1591. In 1601 he was one of those employed to reduce Essex to obedience. He died in the Savoy, London, 30th October 1605, and was buried at Kipton in Yorkshire. His daughter was the famous Anne, countess of Dorset, Pembroke and Montgomery.

Clifford, Martin, an English writer, educated at Westminster school and Trinity college, Cambridge, and was made master of the Charter-house after the restoration. He was author of a treatise on human reason, published anonymously 1675, in which he makes every man's fancy the guide of his religion. Of this book Lancy bishop of Ely declared, at a public dinner at the Charter-house, that all the copies and the author himself ought to be burned. He died 1677, and was buried in the Charter-house chapel. Sprat dedicated his life of Cowley to him, and it is supposed that he was concerned in the Rehearsal.

Clinton, Henry, grandson of Francis sixth earl of Lincoln, was knight of the Bath, and engaged as general in the American war. He evacuated Philadelphia in 1778, and took Charlestown in 1780, for which he was thanked by the house of commons. He returned to England in 1782, and soon after published an account of the campaign in 1781-83, which lord Cornwallis answered, and to which sir Henry made a reply. He was governor of Gibraltar, 1795, and also member for Newark, and died soon after.

Clisson, Oliver de, a native of Britany, who fought at the battle of Aurai in 1364, by the side of his friend count Montfort. He afterwards followed the fortunes of Guesclin, and succeeded him as constable of France 1380. In 1382 he distinguished himself at the battle of Rosebec; but he incurred the hatred of the duke of Britany, who caused him to be condemned to death in 1387, though he escaped, and was afterwards reconciled to his persecutors. The mental disorders of Charles VI. proved fatal to his fortune, he was deprived of all his honors, and in consequence retired to his seat in Britany, where he died 1407, deservedly respected for his valor, integrity and humanity.

Clisthenes, an Athenian, who introduced the law of ostracism, which proved so fatal to many illustrious generals. He had a share in the banishment of the Pisistratidæ.

Clitomachus, a Carthaginian philosopher, disciple of Carneades. It is said, that he wrote above 400 volumes, and he put an end to his life in his old age.

Clive, Robert, a celebrated general, born at Styche, Morcton Say, the family seat of his ancestors, near Market-drayton, 29th Sept. 1725. He was placed at school at Lostock in Cheshire, and afterwards at Market-drayton, then at Merchant-taylors', and lastly at Hemel-Hempstead, and probably from the rapidity of these changes, his education did not receive that high polish, which a regular unvaried system might have ensured. In 1743, he was appointed writer to the East India company, but his obstinate inflexible disposition often exposed him to the suspicion and censure of his superiors. In one instance his conduct to the secretary was so reprehensible, that the governor insisted on his making an apology. Clive made the apology with contempt, and in such ambiguous terms, that the secretary mistook it for a compliment, and invited him to dinner, "No sir," replied the unsubdued Clive,

"the governor did not command me to dine with you." In 1747 he accepted an ensigncy in the military service, and highly distinguished himself at the siege of Pondicherry, where he received a shot in his hat, and another in his coat. At the seige of Devi Cotah under major Lawrence, he volunteered to storm the town, and he and three others only out of 34 who had undertaken this perilous attempt, returned, but so terrified were the enemy that they abandoned the town. On the cessation of hostilities, he returned to his civil office, and became commissary to the troops. In 1753, he returned to England, and his services were acknowledged by the handsome present of a sword set with diamonds, by the court of directors. He revisited India as governor of fort St. David, and with the rank of lieutenant colonel, and he ably assisted admiral Watson in the conquest of the pirate Angria, and took fort William in Bengal. At the battle of Plassey he completely routed Surajah Dowla, and settled Jaffier Alli Cawn on the throne of Muxadabad. He was made an Irish peer on his coming to England in 1760, and four years after he went back as president, when the vigor of his counsels, and the boldness of his measures, restored tranquillity to the east, and security to the inhabitants. In 1767 he reached home, and in 1769 was made knight of the Bath. Though his services were so great and so meritorious, yet he did not escape the malevolent insinuations of his enemies. His fortune was immense, and his assistance in one instance was rewarded by the Mogul by the present of a tract of country producing a yearly revenue of 17,000*l.* This great opulence, therefore, drew upon him the censures of some of the members of the house of commons, who in 1773 made a motion that, in the acquisition of his wealth, lord Clive had abused the powers with which he was intrusted. Against this charge he made a short but most energetic defence, and the conclusion was that the house voted that lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country. His abilities as a general were universally admired, Mr. Pitt called him a heaven-born general, who, without experience and regular study, surpassed all the military men of his age. On the breaking out of the American war, Clive was offered the place of commander in chief, which in consequence of the ill state of his health he declined. He was from 1760 to the day of his death representative for Shrewsbury. His health, which was dreadfully shattered by a severe nervous fever while at Madras, gradually declined, he seldom was without an attendant about his person, and his depression of spirits at last became so great that in one fatal moment he lost his reason and destroyed himself November 22d, 1774. He was buried at Morcton Say the place of his birth. He married in 1753, Margaret, sister of Dr. Maskelyne, the learned astronomer royal, by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He made a noble present of 70,000*l.* to the invalids in the company's service.

CLIVE, Catherine, an eminent actress born in 1711. She first appeared at Drury-lane in boy's clothes in the character of Ismenes, and continued to improve till her delineation of Nell in the Devil to pay, exhibited her in the possession of such superior talents that for 30 years she remained unrivalled on the stage. In 1732 she married George Clive, a gentleman of the law, brother to lord Clive, but their union was productive of no domestic happiness, so that they separated, and never again lived together. In 1769, Mrs. Clive, following the example of Mrs. Pritchard, retired from the stage, and lived at Strawberry hill, Twickenham, where she spent the rest of her life in comfortable and independent ease. She died December 6th, 1785, highly respected in private as well as in public life. Her powers of acting were very great and diversified, and she never failed to please and captivate either as the capricious coquette, the high bred lady, the jealous wife, the affected chambermaid, or the superannuated beauty.

CLODIUS, Publius, a Roman senator of debauched character. He was a great enemy to Cato and Cicero, and at last was killed in an accidental encounter by Milo, B. C. 53.

CLOOTS, Anacharsis, a native of Prussia, who, in the madness of the French revolution, called himself the orator of the human race, and as a member of the national convention he voted for the king's death. He was a man of letters and nephew of W. Pauw, and published the "republique universelle," but he was as profane in his religious as he was licentious in his political tenets. He was guillotined March 24th, 1794.

CLOPINEL, or John de Meun, a French poet, born in 1280, died about 1364. He was a favorite at the court of Philip the fair, and acquired some celebrity by continuing the unfinished poem of the Romance of the Rose, by W. de Loris. He translated Boethius' consolations. His romance was edited 1735, three vols. 12mo.

CLOSTERMAN, N. a portrait painter who settled in London from Hanover 1681. He went to Spain in 1696, where he gained much money by his profession. He died 1713, of a broken heart on being robbed, and abandoned, by his mistress.

CLOTAIRE I. fourth son of Clovis, and Clotilda was king of Soissons, and after the death of Thierri and of Childebert, he united the whole French monarchy under his power 558. He distinguished himself against the Saxons and the Thuringians, and died at Compeigne 561, in the 64th year of his age and the 51st of his reign.

CLOTAIRE II. son and successor of Chilperic, in the kingdom of Soissons, was supported by his mother Fredegonde against Childebert, and though after her death he was defeated by Theodebert king of Austrasia, and Thierri king of Burgundy, he had the good fortune to unite that power to his own dominions. Though cruel and oppressive in his conduct, some authors have praised his

justice and the wisdom of some part of his government. He died 628, aged 45, leaving two sons, Dagobert and Charibert.

Clotaire III. king of Burgundy and Neustria, after the death of his father Clovis II. 655, was chiefly governed by his mother Batilda. He died 670, without children.

Clovio, George, a Sclavonian, eminent as an historical and miniature painter. He died 1578, aged 80.

Clovis I. the proper founder of the French monarchy, was born 467, and succeeded his father Childeric 481. He was victorious against the Romans, but in a battle with the Germans, when he saw his troops ready to give way, he made a vow that he would worship the God of the christians, as his wife Clotilda had advised him to do, and after obtaining the victory, he was converted from the heathen religion, and was baptized with 3000 of his subjects, on Christmas-day, by St. Remi, archbishop of Rheims. He was victorious in other battles against the Goths, and though he was checked in a battle by Theodoric near Arles, he had the good fortune to subdue the best part of Gaul under his power, and he fixed his residence at Paris, which he made the capital of his dominions. He died 511, aged 45, in the 30th year of his reign.

Clovis II. succeeded his father Dagobert 638, and was a mild and benevolent prince, though accused of debauchery and cowardice. He died 655, aged 23.

Clovis III. succeeded his father Thierri III. 691. He reigned five years, and died at the age of 14. He was governed by Pepin Heristal, who, as mayor of the palace, governed the kingdom at his pleasure.

Clowes, William, a surgeon of eminence of whom few particulars are known. He was originally a surgeon in the navy, and was afterwards surgeon to Bartholomew and Christ hospitals, London, and to queen Elizabeth. His last publication on the venereal disease was in 1596, reprinted 1637.

Cluentius, a Roman accused by his mother of murdering his father. He was ably defended by Cicero.

Cluverius, Philip, a celebrated geographer, born at Dantzic 1580. He studied law at Leyden, but his genius and the advice of Jos. Scaliger directed him to geography. He travelled to improve himself through Germany, England, France, and Italy, and it is said he could talk with fluency ten different languages. He died at Leyden 1623, 43 years old. He published de tribus Rheni alveis—Italia—Germania antiqua,—Sicilia & Sardinia,—introductio ad geograph. universalem, &c.

Cobb, Samuel, an ingenious poet, educated at Christ's hospital, of which he afterwards became master. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge. He died at London 1713. He wrote observations on Virgil, and a collection of poems 8vo. 1700. He also assisted Rowe in his Callipædia, and Ozell in his Boileau's lutrin.

Cobden, Edward D. D. first chaplain to Gibson bishop of London, and afterwards for 22 years to George II. was besides archdeacon of London, prebendary of Lincoln and St. Paul's, and rector of Acton, and of St. Austin and St. Faith, London. Though such a pluralist, yet his income did not exceed 350*l.* per annum, a sum which, by moderation and contentment, he converted into honorable independence and dignified enjoyment. He published "discourses and essays," 1757, of which only 250 copies were printed, and also poems for the benefit of his curate's widow. He survived the loss of his wife two years, and died 22d April 1764, aged above 80.

Coccеius, Henry, a native of Bremen, educated at Leyden, and made professor of the law of nature and nations at Heidelberg, from which he removed to Utrecht, and afterwards to Frankfort on Oder. In 1713, he was created a baron of the empire and died 1719, aged 75. He is author of juris publici prudentia compendiose exhibita—prodromus justitiæ gentium—deductiones consilia, &c.—Theses, four vols. 4to. &c.

Coccеius, Samuel, a German baron, son of the preceding, born at Frankfort on the Oder. He was in the service of Frederic the great of Prussia, and, as his grand chancellor, he presided with dignity and great impartiality over the administration of justice. Besides the Frederican code, published in three vols. 8vo. 1747, he edited Grotius de jure belli pacis, five vols. 4to. He died 1755.

Coccеius, or Cock, John, a native of Bremen, Hebrew professor there. He afterwards removed to Franeker, and then to Leyden, where he obtained the theological chair. He excited a warm controversy by the singularity of his opinions. He considered the whole of the old testament as a mystical representation of Christ and his church, and gave to every word and sentence a metaphorical interpretation. He was an advocate for the millennium, and deeply studied the apocalypse. His followers were called Cocceians. He died at Leyden 1669 aged 61. His works filled 10 vols. fol.

Cocchi, Anthony, professor of physic at Florence and Pisa, was born at Mugellano, and died 1758, aged 62. He was esteemed for his learning, and came to England with lord Huntingdon to see Mead, Newton, and other learned men. He was intimate with Boerhaave. He was antiquary to the emperor. He wrote a treatise on the advantages of the Pythagorean mode of life, and other medical treatises, besides an edition of Zenophon Ephesius' amoribus Anthiæ & Abrocomæ.

Cochin, Charles Nicholas, a French engraver, was born 1668, and died in 1754. His principal pieces are after Watteau and le Moine, and from the paintings of the invalids, in which he was engaged 10 years.—— There was another of the same name, whose smaller pieces are greatly admired, especially those after Vernent. His son, who was equally eminent, died 1790, aged 75. He was

author of letters on the pictures of Herculaneum—letters on the lives of Slodz and Deshays—travels in Italy, &c.—dissertation on the effect of light and shade, &c.

COCHIN, Henry, a native of Paris, who studied the law, and was as eminent at the bar as Bourdaloue was in the pulpit. He pleaded his first cause before the great council when at the age of only 22. His memorials, pleadings, &c. appeared at Paris, in 6 vols. 4to. 1751 He died 1747, aged 60.

COCHLÆUS, John, a catholic of Nuremberg, who warmly attacked Luther, Bucer, Osiander, Melancthon, Calvin, and the other reformers. He was attacked by Dr. Morrison, an Englishman, for his tract on the marriage of Henry VIII. and he violently defended himself. He died January 10, 1552, aged 72, at Breslaw. His Historia Hussitarum, in folio, is curious. He wrote besides de actis et scriptis Lutheri, &c.

COCHRAN, Robert, a Scotchman, educated at Padua, and employed by James III. of Scotland as an architect to erect some public buildings. The favor which he enjoyed with his sovereign, and his elevation to the earldom of Mar, so offended the old nobility, that they tore him from the royal presence, and hanged him over the bridge at Lauder, 1484.

COCHRAN, William, a Scotch painter, born December 12, 1738, at Strathaven, Clydesdale. After studying at Glasgow, he went to Italy, in 1761, and applied himself under the direction of Gavin Hamilton at Rome, and on his return home he acquired great celebrity, and some opulence. He died October 23, 1785, and was buried in the cathedral church of Glasgow. His pieces are much admired, especially his Dædalus and Icarus, and his Diana and Endymion.

COCKAIN, sir Alston, a native of Ashbourne, in Derbyshire, studied at Oxford, and was fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge. He was a catholic, which circumstance diminished the number of his friends; though his poetry, occasionally licentious, was yet respectable. His extravagance reduced him in the latter part of his life. He died 1684, aged 78. He wrote four plays, and Dianea a romance.

COCKBURN, Catharine, an ingenious lady, daughter of captain David Trotter, of the navy. From a protestant she became a catholic, and again was reconciled to the protestants. In 1708 she married Mr. Cockburn, son of an eminent Scotch divine, who, though at first a nonjuror, took the oaths, and obtained the living of Long Horsley, Cumberland. Though possessed with a genius for poetry, she turned her thoughts to metaphysics, and defended Locke against Drs. Burnet and Holdsworth. She survived her husband about one year, and died 1749, aged 70. Her works were collected by Dr. Birch, in 2 vols. 8vo.

COCKER, Edward, an ingenious penman, who died 1677. He published 14 copy books, engraved by his own hand, besides a treatise on arithmetic—a small English dictionary—and a book of sentences for writing called Cocker's morals.

COCLES, Publ. Horat. a Roman, celebrated for his brave defence of a bridge across the Tiber, against the whole army of Porsena.

CODRINGTON, Christopher, a gentleman of genius and merit, was born at Barbadoes, and educated at Christ church, Oxford. He was elected fellow of All-souls, in 1689, where he distinguished himself by his knowledge of physic, modern and classical literature, and divinity. He afterwards entered the army, without resigning his fellowship; and recommended himself to the notice of king William by his courage in repelling the French in their attack on St. Christopher, and at the siege of Namur. At the peace of Ryswick he was made governor of the Leeward islands, in which office he conducted himself with great propriety. He was at the successful attack on Guadaloupe in 1703; some time after which he resigned his employment, and lived in retirement and learned ease. He died at Barbadoes 7th April 1710, and his remains were brought to England, and interred June 19, 1716, in All-souls chapel. He left his library, valued at 6000*l.* to his college, besides 10,000*l.* to build a library. He left also two plantations to the society for propagating the gospel in foreign parts. Some of his poems appear in the Musæ Anglicanæ. He was esteemed as very superior in metaphysical knowledge.

CODRUS, the last king of Athens, who nonobly offered himself to death, that his countrymen might obtain the victory, according to the words of an oracle, B. C. 1070.

COEFFETEAU, Nicholas, a Dominican, born at Calais, died 1623, aged 49, after being nominated to the see of Marseilles by Lewis XIII. He translated Florus, and wrote a Roman history from Augustus to Constantine, in folio, besides other pieces.

COEN, John Paterson, a native of Hoorn, who became governor of the Dutch East-Indies, and laid the foundation of the city of Batavia, where he removed the factory from Bantom 1619. He came to Europe in 1623, but four years after returned to Batavia, which he bravely defended against the emperor of Java. The bodies of the thousands, however, of the enemy who fell in the siege, produced a pestilence, of which unfortunately Coen died 1629, aged 42.

COEUR, James, a French merchant, the richest subject in Europe. His connections were so extensive that he had 300 factors in Italy and the Levant, and his resources were so great, that he lent Charles 7,200,000 crowns of gold, with which the monarch conquered Normandy. These high services, however, were ill repaid. Though once the favorite and friend of the king, he was basely imprisoned, and, under the false pretence that he had poisoned Agnes Sorel, the king's mistress, he was tried and condemned to dishonorable concessions, and a fine of 100,000 crowns. His clerks, in his misfortunes, showed their gratitude to him; they relieved

his distresses, and facilitated his escape from confinement. He fled to Rome, where pope Calixtus III. gave him the command of his fleet against the Turks. He soon after died at Chio, 1456.

Cogan, Thomas, a native of Somersetshire, educated at Oriel college, of which he became fellow. In 1575 he was elected master of Manchester school, and there, as he had taken his degrees in physic, he practised with great success. He was author of the haven of health, for the comfort of students, 4to. 1586—a preservative from the pestilence—epistolarum familiarum Ciceronis epitome, &c.

Coggeshalle, Ralph, an English Cistercian monk, who was at the siege of Jerusalem by Saladin, of which he wrote the history, in a "chronical of the holy land," published in 1729. He wrote besides other things. He is supposed to have died about the year 1228.

Cohausen, John Henry, a German physician, author of a curious work, called Hermippus redivivus, &c. translated into English by Dr. John Campbell, and called the Sage's triumph over old age and the grave. In this work, he pretended that life might be extended to 115 years by taking in the breath of young women. He died at Munster 1750, aged 85.

Cohorn, Memnon, a famous Dutch engineer, who early displayed his genius for military tactics, and the art of fortification. As engineer and lieutenant-general in the service of his country, he skilfully fortified and ably defended the principal towns, and supported the siege of Namur against the celebrated Vauban. He died at the Hague 1704, aged 72. He called Bergen-op-Zoom the master-piece of all his fortifications which he had erected in the United States. He wrote a treatise on fortification, in the Flemish language.

Coignet, Giles, an eminent painter of Antwerp, accused of selling copies of his pieces, drawn by his scholars, and re-touched by himself, as real originals. He died 1600 aged 70.

Cointe, Charles le, a French historian, born at Troyes, 4th November 1611. He was priest of the congregation of the oratory, and for his abilities he deserved the patronage of Colbert, who obtained for him a pension of 1000 livres and three years after 500 livres more. He wrote annales ecclesiastici Francorum, 8 vols. fol. from 235 to 835, the first volume of which appeared 1665, and the last 1679. The work, though not elegant, is curious, and contains great variety of matter. Le Cointe died at Paris 18th January 1681, aged 70.

Coiter, Volcherius, celebrated as a surgeon, physician, and anatomist, was born at Groningen. His labors in anatomy were very useful, and laid the foundation of that eminence which modern industry has produced. He wrote a system of anatomy, fol. 1573—de cartiliginibus tabulæ, 1566, fol. &c. and died 1600, aged about 66.

Coke, Edward, a celebrated English lawyer, born at Mileham, Norfolk, in 1549. He was educated at the free-school, Norwich, and Trinity college, Cambridge, from which, after four years' residence, he removed to Clifford's inn, and the year after to the Inner-temple. After six years he was called to the bar, and pleaded his first cause in the king's bench 1578. He was about this time appointed reader of Lyon's-inn, where his lectures for three years, were numerously attended, and deservedly admired. He married soon after Bridget daughter of John Preston esq. a lady who brought him 30,000*l.* and by whom he had ten children. He now rose to consequence by his abilities, and, from his matrimonial connections, he was elected recorder of Nottingham and Coventry, member for Norfolk, and speaker of the house of commons, in the 35th of Elizabeth. He was solicitor and afterwards attorney-general to the queen, and in that quality he was employed in the prosecution of Essex and Southampton. He was knighted by James in 1603; but he highly disgraced himself by the violence of his conduct and the scurrility of his language in managing the impeachment of the unfortunate Raleigh; a circumstance to which Shakspeare is supposed to have alluded in his Twelfth night. At the trial of the gunpowder conspirators, and of the Jesuit Garnet, he was greatly distinguished by his eloquence, and the two speeches which were afterwards published are deservedly considered as master-pieces of superior elocution, and consummate argumentation. In 1606 he was made lord chief justice of the common pleas, and seven years after placed at the head of the king's bench, and sworn of the privy council. In the trials in consequence of Overbury's murder, Coke behaved with great spirit and becoming impartiality; but the dispute which he had with Bacon, and the secret intrigues of his enemies, undermined his power, and lessened his influence with the king, so that he fell into disgrace. Some attribute his fall to the rising favorite Villiers; but whatever might be the causes of the king's displeasure, sir Edward did not behave in his adversity with the dignity and fortitude which conscious virtue and oppressed innocence should assume. When informed of his banishment from office, he on his knees acknowledged the royal mercy extended to him beyond his merits, and deprecated the severity of his sovereign's displeasure. Upon his disgrace, he received a letter from Bacon, which cruelly upbraided his conduct, and insultingly reflected upon his situation; a circumstance in itself humiliating to human nature to observe the abilities of so great a man, and so sagacious a philosopher, dishonorably demeaning himself by trampling on fallen greatness. He afterwards was restored to some degree of favor, which he probably procured by marrying his daughter to the brother of Buckingham. This union, which was negotiated against the consent of lady

Coke, was productive of serious consequences, in the separation of sir Edward from his wife, which nothing at last but the king's interference could repair. He was member in the parliament of 1621; but though restored to the privy council, his conduct in the house of commons was too independent to please the court, and his popular harangues against the royal proclamations were viewed with secret resentment, and upon the adjournment of the house, he was committed to the Tower, on pretence of ill conduct during the trial of Overbury. Though soon after released he yet was again driven from the privy council, and emphatically called by James "the fittest instrument for a tyrant that ever was in England." Under the next reign, though some persecutions attended him, that he might not be elected to parliament, he was made sheriff of Bucks, and attended on the judges where he often had presided as chief justice. In 1628, however, he was elected for Bucks, and in the house became a violent advocate for the redress of grievances, and boldly declared Buckingham as the cause of all the miseries of the kingdom, though before he had pronounced him the saviour of the nation. After the dissolution of that parliament he retired to his house at Stoke Pogeys, Bucks, where he died September 3, 1634, in his 86th year. While on his death-bed, his papers were seized by sir Francis Windebank, together with his will; and they were not recovered till seven years after, when his son moved in the commons that the papers seized might be restored. Sir Edward had married for his second wife, in 1598, Elizabeth daughter of lord Burleigh, by whom he had the lady, who, as mentioned, so unfortunately produced such domestic dissensions. Coke was in his character a man of great presence of mind and resolution, full of resources; and though in his calamity dejected, yet never desponding; so that James compared him to a cat, which always falls upon her legs. Celebrated as an able lawyer, he is still known and respected as a clear and luminous writer on the constitution of his country. Of his reports the first volume appeared in 1600, in folio, but the last or 13th was published only in 1655. His institutes are divided into four parts; the first of which is a translation of Littleton's tenures; the second part contains magna charta and other statutes; the third, the criminal laws of the crown; and the fourth the jurisdiction of all the courts of the kingdom. There are besides other works of inferior consequence.

Colardeau, Charles Pierre, a French poet, born at Janville, Orleannois, died 7th April 1776, aged 41. He translated Pope's Eloisa to Abelard, with great spirit and elegance, besides two of Young's night thoughts. He wrote two tragedies, Astarbe and Calisto, not favorably received on the French stage. He was elected member of the French academy, but died before his inaugural speech. His works were collected in 2 vols. 8vo. 1779, Paris.

Colbert, John Baptist, marquis of Segnelai, an illustrious statesman. His family were originally of Rheims, where his grandfather was a wine merchant, and his father of the same occupation, but afterwards a cloth and silk merchant. As clerk to Tellier a notary, young Colbert displayed great diligence and ability, and was at last recommended to cardinal Mazarine, whom he faithfully served and by whom he was highly patronised. In this office he displayed so much zeal, and in an embassy at Rome showed such dexterity and dispatch, that Mazarine at his death in 1661, strongly recommended him to the king as a man of integrity, and of superior talents. Colbert was first intendant of finances, and in this appointment, he settled on the firmest basis, the trade of France with the East and West Indies. As superintendant of the buildings in 1664 he began to improve and embellish the capital, and by erecting the noble palaces of the Thuilleries, Versailles, the Louvre, Fontainbleau, &c. he contributed to the comfort of the monarch, and to the honor of the nation. His influence with the monarch procured also the foundation of the academy for painting and sculpture, the academy of sciences, and the observatory which was first inhabited by Cassini. He likewise promoted the canal by which the two seas were united, and which was completed in 1680, after 14 years' labor, and he introduced a severe reform in the courts of justice. In 1669 he was made secretary of state, and three years after minister of state, which enabled him more fully to promote the interests of his country, and the glory of his master. He died September 6th 1683, of the stone, leaving six sons and three daughters, whom he settled by alliances with the greatest and most powerful families of France, wisely considering that high connections are a more permanent profit to a family than a momentary popularity. He is deservedly respected as a minister who ably restored the navy, the commerce, and the finances of France, patronised learning and science, and invigorated genius by his mild and active generosity.

Colbert, John Baptist, marquis of Torey, son of the preceding, was born September 19th, 1665. He was early engaged in politics, and as ambassador in Portugal, Denmark, and England, he evinced great judgment, and ability. He was secretary of state 1686, director general of the posts 1699, and counsellor to the regency in Lewis XV's minority. He died at Paris 2d September 1746, aged 81. Ten years after his death appeared his memoirs of the negotiations from the treaty of Ryswick to the peace of Utrecht, in four parts, 3 vols. 12mo. written with great purity and commendable impartiality. He married the daughter of de Pomponne, minister of state, by whom he had several children.

Cole, William, son of a clergyman, was born at Adderbury Oxfordshire 1626, and educated at Merton college. He retired to

Putney, where he devoted himself to botany. At the restoration he became secretary to Duppa bishop of Winchester, in whose service he died 1662. He published 1656, the art of simpling, or introduction to the knowledge of gathering plants, and the next year Adam in Eden, or Nature's paradise, containing an history of herbs, plants, &c.

Cole, Thomas, a dissenting minister, educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. In 1656 he was made principal of St. Mary-hall, and had the great Locke among his pupils, but at the restoration he was ejected for nonconformity, from his preferments, and after keeping a school for some time at Nettlebed, he settled in London, and was lecturer at Pinner's hall. He wrote a discourse on regeneration, faith, and repentance, 8vo.—a discourse on the christian religion on sundry points, 8vo.—the incomprehensibleness of imputed righteousness for justification of human reason, and other things, and died 1697.

Cole, Thomas, a native of Gloucestershire, who made a curious collection of herbs, &c. which, according to Dr. Pulteney, he afterwards destroyed in a fit of religious frenzy, expressing his sorrow that he had spent his time in a manner so little conducive to the service of God.

Coles, Elisha, author of a Latin dictionary, was born in Northamptonshire about 1640, and entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1658. He left the university without a degree, and maintained himself in London, by teaching Latin and English. He was afterwards usher at Merchant taylors', but left the place for some misdemeanor, at present unknown, and retired to Ireland, where he died about 1680. Besides his dictionary in 8vo. he wrote the English schoolmaster—short-hand, Nolens Volens—an English dictionary, &c. The famous work on prædestination was written by another Elisha Coles, his uncle, who lived about this period, and died 1688.

Colet, John, was born in St. Antholin's parish, London, 1466, son of the lord mayor, and brother to 21 other children. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he took his degree of D.D. 1504. His knowledge did not extend to Greek, as in those days that language was considered as unnecessary, and the learning of it was opposed by a set of men who called themselves Trojans. From Oxford he travelled on the continent, and became acquainted with the learned of the times, with Budæus, Erasmus, Grocyn, Linacer, Lilly, &c. and on his return to England, he was courted and admired for his learning and eloquence. After inferior preferments, he was made dean of St. Paul's in 1505, and in this high office, he began by preaching himself, and by procuring the assistance of able divines, to encourage inquiries after the contents of the holy scriptures. The spirit and independence which he showed, made him however obnoxious to the clergy, and the bishop of London, a bigoted man, complained of him to Warham, the primate, who knowing the integrity of his views dismissed the accusation. In his eagerness to promote learning Colet founded St. Paul's school in 1512 of which Lilly was the first master, with an ample provision to instruct 153 boys gratis, under the patronage of the mercer's company. Whilst he meditated retirement to privacy and solitude from the tumults of a busy life, he was attacked by the sweating sickness, which after a third relapse carried him off 16th September 1519, in his 53d year. He was buried in St. Paul's church, and the elegant monument erected over him perished with the cathedral in 1666. He wrote various things, all of which are mentioned in his life by Knight. Though he did not live long enough to see the reformation, he yet was an able promoter of it, and he was inimical to the tenets of the Romish church, not merely as the friend of reformation, but as an honest man whose opinions were respectable, as proceeding from an exemplary, moderate, and religious character. He is introduced under the character of Gratianus Pullus in Erasmus' colloquy called Peregrinatio religionis ergo.

Coley, Henry, a native of Oxford, who from a taylor became an eminent astrological writer, as the assistant of Lilly, and the continuator of his ephemeris. His pretended knowledge of futurity rendered him very popular, so that his house in Gray's-inn-lane was frequented by people of all descriptions, and his opinion obtained by the examination of urine, &c. He wrote a key to the whole art of astrology, and died 1690.

Coligni, Gaspard de, admiral of France, was born 16th Feb. 1516, at Chatillon-sur-Loing. He was early inured to a military life, and by his brave conduct at the battle of Cerisoles, and particularly of Renti, he was made admiral of France. At the death of Henry II. he espoused the cause of the Calvinists against the Guises, and during the battles which desolated France during that melancholy period of civil war, he greatly distinguished himself, especially at Dreux, St. Denys, Jarnac, and Montcontour. Peace at last put an end to civil broils, and Coligni appeared at court, and was loaded with the caresses and the presents of Charles IX. who soon after perfidiously planned and executed his murder. Coligni was the first who fell on the fatal day of Bartholomew, 24th Aug. 1572. The duke of Guise headed his train of assassins to the house of the aged hero, who was stabbed in several places by Besme, and thrown out of the window. After the body had been exposed three days to the insults of the populace, the head was cut off and sent by the bloody Catherine de Medicis as a present to the Roman pontiff. The character of this great, good, and virtuous man, has been ably drawn up by the abbé de Mabli, who draws a parallel between him and Francis duke of Guise. His life has been written by Gatien de Courtilz, 1686, and is also found among the "hommes illustres de France." His brother Odet was

a cardinal and archbishop of Toulouse, but on embracing the protestant tenets, he was stripped of his honors, and fled to England, where he was poisoned by one of his servants, 1571.

Coligni, Henrietta, daughter of Gaspard de Coligni marshal of France, first married Thomas Hamilton, a Scotch lord, and afterwards count de la Suze of Champaigne. This last union proved very unfortunate, the jealousy and severities of her husband compelled her to embrace the Catholic religion, and at last she was separated from him, and her marriage annulled by the parliament. She obtained celebrity by her wit and the effusions of her elegiac muse, so that the flatterers of her time, ascribed to her the majesty of Juno, the wit of Minerva, and the beauty of Venus. She died at Paris, 10th March 1673. Her poetical works have been printed with the works of Pelisson, 1695 and 1725, in 2 volumes 12mo.

Collado, Diego, a Spanish Dominican, shipwrecked 1638, on his return to Europe from the Philippines, where he was superintendant of the convents. He wrote ars grammatica Japonicæ linguæ—and dictionary of the Japonese language, &c.

Collange, Gabriel de, of Tours in Auvergne, was murdered as a Huguenot at the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572, though he was a Catholic. He translated the cabalistic writings of Trithemius, in 4to. Paris 1561, and was besides well skilled in mathematics and cosmography.

Collatinus, Luc. Tarquinius, the husband of Lucretia, went into voluntary exile, though one of the founders of Roman liberty, because the name of Tarquin was so very unpopular.

Colle, Charles, secretary to the duke of Orleans, died at Paris, 2d Nov. 1783, aged 75. He was distinguished as a comic writer; but though he occasionally possesses all the vigor and elegance of genuine wit, and correct description, he yet wants delicacy, and that cautious regard for morals, so essential in public exhibitions. He was of that society of jovial companions known under the name of Caveau. His song on the capture of Portmahon procured him a pension of 600 livres. His works are collected in 3 vols. 12mo. under the title of theatre de societé. His best plays are, Truth in wine—Dupius and Desronias—and Partie de chasse de Henri IV. from which our Miller of Mansfield is borrowed.

College, Stephen, the protestant joiner, was condemned at Oxford as guilty of a conspiracy against Charles II. upon the testimony of a worthless informer, and he suffered death, strongly asserting his innocence, 1681. He was in his character a respectable man and an ingenious mechanic, and his daughter was made sempstress to king William, with a salary of 300*l.* a year.

Colleone, Bartholomew, a native of Bergamo, descended from a noble family. He followed the fortunes of de Montone, and of Joan queen of Naples and afterwards entered into the service of the Venetians, and defeated Nicolas Piccinino. He was next in the service of Visconti, and then of Francis Sforza, for whom he defeated the French army at the battle of Frescati. After serving so many different masters, and every where carrying victory in his train, he again entered into the service of the Venetians. He died 1475, and his memory was honored with an equestrian statue, by the gratitude of the senate. He united to the great merits of a warrior the amiable character of the patron of learning, and the friend of religion and virtue.

Collet, Peter, a French ecclesiastic of Ternay, who died 1770, aged 73. He is author of theologia moralis universalis, 17 vols. 8vo.—institutiones theologicæ ad usum seminianor, 7 vols. 12mo.—the life of Vincent de St. Paul, 2 vols 4to.—lives of Bourdon and de la Croix, &c.

Collet Philibert, a French advocate, author of treatises on excommunications, tythes, usury, alms, &c. a volume on the statutes and customs of Bresse—two letters on Tournefort's history of plants—and a catalogue of the plants in the neighborhood of Dijon, &c. He died 1718.

Colletet, William, a French academician, who died at Paris 10th Feb. 1659, aged 61. He was one of the five authors whom Richelieu selected to write for the theatres; but though liberally patronised by him, he refused to alter his verses according to his suggestions. He was four times married; but his extravagance was so great, that he died in great indigence. His works were published in 1653, in 12mo.

Collier, Jeremy, an English divine, born at Stow-Qui, Cambridgeshire, 23d September 1650. He was educated under his father, master of Ipswich school, and afterwards entered at Caius college, Cambrige, where he took his degree of M. A. 1676. He resided for six years on his rectory of Ampton near Bury, Suffolk, when he resigned it, and settled in London, where he became lecturer of Gray's-inn. At the revolution he was for a while silenced; but his attack on a pamphlet by Dr. Gilbert Burnet, drew upon him the resentment of the court, and he was sent to Newgate, from which, however, he was liberated without trial. He continued still as a writer to abuse the revolution, for which he was again persecuted, and sent to the king's bench prison, but released by the intercession of some of his friends. In 1696 Collier attended Friend and Perkins, two persons who were executed for their concern in the assassination plot, and by absolving them in the most solemn manner, and by his imposing his hand upon them, he exposed himself to the censures of the clergy, and was accused of insulting the civil and ecclesiastical government. Instead of putting in bail, Collier absconded, and was outlawed till the day of his death. In his retirement he not only defended his conduct, but began to at-

quire greater celebrity by his pen. He wrote his essays on moral subjects, and afterwards his view of the immorality of the English stage, a work which engaged him in perpetual contention with the wits and poets of the age. The severity of his attack, and the justness and force of his arguments were such, that a reformation actually took place, in the language of pieces represented on the stage, and though Vanbrugh and Congreve ridiculed his assaults, yet Dryden had the good sense and honesty of acknowledging the propriety of his remarks, and of publishing his own repentance for the licentiousness of his muse. His historical dictionary chiefly compiled from Moreri, made its appearance in 1701, and the fourth volume of it in 1721. He afterwards published in 2 vols. fol. an ecclesiastical history of Great-Britain, valuable for the various documents and extensive information which it contains. In 1713 Collier was consecrated a bishop by Hickes, who had himself been consecrated suffragan of Thetford, by the deprived bishops of Norwich, Ely, and Peterborough. He was in consequence of his sedentary life greatly afflicted with the stone, of which he died 26th April 1726, aged 76. He was buried in St. Pancras church-yard. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote several treatises on controversial and ecclesiastical subjects, and assisted some of his friends in the completion of their publications. He was deservedly admired as a man of independent spirit, as a writer of great learning and genius, and as a divine of genuine piety.

Collings, John, one of the commissioners at the Savoy conference in the reign of Charles II. died 1690, aged 67. He distinguished himself as a critic and divine. His weaver's pocket book was much admired. He was ejected as a nonconformist from St. Stephens, Norwich, where he had been minister 44 years. He assisted Poole in his annotations.

Collins, John, an eminent accomptant and mathematician, son of a nonconforming divine, was born at Woodeaton near Oxford, March 1624. He was engaged with a bookseller, and afterwards with Mar, a clerk of the kitchen to Charles prince of Wales, a man who was particularly fond of mathematics and who constructed those sun-dials which adorned the prince's gardens. Thus early initiated to the knowledge of mathematics he further improved himself, during the seven years which he spent in the sea service, and at his return assumed the profession of an accomptant, and published some valuable works on mathematical and geometrical subjects. He was a member of the royal society, whose memoirs he enriched by many valuable communications. He was made accomptant to the royal fishery company, and was so highly respected for his knowledge of figures, that the lord Chancellor Shaftesbury often consulted him, and referred to his final decision, the settlement of difficult and intricate accounts. He died of a consumption, in consequence of drinking, after a hot day's journey, too large a quantity of cider, November 10th 1683. He was the intimate correspondent of the illustrious men of his times, of Newton, Wallis, Barrow, Gregory, Flamstead, Leibnitz, Townley, &c. Twenty-five years after his death his writings fell into the hands of the learned William Jones of the royal society. He was of a strong and inventive genius, he first projected the manner of dividing the meridian line on the nautical chart, a problem of the first importance to navigation; and he began to shorten the method of computation by logarithms, which was completed by Halley. His "commercium epistolarum" appeared in 4to. 1712.

Collins, Anthony, was born at Helston near Hounslow, 21st June 1676, and educated at Eton and king's college, Cambridge, under the tuition of Hare afterwards bishop of Chichester. He entered at the Temple, but disliking the study of the law, he applied himself to the general pursuit of literature. He now became the friend of the learned, and gained the confidence of Locke, who corresponded with him, and at his death left a letter for him, full of the warmest confidence and affection. He was the best part of his life engaged in controversies, which proved him to be more inclined to scepticism and infidelity, than to support the christian religion, as an impartial and disinterested inquirer after truth. His chief works were, priestcraft in perfection—an essay on the 39 articles of the church of England—vindication of the divine attributes—discourse of free thinking—philosophical inquiry concerning human liberty—scheme of literal prophecy—a discourse on the grounds and reasons of the christian religion, in two parts, a work which excited general attention, and whose tenets were in a short space of time combated by not less than 35 antagonists, among whom appear the respectable names of Whiston, Chandler, Clarke, Ashley Sykes, and Sherlock. Collins twice visited Holland, but never penetrated farther on the continent. He retired in 1715 to Essex, where he acted as a magistrate, and deserved the public gratitude, by the benevolence and integrity with which he managed the affairs of the county as treasurer of its funds. He was long afflicted with the stone, of which he died December 13th, 1729. He acknowledged in his last moments that the true catholic religion is to love God and to love man, and he earnestly advised those that stood around him to observe that, as the awful warning of a dying man.

Collins, Arthur, a learned and indefatigable antiquary, whose knowledge of genealogy and labors of research are sufficiently proved in his valuable work called the peerage of England, in 8 vols. which has passed through several editions, and has been further improved by Longmate.

Collins, Samuel, an English physician who studied at Padua, and was graduated at Oxford, in 1659. He wrote the present state

of Russia 1671, 8vo. besides a book of anatomy in folio. He was censor of the college of physicians 1707.

Collins, William, a poet of great eminence, son of a hatter, born at Chichester, December 25th, 1720. He was educated at Winchester-school, but being superannuated, and thus prevented from entering at New college, he became a member of Queen's college, and was afterwards elected demy of Magdalen 1741. During his residence at Oxford, he published his oriental eclogues, which are so deservedly admired for simplicity, richness of description, and unaffected tenderness. In 1744, he left Oxford and came to London, panting after fame, with few resources, and too wavering in his plans to execute any regular work. At this time he published proposals for an history of the revival of learning, of which probably not a single line was ever written. He was now known to Dr. Johnson, who with his friendship shared his poverty, and was privy to his distresses, and dangerous escapes. The death of his uncle, colonel Martin, and a legacy of 1000*l.* soon however enabled him to live more respectable; but the acquisition of independence unfortunately did not advance the literary labors of the poet, who no sooner found himself enabled to study, than he was assailed by greater calamities than poverty, the calamities of disease and insanity. That so able a writer, and so sublime a poet, should be incapacitated to give flow to the pure streams of genius and elegant conception is a melancholy loss to mankind. For a time he endeavoured to disperse the clouds which hung threatening over his reason by travelling into France, but he returned, and after being some time confined in a house of lunatics, and afterwards attended by the care of his sister, he fell a victim to his intellectual malady, at Chichester, in 1756. When he was visited at Islington by Johnson, he was found in his retirement with a book in his hand, which his friend out of curiosity examined to see what companion a man of letters had chosen. I have but one book, said Collins, but that is the best. It was a common English testament, such as children carry to school. In his last illness, Collins expressed to his friend Dr. Warton, his disapprobation of his oriental eclogues. His odes though very sublime, especially that on the passions, are however often obscure, his lines are clogged with clusters of consonants, and he too much affected the obsolete, when it was not worthy of revival.

Collinson, Peter, an eminent botanist, born in the parish of Stavely near Kendal, Westmoreland. He had an early and strong partiality for natural history, and great naturalists and many literary characters of the age were soon in the number of his intimate friends; such as Derham, Woodward, Dale, Sloane, Lloyd, and others. In 1728, he became fellow of the Royal Society, whose memoirs he greatly enriched by his own inquiries, and his valuable correspondence with foreigners, especially Benjamin Franklin, Cadwallader Colden, and the famous Linnæus. To his zeal and improvements we are indebted for the many trees and shrubs transplanted from the Western hemisphere and other countries, which adorn our gardens and plantations. He was elected fellow of the antiquarian society in 1737. In private life he was of amiable manners, very communicative, and of a very benevolent heart. He was attacked while on a visit to his friend lord Petre with a retention of urine, which medical assistance could not remove, and which shortly proved fatal 11th August 1768, in his 75th year.

Collius, Francis, doctor of the Ambrosian college at Milan, died in 1640, at an advanced age. He wrote a famous treatise, de animabus paganorum, in two vols. 4to. in which, amidst bold and curious conjectures, he decrees salvation to the sages of Greece, the midwives of Egypt, Socrates, &c. while he denounces damnation on Pythagoras, Aristotle and others. His book de sanguine Christi is equally curious and singular.

Collot, Germain, a French surgeon, famous for his skill in cutting for the stone. He died 1656.

Collot d'Herbois, J. M. a player, who exhibited with little success on the theatres of Geneva, the Hague, and Lyons. The hisses and disapprobation which attended his appearance at Lyons, made him vow vengeance on that unfortunate city, and as he had represented the character of tyrant on the stage to the best advantage, he was soon to exhibit it in real life when admitted member of the convention, and sent as deputy to punish its revolt. Invested with absolute power against the devoted Lyonese, he seemed determined to destroy every vestige of their city, not only the walls were battered down with cannon shot, but the unfortunate inhabitants were slaughtered with insulting cruelty, and not less than 209 perished in one evening. Collot thus stained with blood, and deservedly called the tiger, returned to Paris to become the worthy associate of Robespierre. He voted for the abolition of monarchy, and the death of Lewis, because that unfortunate monarch had refused to appoint him his minister; but when his friend Robespierre was accused, he changed sides, and as president of the convention, he exerted all his influence to procure his condemnation. This minister of iniquity was afterwards himself condemned 1795 to be deported to Cayenne, where he endeavoured to excite an insurrection of the blacks. He died in confinement November 1796. As an orator he had some powers of eloquence, which were fatally exerted in the convention and among the Jacobins; but as a dramatic writer he acquired little celebrity. The best of his pieces is an imitation of the Spanish play of Calderon, which he called the Paysan magistrat.

Colluthus, a priest of Alexandria. He maintained that God was not the author of the wicked, nor of the misfortunes which afflict human life. He usurped the episcopal

authority, but was condemned as a heretic by the council of Alexandria 324.

Colman, George, an English writer, born about the year 1733 at Florence, where his father was British resident at the grand duke's court. His mother was sister of lady Bath. He was educated at Westminster and Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. He early displayed those shining talents which promised future reputation, and insured him the friendship of the wits of the time, of Lloyd, Bonnel Thornton, Churchill, and others. While at Oxford he published with Thornton the Connoisseur in weekly numbers, from 31st January 1754 to September 30th 1756. He entered at Lincoln's-inn, under the patronage of lord Bath, but though called to the bar, the profession of the law was less congenial to his taste and feelings than the pursuit of the muses. From writing fugitive pieces of poetry, he soon applied himself to dramatic composition. His Polly Honeycomb was acted at Drury-lane in 1760 with great success, and the next year his Jealous Wife divided the general applause with Murphy's Way to keep him, and Macklin's Married Libertine. The death of lord Bath in 1764 left him in the independent enjoyment of a comfortable annuity, and his income was further increased upon the decease of general Pultney in 1767. He purchased of Beard in 1768, with Harris, Powel, and Rutherford, the property of Covent-garden theatre, but he soon parted with his share in consequence of some private dispute with his fellow patentees. Soon after he purchased of Foote, for an annuity, the Haymarket theatre, and with great judgment and much advantage to himself and to the public, he continued the management of that house till the time of his death, and thus introduced to the admiration and patronage of the kingdom many actors of merit and respectability. In 1790 he was attacked by a stroke of the palsy, which not only deprived him nearly of the use of one of his sides, but brought on alarming symptoms of mental derangement. He was removed to Paddington under proper management, and died 14th August 1794. Besides the comedies already mentioned, the best of Colman's plays are the Clandestine marriage, the English merchant, the Oxonian in town, the Man of business, Epicene, the Spanish barber, Suicide, the Separate maintenance, the Manager in distress, &c. He evinced his abilities as a scholar and as a critic, by his respectable translation of Terence's comedies, and of Horace's art of poetry.

Colocci, Angelo, a native of Jesi in Italy descended from a noble family, who assumed the learned name of Angelus Colotius Bassus. He settled at Rome, where he distinguished himself by his noble collection of books. He was made bishop of Nocera, by Leo X. and governor of Ascoli by Clement VII. He wrote Latin poems of some merit, but his Italian verses express little excellence. He died at Rome 1549, aged 82. He was the reviver and patron of the Roman academy.

Cologne, Peter de, a native of Ghent, educated at Paris and at Geneva where he became the friend of Calvin and of Beza. He went to Metz, and afterwards settled at Heidelberg, where he died in the early part of life. He vindicated the protestants against the bishop of Metz, and wrote also on the eucharist.

Colombiere, Claude de la, a famous Jesuit, born near Lyons. He was an eloquent preacher, and for two years delivered his discourses with great popularity and effect before James II. of England, but on suspicion of conspiracy, he was banished from England, and died at Parai, in the Charolois, 15th February 1682, aged 41. He is particularly known as the inventor of the Solemnity of the heart of Jesus, which had however been before introduced by Thomas Goodwin, president of Magdalen college, Oxford. The novelty of this improper act of devotion soon engaged the attention of the pious, and under the influence of pretended visions and miracles it soon gained a great number of partisans and zealous apostles. The better sense of mankind, however, and the return of genuine piety, soon dispelled these fanatical tenets. The sermons of Colombiere were published at Lyons in 1757, 6 vols. 12mo. He wrote besides some moral reflections, and spiritual letters.

Colomies, or Colomesius, Paul, a French protestant, born at Rochelle in 1638. He travelled through Europe, and at the solicitation of Isaac Vossius, he visited England, where he was ordained and made Lambeth librarian. He died in London in 1692. He wrote Gallia Orientalis—Hispania & Italia Orientalis—theologorum presbyterianorum, Icon.—bibliotheque choisie, besides critical works, &c.

Coloni, Adam and Adrian, two Dutch historical painters, called the old and the young. Adam died in London 1685, and his son 1701, aged 33.

Colonna, Fabio, a botanist, born at Naples 1567. He devoted his time not only to natural history, but to the languages, to music, the law, and all the polite arts. His works, especially on botany, are very valuable. He wrote plantarum & piscium, historia, 4to.—stirpium rariorum descriptio, 4to. dissertation on the glossopetræ, 4to. on American plants, fol.—dissertation on the porpura, 4to. He was the first who gave distinct names to the petals and the leaves of flowers, a judicious arrangement afterwards adopted by Tournefort. The musical instrument called pentachordon is of his invention. He lived to his eightieth year.

Colonna, Francisco Maria Pompeio, a French philosopher, whose chief work is the natural history of the universe 1734, 4 vols. 12mo. He perished in the fire which destroyed his house at Paris 1726.

Colonna, Prospero, son of Anthony prince of Salerno, assisted, in company with his relation Fabricio, Charles VIII. of France in the conquest of Naples; but afterwards he exerted his influence and his military

powers to reconquer it for the house of Arragon. He was made prisoner at the battle of Villa Franca 1515; but when restored to liberty by the French, he renewed the war with astonishing vigor, and after gaining the battle of la Bicoque, he was enabled to relieve Milan, in 1522. This distinguished warrior died 1523, aged 71.

COLONNA, Pompeo, nephew of Prospero, was brought up to the church, and made bishop of Rieti, and a cardinal, though his inclinations tended to the military profession. Ever restless and dissatisfied, he raised an insurrection at Rome on the reported death of Julius II. 1512, and, with his accomplice Savillo, he seized the capitol; but, though pardoned, and restored to his ecclesiastical honors, he again, in 1526, engaged in another conspiracy to seize the chief power, and to put the pope to death. This perfidious conduct, which brought misery on the Romans, by the sacking of the city by the constable Bourbon, was not punished as it deserved, but Collonna, whose intrigues assisted the pope's escape from the castle of St. Angelo, was again pardoned, raised to new honors, and made viceroy of Naples. He died 1532, author of a poem de virtutibus mulierum.

COLONNA, Francis, a Venetian, who, in consequence of disappointed love in his courtship of Lucretia Lelia, became author of a curious work called Hypnerotomachia di Polyphilo, printed by Aldus 1499, and translated into French 1561. He was afterwards of the order of St. Dominic, and died 1527.

COLONNA, Victoria, daughter of Fabricio duke of Paliano, was born at Marino 1490, and married, 1507, the marquis of Piscara. In 1525, on her husband's death, she retired to a monastery, and died at Rome 1547. Her elegant poems have often been printed, and are deservedly admired.

COLONNA, Mark Antonio, duke of Paliano, distinguished himself so much in the defeat of the Turks at the battle of Lepanto, 1571, that the pope permitted him to enter Rome in a triumphal procession. He was afterwards made constable of Naples, and viceroy of Sicily; and died 1584.

COLONNA, Ascanio, son of the preceding, was made a cardinal, and showed his learning and the powers of his eloquence in the defenee of the pope in his dispute with the Venetians. He died at Rome 1608.

COLONNA, John, a noble Italian, sent as papal legate to the christian army in Palestine. He was made prisoner by the Saracens, and cruelly condemned to be sawn in two; but the fortitude with which he bore the insults of his enemies disarmed their vengeance, and procured his liberty. He died 1245.

COLONNA, Giles, an Augustin monk, bishop of Bourges. He was a learned man, and a theological professor, and he wrote some works in philosophy and divinity, and died at Avignon 1316.

COLONNA, Fabricio, son of the duke of Amalfi, was a celebrated warrior against the Ursini. He was constable of Naples, and was made prisoner at the battle of Ravenna, 1512. He died 1520.

COLRANE, Henry Hare, lord, born at Blechingley, in Surrey, 10th May 1693, was educated at Enfield, and Corpus Christi, Oxford. He was well skilled in the learned languages, and displayed his poetical talents by his musarum oblatio ad reginam, a poem inserted in the Musæ Anglicanæ. He travelled three times through Europe; and in his second tour was attended by the well known Conyers Middleton. He made a noble collection of prints and drawings of antiquities abroad, which were munificently presented after his disease to his college. He died at Bath 4th August 1749, and was buried at Tottenham. His books and prints on English antiquities were sold at his death, and bought for the antiquarian society.

COLSTON, Edward, an English philanthropist, born at Bristol, November 2, 1636. He greatly increased his property by his commercial connections with Spain; and the produce of his honest industry he benevolently disposed to charitable purposes. He built alms-houses in Bristol, which he endowed with an income of 282*l.* and besides the erection of a school for 40 boys, he founded, at the expense of 11,000*l.* the hospital of St. Augustin, for a master, usher, and 100 boys, for whose maintenance he appropriated an annual income of above 138*l.* Besides this, he gave many other munificent donations, especially 6000*l.* for the improvement of sixty small livings. He was not only charitable, but he possessed great meekness of temper, joined to exemplary temperance and sincere piety. It was his practice never to bestow his charity on beggars, but rather on poor house-keepers, and on sick and decayed persons. He died at Mortlake, in Surrey, 11th October 1721, aged 85, and was buried at All-saints church, Bristol, where a monument records his virtues and charitable benefactions.

COLUMBUS, Christopher, celebrated as the discoverer of a new continent, was born, 1442, at Genoa, son of a woolcomber. He was early inured to the labors of the sea; and in his great fondness for navigation, he made himself perfect in geometry, astronomy, and cosmography. After trading in various parts of the Mediterranean he settled at Lisbon, where his brother Bartholomew was established; and here he married the daughter of a master of a vessel who had been engaged in plans of discovery, whose charts and observations he perused; and he increased his knowledge of maritime affairs by several voyages to the Canaries and the coast of Africa. Thus guided by experience, and encouraged by the correspondence of Paul Foscanelli, a learned Florentine, he became persuaded that a continent must exist in the western ocean. He presented his plans to the Genoese republic, and afterwards to the king of Portugal; but instead of patronage and encouragement, he met in both applications with coldness and indifference. At the

court of Spain, Ferdinand and Isabella showed him greater attention; and after many delays and objections, which his zeal and earnestness successfully combated and removed, he was at last permitted to sail in quest of unknown regions. On the 6th of September 1492 he left Gomera, with three small ships, and on the 12th of October, after sailing in a westerly direction, he discovered some islands, and landed at Guana bay, in the Lucca islands. After visiting and taking possession of the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, he returned to Spain, which, after a passage of fifty days, he reached in May 1493. These discoveries astonished and pleased the Spanish monarch. Columbus was declared admiral of the Indies, ennobled, and permitted to return to the new world with a large fleet. In his second voyage he discovered Jamaica and other islands; and on his return to Europe, 8th June 1496, he was enabled to silence the malicious insinuations which envy had spread concerning his views, and the importance of the new world. In May 1498 he made a third voyage, and discovered Paria, on the continent; but so violent were his enemies, that, in spite of his services, his rank and authority, he was sent to Spain in irons in October 1500: but the monarch liberated him from captivity, and from every ignominious imputation. He again visited the new world, and died soon after his return, at Valladolid, 20th May 1506. His remains, by the king's command, were magnificently buried at Seville, where this short epitaph records his merits: "Columbus gave Castile and Leon a new world." Important as the services of this great man are to the world, it is melancholy to record the ingratitude of posterity, and to behold an extensive continent, the discovery of which ought to have been immortalized in the appellation of Columbia, bear the insignificant name of Americus Vespucius, one of those obscure individuals who followed, in fearful imitation, the tract of the first heroic discoverer. The life of Columbus was written by Ferdinand, one of his sons, who embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and died 1530, leaving a valuable library to the cathedral of Seville.—Another son, called Diego, inherited all his father's honors.

Columbus, Bartholomew, brother to Christopher, was ingenious in his drawing of spheres and sea-charts. It is said that he was deputed by his brother to come to solicit the king of England, but that his voyage was delayed by falling into the hands of pirates; and when at last the English monarch accepted his proposals, and promised support and encouragement to his brother, he found that the plan had already been adopted by Ferdinand of Castile. Bartholomew shared the honors and the dangers of his brother's discoveries; and he was the founder of the town of St. Domingo. He died 1514, very rich.

Columbus, Realdus, an Italian anatomical writer, born at Cremona. He died at Rome 1577. It is said that his works are composed from the compositions of Vesalius, his master, and predecessor in the anatomical chair of Padua, whose discoveries he freely appropriated to himself. His Latin is very elegant. His opinions on the blood nearly approached Harvey's discovery of the circulation.

Columella, a Spaniard, who resided at Rome under Claudius, and wrote some books on trees and agriculture.

Columna, Guy, a native of Messina in Sicily, who accompanied Edward I. to England, and wrote a chronicle in 36 books, besides a history of the siege of Troy, in Latin, 1477, in 4to. The last edition is at Naples, 1655.

Coluthus, a Greek, author of a poem on the rape of Helen, in the 6th century.

Colvius, Andrew, a native of Dort, who went in the suit of the Dutch ambassador to Venice, where he gained the intimacy of Father Paul, and translated into Latin his treatise on the inquisition. He wrote also some elegant poetry, and made a valuable collection of books and curiosities, of which a catalogue was printed 1655. He died 1671, aged 77.—His son Nicholas was like himself a learned and eloquent divine. He died 1717.

Colwill, Alexander, was born near St. Andrew's Fifeshire, and educated at Edinburgh, of which he became principal, in 1662. Besides some tracts, he wrote the Scotch Hudibras, after the manner of Butler, a ludicrous poem, which severely ridiculed the presbyterians, and which is still admired in Scotland. He died at Edinburgh 1676, aged 58.

Combefis, Francis, a Dominican, known as a learned editor of several of the Greek fathers—of five Greek historians, as a supplement to the Byzantine history, &c. He died 1679.

Comber, Thomas, an English divine, born at Westerham, Kent, 1645. He was educated at Sidney Sussex college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and he was created D. D. by the archbishop of Canterbury. He was made dean of Durham in the room of Dr. Granville, 1691, and was chaplain to the princess Anne of Denmark and to William and Mary. He died 25th November 1699, and was buried at Stonegrave, Yorkshire. He wrote some divinity tracts, particularly discourses on baptism, catechism, and confirmation, and on the liturgy of the church of England, &c.

Comber, Thomas, a fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he became D. D. He was born at Shermanbury, Sussex, and educated at Horsham school. He was made dean of Carlisle August 1630, and master of his college the following year. He was in 1642 deprived of all his preferments, and imprisoned. He died at Cambridge February 1653. He wrote a vindication of the divine right of tithes, against Selden.

Comenius, John Amos, a protestant, eminent as a divine and grammarian. He

was born in Moravia 1592. After being pastor at Fulnec, and also presiding over a school there, he fled upon the invasion of his country by the Spaniards, and came to Lesna in Poland, where he maintained himself by teaching grammar, and where he published his Janua linguarum, a small book, which, it is said, acquired so much celebrity, that it was translated into 12 European languages. His fame as a grammarian was now so universally spread, that he was honorably invited by the Swedes and by the English parliament, to reform the public schools of the kingdom. In compliance with these requests he visited England in 1641, but the civil wars thwarted his expectations, and made his stay unnecessary. The next year he accepted the invitations of the Swedes, by whom he was respectfully treated. For four years he was engaged at Elbing in laying down plans for the promotion of general instruction, and his recommendations were publicly approved. He afterwards visited Sigismund Ragotzki, prince of Transylvania, and gave him rules for the better regulation of the schools of his country, and on his return to Lesna, he had the misfortune to see the city reduced to ashes by the Poles, and his books and manuscripts destroyed. From Lesna he fled to Silesia, thence to Brandenburg, afterwards to Hamburgh, and lastly to Amsterdam, where he ended his days 1671, aged 80. Besides his Janua, he wrote Pansophia prodomus—a new method of teaching—unius necessarii, &c. The last years of his life, however, were disgraced by visionary schemes, and attempts at prophesy. He pretended to foretell the beginning of the millennium, which he placed in 1672 or 1673, a gross absurdity, which his death prevented him from witnessing. It would have been a happy circumstance if he had been the only sufferer in his prophetic dreams, many of the Moravians were weak enough to believe him, and they were severely persecuted, after the destruction of Lesna, and the protestants of Poland also drew upon themselves the hatred and jealousy of the catholics. Comenius, in his last illness, was visited by the celebrated madame Bourignon, who had embraced his tenets, and considered him as more than mortal.

Come Natalis or Natal Conti, a native of Milan, whose Greek and Latin poems appeared at Venice 1550, and his mythologia sive explicationes fabularum, a very useful mythological work, 1564. He died about 1590.

Comiers, Claude, canon of Embrun, was professor of mathematics at Paris, and died 1693. He wrote on comets, on spectacles, on prophecies, on speech, in an elegant and interesting style.

Comines, Philip de, an excellent historian of Flanders. His noble birth and great acquirements soon recommended him to the notice of Charles duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to that of Lewis XI. of France. Patronised by the monarch, he grew into power and consequence, and as ambassador, he served his court with fidelity and dispatch. After the death of Lewis, he was stripped of his honors; the next successor Charles VIII. viewed him with the prejudice and malevolence of a foreigner, and he was imprisoned at Loches; but though his enemies were so powerful and numerous, that no advocate would presume to plead his cause, he defended himself with the energy and effort of innocence, and after addressing his judges in an eloquent speech of two hours, he was, after three years' confinement, discharged. He died at his house at Argenton 1509, aged 64, and was buried in the church of the Augustines at Paris. Comines, though well acquainted with modern languages, was yet no deep scholar. The memoirs of his own times, however, which he left, are very valuable for the historical details which they give, during 34 years, of the affairs of the house of Burgundy, and of Lewis XI. and Charles VIII. of France, with anecdotes of the various transactions which at that time took place in England, and on the continent. His impartiality is universally acknowledged, and the respect which he shows to the English nation, entitles him to the praises which Dryden bestows upon him, in ranking him with Thucydides and Tacitus, for the acuteness of his judgment, and the great knowledge of men, manners and politics, which he has displayed. His works were edited by Fresnoy, 4 vols. 4to. 1747, and have been translated by Uvedale into English, 2 vols. 8vo.

Commandinus, Frederic, an Italian mathematician, descended from a noble family at Urbino, where he was born 1509. Besides great knowledge of mathematics, he was well versed in Greek literature, and translated Archimedes, Apollonius Pergæus, Ptolemy, Euclid, Aristarchus, &c. besides some original compositions on the centre of gravity, on clocks, &c. He was greatly patronised by the duke of Urbino, and died 1575.

Commelin, Jerome, an eminent French printer, born at Douay. He settled at Geneva, and afterwards at Heidelberg, where he died 1598. He printed among other fathers, the works of Chrysostom, 4 vols. fol an excellent edition. The mark he prefixed to his editions, was truth sitting in a chair.

Commendone, John Francis, a native of Venice, who at the early age of 10, wrote Latin verses, and so recommended himself by his learning, that he became chamberlain to Julius III. and was employed in various embassies, and made bishop by Paul IV. Pius IV. raised him to the rank of cardinal, and employed him as his nuncio in Poland, and he was afterwards legate at the diet of Augsburg, against the Lutherans. He wrote various Latin poems and letters, and died at Padua, 1584, aged 60.

Commerson, Philibert, botanist to the French king, was born at Chatilon les Dombes, near Bourg in Bresse, 1727. When residing as physician at Montpellier, he showed his fondness for botany to so improper a de-

gree, that he plundered even the king's garden, to enrich his collections. He was recommended by Linnæus to the queen of Sweden to complete her collection of rarest fishes, and consequently wrote his ichthyology in 2 vols. 4to. He wrote besides a dictionary and bibliography on writers of natural history, and the martyrology of botany, containing the lives of those who had lost their life in pursuit of natural curiosities, to which his own life was to be added. His abilities recommended him to the ministry as a proper person to accompany Bougainville round the world, and he embarked in 1766, and highly distinguished himself by the labor and success of his researches. He died at the isle of France in 1773, leaving to the king's cabinet all his collection, amounting to 200 volumes in folio, besides the contents of 32 cases, containing great treasures, selected during his voyage. He mentions discovering a nation of dwarfs of 3 1-2 feet high, in the interior parts of Madagascar.

Commire, John, a Jesuit born at Amboise. He wrote Latin in so elegant a style, that his fables are esteemed equal to those of Phædrus. He died at Paris 1702, aged 77. His poems appeared 2 vols 12mo. 1754.

Commodi, Andrea, a Florentine painter who died 1638, aged 73. His Lucifer and associates fallen from heaven, painted for Paul V. was much admired.

Commodianus of Gaza, a christian poet of the fourth century, author of Institutiones, a sort of composition neither elegant nor valuable.

Commodus, Lucius Aurelius Antoninus, succeeded his father Antoninus as emperor of Rome 180. After a series of dissipation, cruelty, and every profligacy, he was poisoned by Marcia his concubine 192.

Comte, Lewis le, a French Jesuit, who went in 1685 to China as a missionary. He published an interesting account of his mission on his return to Europe, and died at Bourdeaux 1729.

Compton, Spencer, son of the first earl of Northampton, was master of the robes to the prince of Wales, afterwards Charles I. and accompanied him to Spain. When Charles succeeded to the throne, Compton loyally supported his measures, and attended him in his expedition against the Scots. When the royal standard was set up at Nottingham, he was among the truest of his friends. At the battle of Hopton-heath near Stafford, March 19th 1643, he was encompassed by the enemy, and when after deeds of valor, he was offered quarter, he boldly declared he would not receive it from the hands of rebels and rogues, upon which he was slain with a blow of an halbert on the head. He was buried in All-hallows church, Derby. He left six sons and two daughters by Mary daughter of sir Francis Beaumont.

Compton, Henry, a prelate, youngest son of Spencer, just mentioned. He was born in 1632. He was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and after three years' residence he set off, in 1652, on his travels. At the restoration he obtained a cornetcy in a regiment of horse, but he afterwards studied divinity at Cambridge, where he became M. A. Soon after entering into orders he obtained the rectory of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, a canonry at Christ-church, and the mastership of St. Cross hospital near Winchester. In 1674, he was made bishop of Oxford, and the next year succeeded to the see of London. In this elevated situation he was intrusted with the education of the princesses Mary and Anne, and the strong attachment which they showed to the protestant religion is honorably attributed to the wholesome instructions of the learned prelate. He labored assiduously to reconcile the dissenters to the tenets of the church, and he most ably resisted the claims and the doctrines of the catholics. His zeal as a protestant prelate displeased James II. and therefore he removed him from the privy council, and on his refusing to suspend Dr. Sharp, rector of St. Giles, from his ecclesiastical office, he was summoned before Jefferys and a commission, and arbitrarily deprived of all his episcopal functions. This violence on the part of the king was noticed by Mary and by William prince of Orange, and at last James, afraid of the consequences of his conduct, consented to restore the bishop to his offices. Compton however received with sullenness the reparation offered to his episcopal dignity, and when the kingdom was invaded by William, he warmly espoused his cause, and conducted the princess Anne to Nottingham, to prevent her being conveyed to France. With all the ardor of a friend, and the zeal of a partisan, he congratulated William on his landing, and supported his claims to the throne in the house of lords, and at last consecrated him, and fixed the crown on his head. Every step however which he pursued was tinctured with moderation, but because he wished the reconciliation of the dissenters, and opposed the prosecution of Sacheverell, he has been branded with the epithets of a weak and bigoted partisan. He died at the age of 81, July 7th, 1713, and was buried in Fulham church yard. He was an eminent divine as well as an able statesman, strongly attached to the constitution, and displaying the sincerity of his profession by a pious and exemplary life. He wrote some theological tracts, justly esteemed for soundness of doctrine, and for moderation, and was a great encourager of botany, as the patron of Ray, Plukenet, and other naturalists. His garden was much admired for his fine collection of exotics.

Conant, John, D. D. an English divine, was born at Yeaterton, Devon, 18th October 1608, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. During the civil wars he left the university, but in 1649 he was unanimously elected rector of his college; he was also divinity professor, and in 1657 was admitted vice chancellor. At the restoration he appeared in London, at the head of the university, to congratulate

the king; but though he assisted at the Savoy as one of the commissioners, he refused to comply with the act of uniformity, and was consequently deprived of all his preferments in 1662. He was afterwards re-admitted into the bosom of the church 1670, being ordained by Reynolds bishop of Norwich, whose daughter he had married, and by whom he had six sons and six daughters. He was soon after made minister of St. Mary, Aldermanbury, which he exchanged for Allsaints in Northampton, a place to which he was strongly attached. He became archdeacon of Norwich 1675, and in 1681 had a prebend in the church of Worcester. In 1686 he had the misfortune to lose his eyesight, and died seven years after, 12th March 1693, and was buried in his church, Northampton. He was a man of great piety, of extensive learning, and of singular modesty. Six volumes of his sermons have been published.

Conca, Sebastian, a painter born at Gaeta. He died 1761, aged 82. His pieces were much esteemed and many of them are in the possession of the king of Naples.

Concanen, Matthew, a native of Ireland, bred to the law. He came to London as a literary adventurer, and he gained a livelihood and some reputation by writing in support of the measures of the ministry. His attack upon Pope procured him a respectable place in the Dunciad; but the patronage of the duke of Newcastle advanced him to the lucrative office of attorney-general for Jamaica. In this appointment, for 17 years, he conducted himself with all the integrity and honor of a man of virtue, and after acquiring a respectable and independent fortune, he returned to England, with the flattering intention of spending the rest of his life in Ireland. He fell however into a rapid consumption, and died at London 22d Jan. 1749. He wrote Wexford-wells a play, besides some songs, in the Musical miscellany, and a well-known letter addressed to Warburton.

Concina, Daniel, a Dominican of Venice, celebrated as an eloquent preacher, and as a man of abilities, often consulted by Benedict XIV. He was author of a system of christian theology 2 vols. 4to.—and other pieces on practical and casuistical subjects, and died at Venice 1756, aged 70.

Concini, better known by the name of marshal d'Ancre, was a Florentine, and came to France in the suit of Mary de Medicis wife of Henry the great. By his intrigues and those of his wife Eleonora Galigay, he became from a gentleman of the bed-chamber, a marquis, and a marshal of France. The enemies which his elevation and his pride procured contrived his ruin, Lewis XIII. was prevailed upon to get rid of this dangerous favorite, and Concini was shot by Vitry and his accomplices on the Louvre bridge, 24th April 1617, and his body was ignominiously insulted by the populace. His wife also lost her head, and his son was declared incapable to hold any office in the kingdom. When his wife was accused of witchcraft, in influencing the mind of the queen, she said, her magic was only the influence of a great mind over a weak one.

Condamine, Charles Marie de la, born at Paris 1701, was knight of St. Lazare, and member of several learned academies. He early travelled to the eastern parts of the world, and in 1736 he was chosen with Godin to go to Peru, to determine the figure of the earth at the equator. On his return he visited Rome, and was, by the dispensation of the pope, permitted at the age of 55 to marry his niece. He died 4th Feb. 1774, in consequence of an operation for the removal of a hernia. He was a man of great eminence as a mathematician, though his fondness of flattery rendered him too often regardless of the solid praise which should belong to a man of merit, modesty. He was acquainted with many learned persons, and perhaps more from ostentation than the real wish to advance the cause of science. His works are, distance of the tropics—relation of a voyage to America—observations, &c. on the inoculation of the small-pox—on education—tracts through Italy—measure of the three first degrees of the meridian.

Condé, Lewis first duke of, son of Charles of Bourbon, duke of Vendome, was distinguished for his valor at the battle of St. Quintin, and afterwards for his intrigues, as the leader of the rebellious Hugonots. Active and vigilant during the civil wars of that period, he was wounded at the battle of Dreux, and seven years after fell at that of Jarnac 1569, aged 39. His memoirs of his own times appeared after his death, and possess merit. The best edition is that of 1743, 6 vols. 4to.

Condé, Henry prince of, was known in the court of Henry IV. of France, by whose influence he became a catholic. He was sent to the bastille 1616, and liberated three years after. The death of Lewis XIII. restored him to public favor, he became minister to the regent, and displayed his valor and his abilities in the service of his country, and died at Paris 1646, aged 58.

Condé, Lewis prince of, duke of Enghein, son of the preceding, deserved the name of the great. He was born at Paris 1621, and Richelieu observed in his earliest years his promising abilities, and foretold his future greatness as a general and as a man. Though but 22 he defeated the Spaniards at the famous battle of Rocroi, and after taking Thionville and other fortified towns, he entered Germany as a conqueror. His attempts afterwards upon Lerida in Catalonia proved abortive, but in Flanders he acquired fresh honors, by the defeat of the imperialists, and the submission of an extensive tract of country. In the civil wars of France, he espoused the cause of the court, though afterwards he opposed the views of Mazarine and of the monarchy, and, in the spirit of indignation and unyielding pride, he entered into the service of the Spaniards in Flanders against his country. The peace of the Pyrenees, 1659, reconciled him to his country, and enabled him to atone for the

injuries which his desertion had inflicted on his honor and France. He was afterwards employed against the prince of Orange; but though wounded at the passage of the Rhine, he completed the conquest of Franche-comte, and spread terror into Germany, after the resignation of Turenne. He died of the gout at Fontainbleau 1686, aged 65, leaving two sons by his wife, who was the niece of cardinal Richelieu.

Condé, Henry Julius de, prince of, son of the great Condé, distinguished himself under his father, at the passage of the Rhine, and at the battle of Senef. He was a liberal patron of men of letters and died 1709, aged 66.

Conder, John D. D. was born in Cambridgeshire 1714, and was educated as a dissenter. He was a minister of a congregation at Cambridge, and afterwards kept a school at Mile-end, and in 1761 succeeded to the meeting on the Pavement, Moorfields. He died 1781, aged 67. He printed several sermons, besides an essay on the importance of the clerical character.

Condillac, Stephen Bonnot de, of the French academy, born at Grenoble, was preceptor to the infant son of the duke of Parma. He died at Flux near Baugenci, 2d Aug. 1780, of a putrid fever. He was a man of great erudition, strong sense, and austere manners. He wrote in 3 vols. 12mo. essay on the origin of human sciences—on animals—on the sensations, &c.—besides a course of study for the instruction of his pupils in 16 vols. 12mo—and commerce and government considered in their mutual relations, &c. 12mo. These volumes display great philanthropy, though often they are devoid of warmth and vivacity. He is accused by some of favoring the principles of the materialists.

Condorcet, John Anthony Nicholas Caritat, marquis of, one of the founders of the French republic, was born 17th Sept. 1743, at Ribemont in Picardy, of a noble family. He preferred the pursuits of literature to the military profession, and studied mathematics and belles lettres at the college of Navarre, and at the age of 21 he gained the applauses of the learned, by his ingenious memoir on the calcul differentiel, which was received by the academy of Paris with marked approbation. He afterwards became the friend of d'Alembert, and of Voltaire, and corresponded with the king of Prussia, and when made secretary of the academy of sciences, he distinguished himself by the spirited eloges which he pronounced on the meritorious services of his departed brethren. In the constituent assembly he was made governor to the dauphin; but his zeal in favor of republican principles overpowered the respect which he owed to majesty, and though patronised by Lewis XVI. he ventured to recommend the abolition of monarchy, and the triumph of liberty. But though hostile to the monarchy, he showed some compassion for the king, and opposed his violent trial; but his measures were viewed with jealousy by Robespierre and his party, and he was regarded as a hypocrite, who, under the mask of moderation and philosophy, aspired at the sovereign power. He was therefore condemned 28th July, 1793, as one of the Girondists, and for a while concealed himself at Paris, but afterwards sought refuge at the house of a friend in the country. His friend unfortunately was absent, and he was obliged to hide himself for several nights in some quarries, till hunger forced him to seek relief in a neighboring tavern. His long beard, squalid appearance, and the voracious appetite with which he devoured the bread placed before him, rendered him suspected, he was arrested, and might have escaped under the character of a distressed servant, but a Horace found in his pocket, proved him to be a man of education, and of consequence. On the morrow the gaoler found him dead, a sacrifice either to excessive fatigue and continued want, or to poison, 28th March, 1794. In his character, Condorcet was weak but ambitious, fond of novelty, and, in pursuit of imaginary happiness, little attentive to the feelings of humanity, the calls of virtue, and the precepts of christianity. He was, according to d'Alembert, a volcano covered with snow. His writings were respectable. Besides a sketch of the progress of the human mind—a treatise on arithmetic—a tract on calculation, and on the problem of the three bodies—analytical affairs, &c. he wrote eulogies on Bernouilli, d'Alembert, Euler, Jussieu, Buffon, and others, which possessed great merit, though that on Voltaire is considered as turgid and insignificant. His publications were 26 in number.

Condren, Charles de, a doctor of the Sorbonne, priest of the congregation of the oratory, and confessor of the duke of Orleans, is known for his influence in producing a reconciliation between the king and Orleans. Satisfied with a life of privacy, and the humble dignity of general of his order, he nobly refused a bishopric and the hat of a cardinal, and died 1641. His discourses, letters, &c. have appeared in 2 vols. 12mo.

Confucius or Cong-fu-tze, a celebrated Chinese philosopher, born at Changping, of a noble family, about 550 B. C. At the age of three he lost his father, but his education was honorably superintended by the kind care of his grandfather, and his wisdom and abilities displayed themselves with such advantage, that he became the prime minister of the kingdom of Lu. His labors were ardently directed to the reformation of manners, but the dissipation of the king, who attached himself to several concubines, displeased him, and he indignantly resigned his offices, and retired to privacy, and the cultivation of philosophical pursuits. So extensively spread was his reputation, that he was frequented by above 3000 disciples, whom his examples and precepts formed to virtue and morality. He taught his disci-

ples that the first duties were to serve, obey, and fear God, to love their neighbor as themselves, and to curb their passions to the guidance of reason. Thus deservedly respected and beloved, Confucius selected ten of his pupils, to whom he communicated the vast resources of his mind, and all the precepts which might render and preserve them happy in the possession of wisdom and virtue. He returned afterwards to the kingdom of Lu, where he died aged 73. The king no sooner heard of his death, than he exclaimed, "that the gods had removed him from the earth, because they wished to punish her inhabitants." His memory was honored in the most solemn manner, he was regarded as a departed saint, and public edifices were raised to celebrate his services to mankind. His books on morals have been translated into French, and they possess excellent rules for virtue and morality. He married, when young, but though he lost his wife some years after, he disdained to follow the example of his countrymen, who kept concubines. His descendants are still revered in China, and are regarded as mandarins of the first order of the kingdom.

CONGREVE, William, an English dramatic writer, born in Staffordshire, 1672. He was educated at Kilkenny school, and Dublin college, whence many have supposed him to be a native of Ireland. After the revolution he came to London, and entered at the Middle temple, but soon relinquished the profession for the cultivation of the muses. His first production was "Incognita, or love and duty reconciled," a novel of some merit, though the composition of a youth of 17. His first play was the Old Bachelor in 1693, which was revised and applauded by Dryden, and deservedly recommended the author to the patronage of lord Halifax, by whose influence he became commissioner for licensing hackney coaches, and held other offices worth 600*l.* a-year. The next year appeared his Double Dealer, but with not so much popularity. On the death of queen Mary, Congreve wrote a delicate and much admired pastoral, called the Mourning muse of Alexis, and in 1695 he produced his popular comedy of Love for Love, and the same year, an ode on the taking of Namur. The next production was the Mourning Bride, a tragedy, which was first acted in Lincoln's-inn fields' theatre, and was universally applauded. The reputation of Congreve, but more particularly the licentiousness of his plays, drew upon him the censures of Jeremy Collier the zealous reformer of the stage, and though Congreve defended himself, yet truth must own the charge of immorality too well established to be refuted. Though dissatisfied with the public cry raised against him, yet he produced another comedy, The way of the world, which was condemned by the critics of the times, but nevertheless possesses great merit. Though he now withdrew from public life as an author, his friends were occasionally complimented with his able assistance, he wrote epilogues, and assisted Dryden in his Virgil, and contributed the whole of Juvenal's 11th satire. The last 20 years of his life, Congreve spent in ease and retirement. He was at last afflicted severely with the gout, which together with a bruise he received in being overturned in his chariot, hastened his death. He died in Surry-street, Strand, 19th January 1729, and was buried with great solemnity in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his honor by Henrietta, duchess of Marlborough. Congreve enjoyed in his time much of what can render life agreeable, easy and happy. His appointments and the secretaryship of Jamaica yielded him not less than 1200*l.* a year, and with an easy and independent fortune he was flattered with the friendship of the great and of the learned, and had Dryden, Steele, and Pope, among his most devoted admirers. He died very rich, the fruit of his great but not unbecoming economy. His comedies, says Johnson, are the works of a mind replete with imagery and quick in combination, though of his miscellaneous poetry little can be said that is favorable. Voltaire, who knew and admired him, says, that he raised the glory of English comedy to a greater height than any writer before or after him; but his grand defect was entertaining too mean an idea of the character of an author, though to that he was indebted totally for his fame and fortune.

CONNOR, Bernard, a physician, born in the county of Kerry, 1666. As his friends were catholics, he was not regularly educated in Ireland, but in 1686 he went over to France, and at Montpellier and Paris, distinguished himself for his assiduity, and his great knowledge of anatomy and chemistry. He afterwards travelled through Germany as the tutor of the two sons of the chancellor of Poland, and on his arrival at Warsaw, recommended himself so much by his skill in the knowledge and cure of diseases, that he became physician to the king, John Sobieski. After collecting much valuable information on the natural history and other curiosities of Poland, he left Warsaw in 1694, as physician in the suit of the king's daughter, who was going to espouse the duke of Bavaria at Brussels, and from Holland, he came to England in 1695. He now began to read lectures on anatomy, chemistry, and physic at Oxford, and acquired such celebrity that he was elected into the royal society and the college of physicians. He also delivered lectures in London and Cambridge with equal success, but his evangelium medici divided into 16 sections, published in 1697, drew upon him the imputation of irreligion and even atheism, and though he probably intended no attack upon revelation, the work deserves censure for its scepticism. On the death of Sobieski, and the tumults which a Polish election generally produced, Connor was induced to gratify the public curiosity by the publication of his history of Poland in two vols. which, though finished with more rapidity than correctness, contains many valuable and interesting particulars concerning that

now ill fated kingdom. Whilst in the enjoyment of public celebrity and rising eminence, Connor was attacked with a fever, which quickly carried him off, October 1698, in his 32d year. Though born and educated a catholic he embraced the doctrines of the church of England, and died in her communion. His funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Hayley, rector of St. Giles in the fields, where his remains were deposited.

CONON, an Athenian general defeated by Lysander. He afterwards defeated the Spartans, and was reconciled to his countrymen. He was betrayed to Tiribazus, and put to death 393 B. C.

CONON, an astronomer of Samos, the friend of Archimedes. He flattered Ptolemy by saying that the hair of queen Berenice was become a constellation in the heavens.

CONRAD I. count of Franconia, and king of Germany 912. He opposed the Huns who had invaded Germany, at the solicitation of Arnoul duke of Bavaria, and at last purchased their retreat with a sum of money and a yearly tribute, and died 918.

CONRAD II. son of Herman duke of Franconia, was made king of Germany 1024, and crowned emperor at Rome 3 years after. He was successful against his opponents, and added to his dominions the kingdom of Burgundy according to the will of king Rodolphus. He died 1039.

CONRAD III. son of Frederic of Suabia, was duke of Franconia, and elected emperor of Germany. Though violently opposed in his elevation, he had the good fortune to disperse or reconcile his enemies, and afterwards went to the crusades against the Saracens. As the Greeks had poisoned the fountains in the holy land, he nearly lost his whole army, and with difficulty returned to Europe. He died at Bamberg, 1152.

CONRAD IV. duke of Suabia, succeeded his father Frederic II. as emperor 1250. His elevation was opposed by Innocent IV. who claimed the high privilege of disposing of crowns and kingdoms, upon which he invaded Italy, and took Capua, Naples, and other places. His victories would soon have dispossessed the ambitious pope of his dominions, but he died suddenly, and as it is suspected of poison, 1254.

CONRADIN or CONRAD, son of the fourth Conrad, was only three years old when his father died. His uncle Mainfroi became his regent in the kingdom of Naples, but pope Urban IV. bestowed the crown to Charles of Anjou, who defeated his youthful rival 1268, and soon after beheaded him at Naples, when only sixteen years old.

CONRART, Valentin, secretary to the French king's council, was born at Paris 1603, and died September 23, 1675. To his taste, his influence, and his love for literature the French ascribe the origin of their French academy, of which he is deservedly styled the father, as her first learned men held their first meetings in his house from 1629 to 1634. Though Conrart knew nothing of Greek, and little of Latin, he yet published some pieces not entitled however to great merit. He owes his celebrity to the affability of his manners, the goodness of his heart, the hospitable asylum which he gave to men of learning, and especially his being regarded as the founder of the academy.

CONRI, Florence, a Franciscan friar, born in Connaught, Ireland, but educated in Spain. Philip III. sent him under the title of titular bishop of Tuam, to his native country, that he might reconcile the disaffected Irish to the prospects of a Spanish invasion. His perfidious schemes were however defeated, and he returned to Madrid, where he died 1629. He was author of the mirror of the christian life,—an Irish catechism, Louvain 1626, besides some Latin pieces on Augustine, &c.

CONRINGIUS, Hermannus, professor of the law, was born at Norden in Frisia 1606, and died at Helmstadt, where he was professor of physic and politics, and senior of the university, in 1681. He was well skilled in history as well as law, and enjoyed the friendship of some of the princes of Germany. His works, which are chiefly on law and history, were printed at Brunswick in six vols. folio. 1731.

CONSTANT, David, a native of Lausanne, and there professor of philosophy, Greek, and divinity. He wrote an abridgment of politics,—on the passage of the Israelites through the red sea,—on Lot's wife,—the bush of Moses,—the brazen serpent,—a system of theology, &c.—besides editions of the classics. He died at Lausanne 1733, aged 95.

CONSTANTIN, Robert, professor of physic, and belles lettres at Caen university, where he was born, died of a pleurisy in 1605, aged 103, after enjoying to the last all the faculties of his mind and body. His knowledge of Greek was very extensive, as his learned works fully evince, especially his valuable Lexicon Greek and Latin. He wrote besides three books on Greek and Latin antiquities,—a dictionary of abstruse Latin words,—a thesaurus rerum, &c. utriusque linguæ.

CONSTANTINE the great, a Roman emperor after his father Constantius. He was an able general, a sagacious politician, and a benevolent prince. He is chiefly celebrated for the building of Constantinople on the site of old Byzantium, and for being the first emperor who embraced christianity. He died 337, aged 66.

CONSTANTINE II. son of the great Constantine, was born at Arles, and became after his father's death master of Spain, Gaul, and Britain. He made war against his brother Constans, and was slain at Aquileia 340.

CONSTANTINE III. son of Constantius II. was surnamed Pogonatus, or the bearded, and was crowned emperor 668. He was successful against the Saracens, who besieged Constantinople, and he destroyed their ships with the Greek fire. Though valiant he was ambitious and intriguing. He avenged his father's murder, but he showed himself wantonly cruel by the murder of his brothers Ti-

berius and Heraclius, who had been raised by the army to a share of the imperial power. He condemned the heresy of the monothelites in a council at Constantinople, and died 685.

CONSTANTINE IV. CAPRONYMUS, succeeded his father Leo the Isaurian 752, and displayed his zeal against image worship. He defeated the Saracens, and Artavasdes his brother-in-law, who had made an insurrection against him, but he was afterwards routed by the Bulgarians, though in another battle he regained the victory. He died 775.

CONSTANTINE V. succeeded his father Leo IV. in 780, though only ten years old, under the guardianship of his mother Irene. He had the good success to thwart his mother's schemes, who wished to make herself sole sovereign; but during an invasion of the Bulgarians, he was defeated, and was deprived not only of his power, but of his eyes, by the order of his cruel mother 792. He died some years after in obscurity.

CONSTANTINE VII. PORPHYROGENITUS, son of Leo the wise, was born 905, and ascended the throne at the age of seven, under the guardianship of his mother Zoe. When of age he showed himself valiant and active, he defeated the Lombards in Italy, and drove the Turks by threats and by money from the borders of his empire. He was afterwards governed by his wife Helena, who oppressed the people and rendered herself odious. He was poisoned by his son Romanus 959. He was a learned man, and wrote the life of Basilius the Macedonian,—the geography of the empire,—a treatise on the affairs of the empire,—de re rustica, &c.

CONSTANTINE IX. son of Romanus, succeeded to the throne with his brother Basil II. after John Zimisces, 976. He died 1028.

CONSTANTINE X. MONOMACHUS or GLADIATOR, a Greek, who married Zoe, daughter of Constantine IX. and ascended the throne 1042. Insurrection and a Turkish war were the striking features of his reign. He died 1054.

CONSTANTINE XI. or DUCAS, was adopted as successor by Isaac Commenus1059. His reign was turbulent and unhappy in consequence of the invasion of the Scythians, and the destruction of some of his cities by an earthquake. He died 1067.

CONSTANTINE XIII. son of John Paleologus, succeeded his brother John in 1448. He possessed bravery, and honorably fell in the defence of Constantinople when besieged and taken by the Turks 1453. In him ended the Greek empire.

CONSTANTINE, Flavius Julius, a private soldier, who by intrigue and great success invested himself with the imperial purple in Britain, and added Gaul and Spain to his dominions by his arms. He was besieged at Arles, where he had fixed his residence, by Constantius the lieutenant of Honorius, and when reduced to extremity he offered to surrender provided his life was spared. The conditions were accepted but inhumanly violated. He was put to death, and also his son, 411.

CONSTANTINE, a native of Syria, raised to the papal chair 708. He travelled into the east, and died 715. The antipope who opposed Stephen III. bore also this name. He was driven from Rome and died in a monastery.

CONSTANTINE, of Carthage in Africa, was a physician of the 11th century. He travelled into the east where he resided 30 years. He is supposed to be the first who brought the Arabian and Greek physic into Italy. After his return to Carthage he went to settle at Reggio, and at last became a monk of Monte Casino. His works appeared at Basil 1539, in folio.

CONSTANTIUS, Chlorus, father of the great Constantine, was made colleague to Galerius on Dioclesian's abdication. He died at York 306.

CONSTANTIUS, Flavius Julius, the second son of the great Constantine, succeeded with his two brothers Constans and Constantine to the empire of Rome. He defeated Magnentius who had murdered his brother Constans and became sole emperor. He died 361.

CONTARINI, Gaspard, a native of Venice, engaged in various embassies, and made a cardinal 1538, and sent as legate to the council of Trent 1541. He wrote some Latin treatises on the immortality of the soul—the seven sacraments,—against Luther,—on the office of pope, &c.—with great elegance and spirit, and died at Bologna 1542.

CONTARINI GIOVANNI, a Venetian painter, who died 1605, aged 56. He was eminent in his profession and a great imitator of Titian.

CONTARINI, Vincent, professor of eloquence at Padua, died in his native town, Venice, 1617, aged 40. The most known of his learned works are de re frumentariâ, de militari Romanorum stipendio variæ lectiones, &c. in 4to.

CONTE, Jacobino del, a Florentine portrait painter, patronised by pope Paul III. He died 1598, aged 88.

CONTI, Guisto di, an Italian poet who died at Rimini about the middle of the 16th century. His poems are greatly esteemed, they were collected and published Venice 1592, in 4to. Florence 1715, and Verona 1753, in 4to.

CONTI, abbe Anthony, a noble Venetian, who died 1749, aged 71. By the extent of his travels he not only formed a numerous acquaintance with the learned of every country, but he greatly improved the powers of his mind. He is author of some tragedies, and of some poems which abound more with metaphysics than poetical elegance. His works in verse and prose were published at Venice two vols. 4to. 1739, and another 1756. During his visit to England, Conti became acquainted with Newton, and long esteemed and venerated the abilities and friendship of that great man.

CONTI, Armand de Bourbon prince of,

quitted the church for a military life, and warmly espoused the party of the insurgents against his brother the great Condé, during the civil wars of France. These two hostile brothers were both together sent prisoners to Vincennes by Mazarine. Conti was made in 1654 governor of Guienne, commander of the armies in Catalonia, and governor of Languedoc 1662. He wrote in French, treatises on the duties of the great,—on comedies and plays, &c.—on the duties of provincial governors, &c.—three vols. 12mo. Paris 1667. He died 1668.

Conti, Francis Lewis de Bourbon, son of the preceding, distinguished himself at the siege of Luxemburg, in the campaign in Hungary, at the battles of Steinkerk Fleurus and Nerwinde. He was elected king of Poland 1697, but soon supplanted by the elector of Saxony. He died at Paris 1709, aged 45. His grandson Lewis Francis was distinguished in the wars of Italy and Flanders, and died at Paris, 2d August 1776, aged 59.

Conto-Pertana, Don Joseph, a Portuguese poet, of great merit, and inferior only to Camoens. His Quitterie la Sainte, is a valuable epic poem. He died at Lisbon 1735.

Conybeare, John, a learned English prelate, born at Pinhoe, near Exeter, 31st January 1692. He was educated at Exeter grammar college, and Exeter college, of which he became fellow, and afterwards tutor. In 1730 he was appointed rector of his college, and on the same year he published, by the advice of bishop Gibson, an answer to Tindal's christianity as old as the creation, which proved him to be not only a great champion in the cause of revelation, but an able and acute scholar, and sound divine. In 1732 he was appointed dean of Christ church, and in 1750 he succeeded Butler in the see of Bristol. He did not however long enjoy this new dignity, as he was a great martyr to the gout, under which he at last sunk 13th July 1755. He was buried in Bristol cathedral. Two volumes of his excellent sermons were published after his death.

Cook, James, a celebrated navigator, born at Marton in Cleveland, near Great Ayton, Yorkshire, and christened 3d November 1728. His father was a poor cottager, who afterwards was employed as a hind or upper servant on the farms of Thomas Skottowe esquire at Great Ayton, where his son was engaged in the labor of the plough till the age of 13, when he acquired some knowledge of arithmetic and figures at the village school. At the age of 17 young Cook was bound apprentice for four years to a grocer at Snaith, but his fondness for the sea overturned his father's plans, and after one year and a half's service the indentures were cancelled by the kindness of his master, and in July 1746 he was bound for three years in the service of Mr. Walker a ship owner at Whitby. He was thus engaged to the great satisfaction of his employer in the coasting and coal trade, till 1752, when he was made mate of one of Walker's vessels, and the next year he quitted his master's service, though he was offered the command of one of his ships, and entered on board the Eagle, a king's frigate of 28 or 30 guns, being desirous, as he said, "to try his fortune that way." Between 1753 and 1760, when he received a lieutenant's commission, he was successfully employed in improving himself and storing his mind with that knowledge of navigation and mathematics, which he afterwards displayed in so remarkable a degree. The skill, firmness, and ability which he showed while employed in America and on the Jamaica station, recommended him, not only to the notice of sir William Burnaby the commander, but to the approbation of the admiralty, and when in 1767 the royal society insisted on the propriety of observing the transit of Venus over the sun's disc, from some of the islands of the Pacific ocean, lieutenant Cook was appointed to command the ship Endeavour in that new and distant expedition. He was in consequence raised to the rank of captain, and sailed down the river on the 30th July, accompanied in this important voyage by sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Solander, and Mr. Green. On the 13th April 1769, he reached Otaheite, where the observations were directed to be made, and after remaining there till 13th July, he set sail for New Zealand, and after discovering several islands he reached Batavia 10th October 1770. After losing many of his men in this horrid climate, where he was obliged to remain till the 27th December for the repairs of his ship, he proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, and anchored in the Downs on the 12th June, after an absence of nearly three years. The great abilities which captain Cook had evinced in this expedition recommended him to the command of the two ships intended to explore the coasts of the supposed southern hemisphere. On the 9th of April 1772 he sailed from Deptford on board the Resolution with captain Furneaux, who had the command of the other ship, the Adventure. They reached the Cape of Good Hope 30th October, and leaving it on the 22d November they proceeded towards the south, in pursuit of discovery. The vast fields of ice which however presented themselves in those southern latitudes, and the imminent dangers to which they hourly exposed the ships, convinced the captain that no land was to be found, and that further attempts were not only useless but perilous, and therefore on the 17th January 1773, he sailed towards the South sea, and on the 21st March 1774 returned to the Cape, and reached England on the 14th of July. During this dangerous voyage of three years and 18 days, the captain lost only one man in his crew of 118, though he navigated in various climates from 52 degrees north to 71 degrees south. The discoveries of islands in the southern seas had now engaged the attention of the nation, and another project was formed to find out

a northwest passage, and thus unite the great Pacific ocean with the north of the Atlantic. On this occasion Cook, again eager to serve his country and advance the knowledge of geography, bid adieu to his domestic comforts, and a third time with ardent zeal embarked to surround the world. He set sail in the Discovery in July 1776, and after visiting several of the islands of the Pacific ocean he penetrated towards the north, explored the unknown coasts of western America, and turned back only when his further progress was impeded by vast fields of ice. Unable, in consequence of the advanced season, to go further, he visited the Sandwich islands, and stopped at Owyhee, where he unfortunately lost his life. During the night the Indians carried away the Discovery's cutter, and Cook, determined to recover it, adopted the same measures which on similar occasions he had successfully pursued, and he seized the king of the island, to confine him on board his ship till restoration of the vessel was made. In the struggle which took place, the captain and his men were assailed by the Indians, who viewed with resentment the captivity of their monarch, and before he could reach the boat Cook received a severe blow on the head which brought him to the ground, and unable alone to resist a multitude of savage foes, while his men in the boat and on the shore seemed intent in defending themselves, he was overpowered by the strokes of his assailants. His body was treated with savage barbarity, and a few bones were recovered which his mourning and disconsolate companions committed to the deep. This melancholy event happened on the 14th February 1779. The account of the death of this worthy navigator was received with general sorrow. The services which he had rendered his country, the humanity which he had always showed in his intercourse with the Indians, and the benevolence and concern with which he watched over the health of his men, duly entitled him to universal respect. Soon after his departure the royal society voted him a golden medal, with the most honorable and most deserved testimony of their esteem and gratitude; and though he had not the happiness to receive, before his death, this proof of public affection, yet posterity views and records with admiration and reverence the homage due to the merits of a great and a good man. Cook left by his wife, who long survived him, several children. On the widow the king bestowed a pension of 200*l.* and on each of the children 25*l.* a reward scarce adequate to the many and immortal services of the father. Cook, though cradled in poverty, yet improved himself by diligence and assiduous labor. He possessed great natural abilities, and they were not abused; but reading, meditation and severe application rendered them not only respectable but shining. Of his first voyage the account was compiled by Dr. Hawkesworth, perhaps not with sufficient justice. George Forster son of Dr. Forster, was the narrator of the second voyage, and as he had shared the adventures of the naval hero, his relation must be considered not only as accurate but very interesting. Among the compilers of the last voyage men of ability and reputation are mentioned, especially Dr. Douglas bishop of Salisbury, captain King who was one of the officers in the expedition, and Mr. Anderson. The principal islands discovered by Cook were New Caledonia, New Georgia, Sandwich-land, and other less important places, and thus by his labors and perseverance he established the non-existence of a southern continent and the impracticability of a northern passage between the Pacific and Atlantic oceans.

Cooke, sir Anthony, was born at Gidding-hall, Essex, about 1506. As his name is not mentioned by Wood, it is probable that he was educated at Cambridge. He so distinguished himself by his learning, and the respectability of his character, that he was thought worthy to preside over the education of the young king, Edward VI. In Mary's reign he lived in exile; but he returned under Elizabeth, and died at his seat 1576. His daughters were all happy in their matrimonial connexions. Mildred married lord Burleigh; Anne, sir Nicholas Bacon; Elizabeth, sir John Russel, son of the earl of Bedford; and Catharine, sir Henry Killigrew.

Cooke, Robert, was born as Beeston, Yorkshire, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, where he became proctor of the university. He was an able divine and a good scholar, well skilled in the knowledge of ecclesiastical history. He retired upon the vicarage of Leeds, in Yorkshire, and died in 1614.

Cooke, Thomas, a poet, born at Braintree, Essex, about 1707, and educated at Felsted school. In his 19th year he edited Andrew Marvel's works, and, by an elegant dedication, introduced himself to the knowledge and patronage of lord Pembroke, who not only esteemed him, but even assisted him with valuable notes in his translation of Hesiod, published in 1728. Cooke translated besides, Terence, and Cicero de natura deorum, and the Amphitryton of Plautus. He wrote also five or six pieces for the stage, which, however, gained him neither fame nor money. He was concerned with Motley in writing Penelope, a farce, which being considered as throwing ridicule on Pope's Odyssey, just then published, greatly irritated the poet, who in consequence of this gave Cooke a respectable place in the Dunciad. Cooke died very poor, about 1750. Some memoirs of him were published by the late sir Joseph Mawbey, in the Gentleman's magazine.

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, was born 22d July 1621, at Winborne St. Giles's, Dorsetshire. He studied for two years at Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Lincoln's-inn, where for some time he applied himself to the law. He was member for Tewkesbury in the par-

liament of 1640; and at the beginning of the civil wars he seemed inclined to favor the side of the king. He however retired in disgust from Oxford, and soon after took a commission in the parliamentary army. In 1645 he was sheriff for Norfolk, and the next year for Wilts: and he afterwards as member of the house of commons, had the boldness to charge Cromwell with tyranny and arbitrary government. The opposition which he had manifested against the usurpation rendered him a fit person to solicit the king's return, and he accordingly was one of the twelve who carried the invitation of the commons. On the restoration, his services were rewarded with a peerage, he was sworn a privy counsellor, and made chancellor of the exchequer, and one of the lords of the treasury. In 1672 he was raised to the dignity of lord chancellor; which, however, he resigned the following year, by the intrigues of his enemies, and especially of James duke of York. From a partisan of the court, he now became a violent opponent; and the eloquence of his speeches, and the firmness of his conduct, had such effect, that the earl of Danby was unable to carry the test bill, and other measures, through parliament, which the government recommended; and a prorogation followed. On the meeting again of parliament, Shaftesbury, with others, insisted that the house was dissolved; and so offended was the king, that he sent him, together with Buckingham, Salisbury, and Wharton, to the Tower, where he remained for thirteen months. When set at liberty his opposition did not cease; and at last a change of ministry placed him at the head of the council board. This triumph was short. The duke of York was so enraged at the measures which Shaftesbury had pursued in recommending the exclusion bill, that he not only procured his dismissal from office, but obtained his being committed, for high treason, to the Tower. After four months' confinement he was tried and acquitted; but so sensible was he of the power and injustice of his enemies, that he fled from their persecution, in 1682, and reached Holland, where he proposed to end his days in peace and retirement. His days, however, were shortened by the attack of the gout, which fell on his stomach. He died 22d January 1683, aged 62. His remains were conveyed to Winborne, where a handsome monument, erected by his great-grandson, records his character. Shaftesbury was a man of no steady principles, of great ambition, and little political fidelity. Charles II. who not only said, but bore with great good humor, sallies of raillery, once talking to him of his amours, told him, "I believe, Shaftesbury, thou art the wickedest fellow in my dominions." "May it please your majesty," replied Shaftesbury, with a grave face, "of a subject, I believe I am." At which the merry king laughed heartily. Shaftesbury at one time aspired to the dignity of king of Poland; and in consequence of his fickleness in his political connections, he was not improperly called Shiftsbury, and not Shaftesbury. He married three wives. By the second only he had issue; an only son, Anthony, born 1651, January 16, who was the father of the personage next to be mentioned,

Cooper, Anthony Ashley, earl of Shaftesbury, known as the author of the Characteristics, was born February 26, 1671, at Exeter-house, London. He was educated under the eye of his grandfather, who placed about him a person who was well versed in the learned languages, so that at the age of 11 he could read Latin and Greek with great ease and fluency. In 1686 he began his travels, and highly improved himself in Italy and France in the acquisition of every polite accomplishment. He was member for Poole in the parliament of 1694; but he declined sitting at the succeeding election, on account of his health. He then passed over into Holland, where, under an assumed name, in the company of le Clere, Bayle, and other ingenious men, he spent a year, in the most perfect friendship and all the ease of literary intercourse. On his return into England he succeeded to the earldom of Shaftesbury; but he valued little the acquisition of a seat in the house of lords, where he seldom appeared. The enthusiastic extravagance of the French prophets about this time began to engage the attention of the nation; and Shaftesbury, who dreaded the evils of persecution, published his letter concerning enthusiasm, addressed to lord Somers. In 1709 he married a daughter of Thomas Ewer esq. of Lee, Herts, by whom he had one son. The precarious state of his health, which was always delicate, induced him to remove to a warmer climate; and after being about a year in Italy, he died at Naples, 4th February 1713. The 3 volumes of his Characteristics were the only works which he wished to present to the public, of which the most correct edition is that of 1713. His name, however, in literature was so respectable, that his letters to a young man in the university were, in 1716, presented to the public; and in 1721 Toland also published letters from lord Shaftesbury to Robert Molesworth esq. As a philosopher lord Shaftesbury gained high reputation; but his principles were warmly combated by able and indefatigable opponents. Leaving the purer principles of christian doctrine, he, in his admiration for the learning and language of the ancients, regarded the character and the precepts of Socrates and Democritus as more than human, and while he considered man as a political being, under the guidance of a providence, whose government excludes general evil and disorder, he disregarded the important doctrines of revelation and atonement.

Cooper, Maurice Ashley, brother to the author of the Characteristics, translated the Cyropædia, addressed to his sister, the mother of Mr. Harris of Salisbury. This work appeared in 2 vols. 8vo. 1728, soon after his death, and was highly esteemed, so that a third edition of it was printed in 1770.

Cooper, Thomas, a learned English prelate, born at Oxford 1517, and educated at

Magdalen college school. He was elected fellow of the college in 1540. In 1546 he quitted his fellowship, and began to study physic, apprehensive, it is said, of the persecution of queen Mary, as after her death he returned to divinity, and took his degree of D. D. 1567. He was dean of Christ-church about this time, and two years after dean of Glocester, and the next year, 1570, bishop of Lincoln. In 1584, he was translated to Winchester. When bishop of Lincoln, he had been active against those public exercises called prophesyings, which tended so much to introduce puritanism, and now at Winchester he was equally zealous against the catholics, who were both numerous and powerful. He died at Winchester April 1694, and was buried in the cathedral. He has been greatly commended by Wood, Harrington, and others, for his great learning, eloquence, gravity, and holiness of life. His writings are, chronicles from the 17th year after Christ to 1560—thesaurus linguæ Romanæ et Britannicæ, a work highly patronised by queen Elizabeth—& dictionarum historicum poeticum, &c.—an exposition of the chapters read in the Sunday service—admonition to the people of England—besides sermons, &c.

Cooper, Samuel, an English painter, born in London 1609. He was bred under his uncle Hoskins, but he gained so much from the works of Vandyck, that he was called Vandyck in little. His chief excellence was in the representation of the features of the head. His works were highly esteemed on the continent; and he was intimately acquainted with the most celebrated painters of his age abroad. The king of France paid great attention to him when at Paris; but he could not obtain his Oliver Cromwell, though he offered 150*l.* for it. His best pieces were, O. Cromwell and one Swingfield. He died in London 1672, aged 63, and was buried in St. Pancras' church. His elder brother, Alexander, was equally known as a limner. He went over to Sweden, and became painter to queen Christina.

Cooper, John Gilbert, esq. born at Thurganton, Nottinghamshire, was educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge. He married miss Wright, daughter of the recorder of Leicester, and resided on his family seat, where he died April 1769, after a long and tedious illness, arising from the stone. His chief work is his life of Socrates, in which he was assisted by his friend Mr. Jackson of Leicester. He wrote besides remarks on Warburton's edition of Pope's works, and translated the Ver Vert of Gresset, His other works are, letters on taste—a father's advice to his son—some paper's in "the world,"—and some fugitive pieces in Dodsley's collection.

Cooper, Miles, Dr. Minister of the episcopal chapel, Edinburgh, was educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and became president of the college of New-York. He died at Edinburgh 1st May 1785. He published a volume of poems, besides a sermon preached at Oxford in 1777, on the origin of civil government.

Coote, sir Eyre, an English general, born in 1726. He devoted himself to the profession of arms, and served in the king's troops in the rebellion of 1745. In 1754 he left Ireland, for India, where he distinguished himself at the reduction of Hughley and Chandenagore, at the battle of Plassey, and the siege of Pondicherry. This last place, after an obstinate siege, though defended by Lally, yielded to the English, and thus fell the French power in the east. The services of colonel Coote were handsomely acknowledged by the East India company, who voted him a diamond-hilted sword, value 700*l.* In 1770 he was appointed commander in chief in the company's settlements; but resigned the office in consequence of a dispute with the governor at Madras. On his return to England he was invested with the order of the bath, and made governor of Fort St. George in Scotland; and on the death of general Clavering he went again to the east as commander in chief. In July 1781 he, with only 10,000 men, defeated Hyder's army, consisting of 150,000 men, and obtained further successes over this active and formidable enemy. The weak state of sir Eyre's health did not prevent his taking the field again, in 1783; but he sunk under his complaints, and, two days after his arrival at Madras, he died 26th April 1783. His remains were brought to England, and buried in Rockwell church, Hants, 14th September 1784. The East India Company have erected a monument to his memory in Westminster abbey.

Cootwich, John, a doctor of laws, of Utrecht, known for his travels into the East, and for the account of it which he published, called travels into Jerusalem and Syria, in Latin. 4to. 1619, containing many curious particulars.

Copernicus, Nicholas, a celebrated astronomer, born at Thorn, in Prussia, 19th January 1472. He studied the learned languages at home, and applied to philosophy and physic at Cracovia. In his 23d year he set out for Italy, in search of knowledge; and so great was his reputation, that on his arrival at Rome he was appointed professor of mathematics. After some years' absence he returned home, and began to apply the vast knowledge which he possessed to the examination and correction of the Ptolemiac system then universally adopted and followed. The opinions of preceding philosophers were weighed with accuracy and judgment; but of all the systems of ancient times none pleased the illustrious mathematician so much as that of Pythagoras, for its beauty, simplicity, and ease. In his 35th year, Copernicus bent all the powers of his mind to this intricate subject; and after twenty years' laborious study, the cycles and epicycles of former astronomers were removed from the machine of the universe, and the sun was nobly and independently placed in the center, to illuminate and govern the whole. But though convinced of the truth of his hypothesis, the philosopher yet dreaded the bigot-

ry and persecution of the times. His work lay long concealed, till the importunities of his friends prevailed upon him to publish; but a few hours after the first copy was brought to him, he was seized with a violent effusion of blood, which terminated his life 24th May 1543, in his 70th year. This truly great man, who to the extensive knowledge of a comprehensive mind united the mild virtues and the innocence of private life, was canon of Worms; an appointment which he obtained from his mother's brother, Wazelrodius, the bishop of the place. Copernicus was not only a mathematician, but a painter, and it is said that by the help of a looking-glass he drew an excellent picture of himself.

COPPA, Cavalier, a disciple and imitator of Guido, who died 1665, aged 70.

COQ, Peter le, a French ecclesiastic, born at Ifs, near Caen, 29th March 1728. He became superior of the Eudistes, and remarkable for his piety, learning, and modesty. He wrote letters on ecclesiastical discipline, 12mo.—treatise on funds—on different kinds of property—on the usury of commercial loans, &c. He died of a paralitic stroke, 1st September 1777.

COQUES, Gonzalo, a Flemish painter, who died 1684, aged 66. He successfully imitated Vandyck, and particularly excelled in historical conversations. He acquired both riches and reputation, and his pieces in his lifetime were eagerly sought by the princes of Germany, and by Charles I. A very remarkable clearness of color appeared in the heads and hands of his pictures.

CORAM, captain Thomas, was born about 1668, and bred to the sea. From seeing many children exposed, his humanity prompted him to relieve them; and to him we are indebted for the Foundling hospital, for which, after seventeen years' benevolent attention, he obtained a charter. His charitable views were extended to America; he established a place for the education of Indian girls, and thus paved the way for a reconciliation between the natives and the settlers. His disregard for private economy, whilst engaged in public good, at last reduced his circumstances so much, that he lived on the benevolent contributions of his friends, at the head of whom appeared Frederic prince of Wales. He died in London 29th March 1751, aged 84, and was, according to his desire, buried in the Foundling chapel.

CORAS, John de, a native of Realmont, who became public professor of law at Toulouse at the age of 18. He was afterwards professor at Angers, Orleans, Paris, Padua, and Ferrara, and then returned to Toulouse, and became counsellor of the parliament, and chancellor to the queen of Navarre. He was imprisoned for his adherence to the protestant religion, and orders were sent from the king to put him to death; but while the parliament resisted the arbitrary mandate, some assassins broke into the prison and murdered him, with above 200 other prisoners, 1572. He wrote various works on civil law, which were published together, Lyons, 1558, 2 vols. fol.

CORAS, James de, author of the life of the preceding, was a native of Toulouse, and author of Jonah and Nineveh penitent, a poem of little merit. He died 1677. His works appeared in 1665, 12mo.

CORBET, John, a native of Glocester, educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford. He obtained the living of Bramshot, in Hampshire, from which he was ejected in 1662, for non-conformity. He died of the stone, in London, 1680. He is author of an historical relation of the military government of Glocester during the rebellion, 4to. besides self-employment in secret, 12mo. 1681, a work of merit. He was a zealous nonconformist, and had once, at Chichester, a warm debate with bishop Gunning, on conformity which ended without mutual conviction.

CORBET, Richard, an English poet and divine, born at Ewell, in Surrey, and educated at Westminster school and Christ church, Oxford, of which he became dean, in 1620, by the favor of king James. In 1629 he was made bishop of Oxford, and in 1632 translated to Norwich. He died 28th July 1635, and was buried in the cathedral of Norwich. After his death, his poems were published, under the title of Poetica stromata, 1648, 8vo. and another edition 1672, 12mo.

CORBULO, Domitius, a Roman general, who carried arms against the Parthians, and placed Tigranes on the Armenian throne. He destroyed himself when he heard that Nero, envious of his glory, had ordered his assassination, A. D. 67.

CORDAY D'ARMANS, Mary Anne Charlotte, a native of St. Saturnin, near Seez, in Normandy, of respectable parents. She was brought up at Caen, where her beauty and accomplishments were seen and admired by Belsunce, the major of a regiment quartered in the town. The death of this worthy favorite, who was murdered by some assassins, excited the vengeance of the youthful heroine, and when she saw her lover branded with the name of conspirator, in a paper published by Marat, she hastened to Paris, determined to sacrifice to her resentment the man who had so shamefully abused the object of her affections, and had defended the condemnation of the deputies of merit and virtue in the convention. She was refused admittance at the house of Marat; but she obtained it by writing a letter, in which she informed him that she wished to disclose some secret of importance; and while the tyraut was engaged in conversation with her, she stabbed him to the heart, and he fell at her feet. Undismayed, and glorying in the deed, she refused to fly, and was dragged to the abbaye, and then to the revolutionary tribunal, where she heard the sentence of condemnation with tranquil composure. The serenity and dignity of her features were so commanding, as she walked to the scaffold, that Adam Lux, a deputy from Mayence, captivated by her beauty, requested of the bloody tribunal to follow her to death; and he had the singular satisfaction of expiring by the same guillotine.

Charlotte suffered July, 1793. She was 24 years and nine months old; and it is said that by the female line she was descended from Peter Corneille.

Cordemoi, Geraud de, a French academician, and a great partisan of Descartes' system. He was reader to the dauphin; and died 8th October 1684, at an advanced age. He wrote a general history of France, during the two first races of kings, besides some metaphysical and other tracts, 4to. His son Lewis Geraud was abbot of Femieres monastery. He wrote some controversial pieces, and assisted his father in his history of France. He died 1722.

Cordus, Aulus Crementius, a Roman, author of a history of the civil wars of Rome, much commended by Tacitus and Seneca. He destroyed himself when he heard that Sejanus meditated his death, by a false accusation before Tiberius.

Cordus, Euricius, a German physician and poet, who died at Bremen 24th December 1535. He was intimate with Erasmus and other learned men. His Latin poems appeared at Leyden 1623, in 8vo. He wrote also botanologia, and some medical treatises.

Cordus, Valerius, son of the preceding, was born at Hesse Cassel 1515. He devoted himself to the learned languages, but particularly to the study of botany. He traversed the mountains in Germany, and visited Padua, Pisa, and Florence; but receiving a dreadful kick from a horse, he died in consequence of it, at Rome, 1554, aged 29. He published remarks on Dioscorides, 1561, fol. —historia stripium, 2 vols. fol.—dispensator. pharmacor. omnium, 12mo. He was as respectable in private as in public life.

Corelli, Arcanselo, a famous musician, born at Fusignano, near Bologna, in 1653. He preferred secular to ecclesiastical music, and was so fond of the violin, that he was considered as the first performer on it in the world. After visiting the north of Europe, and receiving the applauses which his merit deserved, in the German courts, after five years' absence, he returned to Rome, where he was patronised by cardinal Ottoboni. He died at Rome 1713, aged nearly 60, and was buried in the Pantheon. He left his property, amounting to about 6000*l.* and his large collection of pictures, to his great patron, who, with becoming benevolence, bestowed all the money on the relations of the deceased. Corelli is considered as the author of new and original harmonies, in a style noble, elegant, and pathetic.

Corinna, a Greek poetess, called the Lyric muse, from her obtaining five times the prize over Pindar.

Corio, Bernardine, an historian of Milan, born in 1460. He was employed by Lewis Sforza to write the history of his country; but when the Milanese was overrun by the French, and himself taken prisoner, he died of grief, in 1500. His history is much esteemed. The best edition is that of Paris, 1646, 4to. His nephew Charles wrote a "portrait of the city of Milan."

Coriolanus, Caius Marcius, a celebrated Roman general, who, when disgraced by his countrymen, fled to Tullus king of the Volsci, whose armies he led against Rome. His wife and mother interfered, and at their request he marched back; in consequence of which he was murdered by Tullus, B. C. 488.

Cornarius, or Haguenbot, John, a German physician, born at Zwickow, in Saxony. He early distinguished himself as a scholar; and when a licentiate in medicine, he rejected the prescriptions of the Arabian physicians, and restored the mode practised by the Greeks. He was fifteen years engaged in translating the works of Hippocrates, Ætius, &c. He practised with great success at Frankfort, Marpurg, Jena, &c. and died of an apoplexy 1558, aged 58. He wrote some medical tracts, besides translating some of the fathers.

Cornaro, Lewis, a noble Venetian, known for his great age. He died at Padua 1565, more than 100 years old. He wrote a treatise on the advantages of a temperate life, in his 81st year; and in this valuable little book he ingenuously confesses the irregularities of his younger years, and recommends to his youthful inquirers, at whose request he had undertaken the work, the practice of regularity and temperance, by which he enjoyed all the comforts of lively spirits and uninterrupted health. In his reformed mode of living, he never took more than twelve ounces of food and fourteen of wine. He wrote besides a treatise on waters, especially the Lagunes, near Venice. His wife nearly equalled him in longevity.

Cornaro, Helena Lucretia, a learned Venetian lady, who was educated at the university of Padua, where she took her degrees, and was made a doctor, and received the title of unalterable. At Rome she was admitted at the university, and was intituled the humble. She made a vow of perpetual celibacy, that she might with more intense application devote herself to literary pursuits; and so great was the reputation of her learning, that the most illustrious characters who travelled through Venice were more anxious to see her than all the curiosities of the city. Her great application brought on infirmity and disease, and hastened her death, which happened in 1685, in her 38th year. Her death was recorded by poetical effusions from the learned of Europe, and a magnificent funeral solemnity was performed in her honor at Rome. An eloquent oration was also pronounced, in which she was celebrated as triumphing over three monsters, pride, luxury, and ignorance. She wrote nothing, though capable to instruct and improve mankind by her pen.

Cornazzani, Anthony, a native of Placentia, in the 15th century. He wrote the lives of the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ, in verse, besides sonnets, of some merit; and died at Ferrara.

Corneille, Peter, a celebrated French poet, born at Rouen, June 6, 1606. He was brought up to the bar; but he soon abandoned it as a profession not congenial to his genius. His first play was Melite, a comedy, which originated in an affair of gallantry; but so great was its popularity, during those degenerate days of the French stage, that Corneille was encouraged to contribute more liberally to the public amusement. His next piece was Medea, a tragedy; and after many others, appeared the Cid, in 1637, his chief d'œuvre, a tragedy which drew against him the persecution and obloquy of rival wits and unsuccessful poets, among whom was even cardinal Richelieu himself, though he had granted a pension to the author. Corneille was chosen member of the French academy in 1647; and he died 1684, aged 79. He was a man of great merit in private life, liberal, humane, and devout, and rather of a melancholy turn of mind. His poetical works are among the sublimest effusions of the French muse.

Corneille, Thomas, a French poet, brother to the preceding. He was member of the French academy, and of that of inscriptions. Though inferior to his brother, yet his plays possessed merit. They were published with those of his brother, Paris, 1738, in 11 vols. 12mo. He translated also Ovid's metamorphoses, and some of the epistles,—and wrote remarks on Vaugelas—a dictionary of arts, 2 vols. fol.—an universal geographical dictionary, 3 vols. folio. He died at Andeli 1709, aged 84.

Corneille, Michael, a painter, born at Paris 1642. He was honored in consequence of obtaining a prize, with the king's pension, and travelled to Rome, where he greatly improved himself. He studied particularly the antique, in which he equalled the Caricci. He was, however, deficient in coloring. On his return to Paris he was made professor of the academy, and his pencil was employed in adorning the noble edifices of Versailles and Trianon. He died at Paris 1708. His brother, John Baptist, was also an eminent artist, and member of the academy.

Cornelia, a Roman lady, daughter of the elder Scipio Africanus, and wife of Sempronius Gracchus. She devoted herself to the education of her two sons, Tiberius and Caius, who alone survived of the twelve children she had had; and when they were sacrificed to the public resentment she bore their loss with Spartan fortitude.

Cornelisz, Lucas, a painter of Leyden, who became chief painter to Henry VIII. of England. The portraits of the constables of Queenborough-castle, by him from Edward III. to his time, are preserved at Penhurst, in Kent.

Cornelisz, James, a Dutch painter, of the 16th century. His picture on the descent from the cross, preserved in the old church, Amsterdam, is much admired.

Cornelisz, Cornelius, of Haerlem, was eminent as a painter. His deluge is much celebrated.

Cornelius, bishop of Rome, after Fabian, 231, in opposition to Novatian. This produced a schism; but under the persecution of Gallus, Cornelius was banished, and died soon after, 252.

Corneto, Adrian, an Italian ecclesiastic, sent as legate by Innocent VII. to Henry VII. who bestowed on him the bishopries of Hereford and Bath and Wells. He afterwards was employed as legate in France, and was made a cardinal by Alexander VI. The pope, who knew and dreaded his abilities, determined to poison him at a supper; but fell himself a victim to his own diabolical purposes. Corneto left Rome on the succession of Julius II. but though recalled by Leo X. he again soon after went into exile, where he died. He was author of a learned treatise de sermone latino—& de verâ philosophiâ—a poem on the chase, &c. and deserves to be mentioned with respect, as one of the zealous restorers of the purity of Latin language.

Cornutus, a grammarian and philosopher of merit, tutor to the poet Persius. He was put to death by Nero, A. D. 44.

Cornwallis, sir Charles, second son of sir W. Cornwallis, was a man of superior abilities, employed by James I. as his ambassador in Spain. He wrote the life of Henry prince of Wales, to whom he had been secretary; and died about 1630. His son William wrote some essays, printed 1632, 8vo.

Cornwallis, Charles marquis, an English general, born 31st December 1738. He early devoted himself to the military profession, and in 1758 obtained a captain's commission in the light infantry. In 1761 he became aid-de-camp to the marquis of Granby, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and went to Germany till the conclusion of the campaign. He succeeded in 1762 his father in the earldom of Cornwallis, and three years after was made aid-de-camp to the king, and one of the lords of the bed-chamber. He obtained the 33d regiment of foot in 1766, and two years after married miss Jones, a lady of large fortune, who died of a broken heart, when unable to dissuade him from his attendance in the campaigns against the Americans. In the new world he displayed great spirit; but whilst he labored for the subjection of the rebellious colonies, he treated the people with humanity. The seizure of Philadelphia by his forces was followed by the reduction of South Carolina, and by the defeat of general Gates, with an inferior force; but these advantages were tarnished by the surrender of the whole army at Yorktown, 1781, to the united forces of America and France. Though this event proved so disastrous to the British interests in America, lord Cornwallis was never blamed for want of courage, prudence, or sagacity; but the gallant conduct he had at all times shown in this unfortunate war recommended him to the ministry, in 1790, as the fittest person to fill the government of British India. The fall of Bengalore was quickly followed by the defeat of Tippoo, who at last consented to make peace with the conquerors, by yielding

a great part of his dominions, and by putting his two sons into the hands of the general, in proof of his sincerity. Lord Cornwallis, after a mild and vigorous administration in India, returned to Europe, and was for his services created a marquis, and made master-general of the ordnance. His next employment was in the civil and military government of Ireland, where he had the felicity to destroy rebellion, to capture an invading enemy in the very bosom of the country, and, by the wisest and most temperate measures, to restore confidence and harmony, where distrust, mutual hatred, and secret violence, had long reigned with impunity. After completing the union between the two kingdoms, lord Cornwallis returned to England, soon to negotiate the short-lived peace of Amiens. In 1805 he was prevailed upon to accept again the government of India, where the strong and pacific measures of his former administration were so much required. He was no sooner arrived at Calcutta, than, without recovering from the effects of his voyage, he set out on a visit to the northern provinces, where his presence was necessary. Confinement in a boat, without regular exercise, and the heat of the weather, produced such debility that he was at last obliged to stop at Ghazepore, in the province of Benares, above 1000 miles above Calcutta, where he expired 5th October 1805. His remains were interred at Ghazepore, and every mark of respect paid to his memory, not only by the British, but by the natives of India, who regarded him as a humane and benevolent governor. His lordship left a son and a daughter.

Coronel, Paul, a native of Segovia, professor at Salamanca. His great abilities were employed by cardinal Ximenes in the publication of his polyglott bible. He died about 1524.

Coronelli, Vincent, a Venetian geographer, made in 1685, cosmographer to the French king. He founded an academy of cosmography at Venice, where he died 1718. He published above 400 geographical charts, &c. and other works, much valued.

Corradini, Peter Marcellinus, a learned civilian and cardinal, born at Sezza, in 1658. He was the favorite of pope Clement XI. and wrote a curious work, vetus Latium profanum et sacrum, 2 vols. fol. and a history of Sezza, in 4to. He died at Rome 1743.

Corradus, Sebastian, a grammarian and professor of belles lettres of Bologna, died 1556. He wrote quæsturâ que Ciceronis vita refertur,—& de linguâ Latinâ.

Correggio, Antonio da, a celebrated painter, born at Correggio, a town near Modena. *Vid.* Allegri.

Corrozet, Giles, a bookseller, who died at Paris 15th June, 1568, aged 58. He wrote various things which possessed merit.

Corsini, Edward, a monk, born at Fanano 1702. He died of an apoplexy at Pisa in 1765, where he was professor of philosophy. He was a man of great erudition and of astonishing perseverance. He published some valuable works in criticism, philology, and literature; the chief are, philosophical and mathematical institutions, 6 vols. 8vo.—a course of geometrical elements, 2 vols. 8vo.—the fasti of the archons of Athens, 4 vols. 4to.—a course of metaphysics—the history of the university of Pisa—dissertation on the games of Greece, &c.

Cort, Cornelius, an eminent engraver, born at Hoorn, in Holland, 1536. He travelled into Italy, and at Venice saw and assisted the celebrated Titian. He settled at Rome, where he died 1578, aged 42. His engravings are excellent, the very best ever produced in Holland. They amount, according to Marolles, to 151.

Cortesi, William, a French painter, born at Franche Comté. He studied at Rome, and was employed and liberally rewarded by Alexander VIII. He died 1679, aged 51.

Cortesi, Giovanna, a paintress of Florence, who died 1736, aged 66. Her miniatures are greatly admired.

Cortez, Ferdinand, the conqueror of Mexico, was born of a respectable family at Medellin in Estramadura 1485. He quitted the study of belles lettres, and of the law, for the profession of arms, and, fired with the adventurous spirit which animated his country, he in 1504 went to Hispaniola where one of his relations was governor. In an expedition to Cuba in 1511, he displayed such bravery, that Velasquez the governor intrusted him with the command of the fleet which was destined to make new discoveries on the continent. On the 18th November 1518 the new commander set sail from San Jago, in Cuba, with 11 small vessels, on board of which were embarked 617 men, soldiers and sailors, with 18 horses and 10 field pieces, but only 13 firelocks. With this small force he landed at Tabasco, which he took after a dreadful slaughter of the inhabitants, and afterwards advancing to St. Juan de Ulva, he was met by the ambassadors of Montezuma, the king of Mexico, who by entreaties and presents earnestly solicited him to cease from his enterprise, and not penetrate into the country. Cortez knew the terror which his arms had inspired; the fire of his artillery was compared to the thunder of the heavens, the horses on which the Spaniards rushed to the battle were unknown and irresistible monsters, and the huge vessels which, floating on the bosom of the ocean, had brought these strangers, were all such extraordinary objects in the eyes of the terrified and superstitious Indians, that the Spaniards were regarded as more than human beings. After building a small fort at Vera-Cruz, and burning his ships, that he might inspire his followers with confidence, Cortez advanced through the provinces to the capital of Mexico, supported by the co-operation of the Zempoallans and other tribes which were dissatisfied with the government of Montezuma. With only 500 men badly armed, and 15 horses, he defeated the Tlascalans, who presumed to dispute his progress, and

after rewarding the hospitality of the inhabitants of Cholula with rapine and slaughter, the conqueror presented himself at the gates of Mexico. He was received with great pomp and every mark of friendship by Montezuma, but though treated with confidence, Cortez acted with duplicity, and seizing the person of the unsuspecting monarch, he compelled him in the rigor of confinement to acknowledge himself the vassal of the crown of Spain. Thus absolute in Mexico, Cortez soon heard that Velasquez, jealous of his of glory, had sent an expedition under Narvaez, to bring him back in chains to Cuba; but no ways dismayed at the intelligence, he left one of his officers, Alvarado, governor of the capital, and hastened back to Vera Cruz. With the sagacity of an intrepid soldier he surprised and defeated Narvaez, and by his conciliating conduct he had the art to convert his enemies into friends, and to return to Mexico supported by those who had come to destroy his hopes. During his absence Alvarado had been guilty of excesses towards the natives, and instead of submission Cortez found the most determined hostility. Unable by force or by persuasion to quell the tumult, he caused Montezuma, arrayed in his royal robes, to appear before his incensed subjects, but the Mexicans disregarded the interference of their captive monarch, who during the battle received a mortal wound. Yielding to the storm the Spaniards retired from Mexico, and though they had lost the half of their little army they determined on revenge. On his way towards Tlascala, Cortez was met by a large army of the natives, whom he defeated with dreadful slaughter at Otumba, and after recruiting his forces with 550 infantry and 40 horses and a number of allies from Tlascala, and other neighboring towns, he marched back to Mexico, December 1520. The conquest of Texcuco, the second city of the empire, was followed by the siege of Mexico, which the new sovereign Guatimozin, the nephew of Montezuma, a brave prince, ably defended. The artillery of the Spaniards however prevailed over the feeble weapons of the Indians, and after three months' resistance, Guatimozin was seized in a canoe as he attempted to escape on the lake, and his captivity was followed by the fall of the capital, and the destruction of the Mexican empire. Above 200,000 Indians made their immediate submission to those few bold adventurers; but they were not satisfied with the immense treasures of the plundered city, and the unfortunate monarch was exposed to tortures, that he might confess where the hidden riches of Montezuma were deposited. It was at this dreadful moment when the monarch lay exposed with one of his ministers to the fury of burning coals, that he heard the cry which the poignancy of his sufferings, and not the wish of making a discovery, extorted from his favorite, and looking at him with an air of upbraiding indignation, he exclaimed "what! am I on a bed of roses." Guatamozin was saved from the flames to be shot by his inhuman persecutors, with some of his ministers, on a charge of conspiracy. Master of a populous and opulent empire, Cortez though cruel and avaricious began to display the character of a prudent and beneficent governor. Mexico which had been destroyed during the siege rose from ruins, and in 1529 assumed the form of the noblest of European cities. But while these successes enlarged the dominions of Spain, the conqueror was an object of envy at home, and he was soon recalled to give an account of his conduct, and after enduring for a while the resentment of his enemies, he had the good fortune to procure the favor of his sovereign, and a grant of new and enlarged powers. When he pressed to Charles V. for an audience, and was asked who he was, the bold adventurer replied, "I am the man who has given you more provinces than your father left you towns." Besides the dignity of marquis, the conqueror of Mexico received the grant of large domains in New Spain, and after visiting his conquests in 1530, and continuing there some years, he returned to Europe, and died in his native country, 2d Dec. 1554, aged 63. He left several legitimate children, and some besides by his two Indian mistresses, one of whom was a daughter of Montezuma. Great and heroic as the character of Cortez appears, he deserves the execration of posterity for the cruelties which he exercised on the inoffensive natives. It was not only on pretence of extorting their riches that these wretched men were exposed to persecution and death, but the most cruel methods were pursued to convert them to christianity by men who in every action of their life violated the precepts of the gospel. On one occasion sixty caciques and above 400 leading men were committed to the flames, and so horrid were the practices of these fierce conquerors, that as they expired, the Indians indignantly rejected the promises of another and a happier life, when they heard that the regions of paradise were to contain their unfeeling murderers. The best account of the conquests of Cortez is by Antonio de Solis in Spanish, translated into French two vols. 12mo. 1775, and into English.

Cortezi, Paul, a learned Italian, born 1465, at St. Geminiano in Tuscany. He was a great patron of literature and a learned man, and died bishop of Urbino, 1510, aged 45. He wrote a dialogue on the learned men of Italy, besides other ingenious treatises.

Corti, Matthew, a native of Pavia, where he was professor of physic, and afterwards at Pisa and Padua. His celebrity recommended him to Clement VII. who appointed him his physician, and after his death, he retired to Bologna, from whence he settled at Pisa, where he died 1544, aged 69. He wrote treatises, de curandis febribus—de venæ sectione, in aliis affectibus & in pleuritide, and other works.

Corticelli, Salvatore, a monk of Bologna, professor of the belles lettres in St. Paul's college there, fellow of the Crusca

academy, and provincial of the Barnabite order. Among other works, he published his Italian grammar in 1745, which was universally approved, and particularly noticed by Benedict XIV. his fellow townsman, who observed, in a letter to him, that it was a wonder their native city should speak Italian so ill, and yet teach it so well. He died about 1770.

Coryate, Thomas, son of a clergyman, born at Odcombe, Somersetshire, 1577, became known for his extravagancies. He studied for three years at Glocester-hall, Oxford, and then was taken into the family of Henry prince of Wales, where he was the whetstone of the wits of those times. In 1608 he travelled through France, Italy, and Germany, &c. and on his return, published an account of his adventures, which he called, Crudities, in 4to. The work was recommended by the verses of Ben Jonson, Harrington, Inigo Jones, Donne, Drayton, and others, and so pleased was the author with his success, that he determined to spend ten years in the visiting of foreign countries. With this intention, he set out in 1612, and after visiting Constantinople, the coast of Asia Minor, Egypt, and all the Levant, he advanced far into Persia, and the dominions of the great mogul. He was attacked at Surat in the East Indies, by a flux, which carried him off 1617. Coryate was not devoid of understanding; but his affectation, and his great self-consequence, exposed him to the ridicule of the wits of the age, and turned the best intentions into levity and contempt. It is unknown what became of his notes and papers. During his absence, some letters, &c. were published as from him, but no regular account of his adventures, in his last travels, has appeared before the public.

Cosiers, John, a painter, born at Antwerp 1603. He was patronised by many crowned heads, and his historical pieces deserved universal commendation.

Cosimo, Andrew and Peter, Italian painters, of whom the first excelled in the claro-obscuro, and the other in ludicrous pieces. Peter died 1521, aged 80, of a paralytic stroke. He was a singular character, very irrascible, and very superstitious. He had for his pupils del Sarto and de Sangallo.

Cosin, John, an English prelate, born in Norwich 30th Nov. 1594, and educated at the free school there, and at Caius college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was patronised by Overall, bishop of Lichfield, and after his death by Neal, bishop of Durham, who gave him a prebend, and the rich rectory of Branspeth. His collection of private devotions, drawn up at the request of Charles I. as well as his frequent intercourse with Laud, drew upon him the censures of the puritans, who loudly exclaimed against his popish principles. In 1628 he took his degree of D. D. and in 1634 he was elected master of Peterhouse, and in 1640 he was made dean of Peterborough. The same year a complaint was made against him, in the house of commons, by Smart, a man whom he with others had ejected from his prebend at Durham, for preaching a seditious sermon, and in consequence of this, he was deprived by a vote of the house, of all his ecclesiastical preferments, and two years after expelled from the mastership of Peterhouse, because his persecutors suspected him of popish innovations. Upon this he left the kingdom, and during the civil wars resided at Paris, where he officiated as a protestant minister, and was assisted by a small pension from queen Henrietta. At the restoration he was replaced into all his preferments, and the same year raised to the see of Durham. In this elevated situation he employed himself in repairing and beautifying the cathedral and the palace, and in erecting schools and hospitals for the most benevolent purposes. Besides the large endowment which he settled, it is known, that this humane prelate, during the 11 years in which he was at Durham, spent not less than 2000*l.* a year in charitable and pious uses. He died of a pectoral dropsy, 15th Jan. 1672, aged 78, and was buried in the chapel of Bishops' Aucland. He left many legacies for charitable purposes by his will. He had one son and four daughters, and he had the misfortune to see his son, in consequence of his education among the Jesuits at Paris, turn catholic; and though he attempted to reclaim him, and even disinherit him, if he persevered in his religious tenets, he never succeeded. The various books which he wrote display much learning, solid judgment, and extensive information. Though he was falsely accused of being a papist, yet he was the friend of magnificence and pomp in the outside of religion, and like all the adherents of Laud's principles, he dwelt much on vain and insignificant ceremonies.

Cosme, John Baseillac, a feuillant friar, who, however, followed his father's profession of surgeon, and became eminent as a lithotomist. His instrument for dividing the neck of the bladder, of which he gave an interesting account in the journal des Savans for 1748, though once much approved by the faculty, is now neglected. His forceps for breaking stones in the bladder was once in general use; and so great was his celebrity as an operator, that the surgeons, through mere jealousy, prevailed upon the French king to banish him. He died at Paris 18th July 1786, aged 79.

Cosmo I. son of John de Medici, was born in 1519. When his cousin Alexander was murdered, he had the art to procure his election to the supreme authority of the state; and he behaved with such firmness and sagacity, that all the conspiracies formed against his person and government by the seditious of Florence proved abortive. He assisted the emperor, in 1553, in the reduction of Sienna, which was annexed to his own territories by Philip II. and, in 1569. he was raised by the pope Pius V. to the sovereign title of grand duke of Tuscany.

Cosmo, thus successful abroad, and the judicious patron of literature, in the re-establishment of the university of Pisa; and in the promotion of the arts, found himself unhappy in his family. His son John, who was a cardinal, and a man of merit, was, in a hunting party, secretly stabbed by his brother Garcia, who pretended ignorance of the foul deed. The father suspected the inhuman son; and when he confessed it, he, overpowered by a fit of passion, stabbed him with the same dagger which had robbed him of his other son. This tragic scene so affected the mother that she died a few days after, a victim to silent overwhelming grief. Cosmo died 1574, and left several children to uphold the sovereign power which he had so firmly established in Florence.

Cosmo II. grandson of the first Cosmo, succeeded his father Ferdinand, 1609, and during his reign displayed the virtues of a benevolent prince, eager to advance the happiness of his people, to cultivate literature, and promote the fine arts. He died 1621.

Cosmo III. succeeded his father Ferdinand II. as grand duke of Tuscany, 1670. He married the daughter of the duke of Orleans, from whom he was afterwards divorced; and he annexed to his other dignities, with the consent of the emperor and of the pope, the title of royal highness. He is represented as so superstitious that he took orders, at the Roman jubilee, for the privilege of saluting the handkerchief which, according to monkish traditions, our Saviour gave to Veronica, impressed with his own image. Cosmo was, like the princes of his house, a liberal patron of letters, and particularly attached to the study of chemistry. He was one of the richest sovereigns of Europe, and died 1723, after a happy reign of 54 years. His son and successor, John Gaston, died 1737, without issue; and the sovereignty of Florence descended to the queen of Spain, as sprung from the second Cosmo; and she exchanged it with France for the kingdom of the two Sicilies, which was bestowed on her son don Carlos.

Cosnac, Daniel de, a native of Limousin, noticed by the prince of Conti, and raised by his interest to the see of Valence, and afterwards to that of Aix, and other ecclesiastical honors. He died at Aix 1708, aged 81. Though a man of great abilities, he was very deformed in his person.

Cospeau, Philip, a French prelate, born at Hainaut. He was very eloquent in the pulpit, and substituted to the quotations from the classics more appropriate texts from the bible. He died 1646, aged 78, author of some theological tracts.

Cossart, Gabriel, a native of Pontoise, who died at Paris 18th September 1674, aged 59. He was a Jesuit, and assisted Labbe in his grand collection of councils, which appeared in 1672, in 18 vols. fol. He wrote besides, poetry, &c.

Cossé, Charles de, marshal de Brissac, a celebrated French general, born at Anjou, of a noble family, of Neapolitan descent. He devoted himself to the profession of arms, and distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Piedmont, and at the siege of Perpignan 1541. His services were noticed and acknowledged by the French king, who sent him as ambassador to Charles V. and afterwards made him, in 1550, marshal of the kingdom, governor of Piedmont, and grand master of the artillery. His valor and sagacity as a general were so conspicuous, that several princes and nobles placed themselves under him as in a school of honor, where the tactics of war, and the evolutions of campaigns, could best be learned. He died at Paris 31st December 1563, aged 57. He was a man of such honor and integrity, that when the government refused to pay the debts contracted by the army, he sold part of his estates to satisfy the just demand.

Costanzo, Angelo di, born at Naples 1507, after 53 years of perseverance and labor, published an history of his native city in Italian, folio. He was also a poet of some consequence, and his sonnets and other pieces were collected at Venice 1752, in 12mo. He died at a very advanced age, about the year 1590.

Costa, Christopher, a Portuguese, native of Africa, who devoted himself to botany, and in his travels in Asia was seized by some of the uncivilized natives, and long detained in slavery. On his return to Europe he published an account of Indian plants, &c. translated into Latin by Clusius, &c.

Costa, Emanuel, a Portuguese lawyer, professor at Salamanca, 1550. His works were published 2 vols. fol.

Costa, John, professor of the law at Cahors, wrote some notes on Justinian's institutes, and died at Cahors, 13th Aug. 1637.

Costa, Margaret, an Italian poetess, who published her works at Paris, which she dedicated to cardinal Mazarin.

Costard, George, an English scholar, born about 1710. He was fellow and tutor of Wadham college, and in 1764 he obtained the vicarage of Twickenham from the chancellor Northington. He died January 1782, and his books and oriental MSS. were sold by auction, the following March. He wrote 15 different treatises chiefly on astronomical subjects, and on the book of Job. They are enumerated in Nichols' anecdotes of Bowyer, and prove him to have been a man of great learning and extensive information.

Coste, Peter, a native of Uzez, who fled to England on account of his religion, and died at Paris 1747, at an advanced age. He translated Locke's essay on the human understanding, and on the reasonableness of christianity, and Newton's optics, into French, and wrote besides, the life of the great Condé—notes on Fontaine's fables, and Montaigne's essays—and a defence of Bruyere.

Coster, Lawrence, an inhabitant of Haerlem, supposed by the Dutch to be the inventor of printing, about the year 1430. The best authorities however support that

the art of printing was first invented at Mayence, though Meerman of Rotterdam, with great ingenuity and erudition, maintains the claims of his countrymen. Coster died 1440.

Costha, Ben Luca, a christian philosopher of Balbec in Syria, in the 250th year of the hegira. He translated several Greek books into Arabic, and wrote some original works on physic, astronomy, and mathematics, of which Casiri in his bibloth. arab. de l'escurial has given a catalogue.

Cota, Rodriguez, a native of Toledo, whose tragi-comedia de Calisto & Melibœa has appeared in Latin and French translations. He florished 1560.

Cotelerius, John Baptist, a learned Frenchman, born at Nismes 1627. He very early displayed great abilities in the knowledge of the learned languages, and at the age of 12 was able to construe the new testament in Greek and the old in Hebrew, with great ease, at the first opening of the book. He was professor of Greek, and member of the Sorbonne. He published the works of all the fathers who lived in the apostolic age, with a new translation and learned notes, 2 vols. fol. 1672. He published besides, monumenta ecclesiæ Græcæ, of which he only completed three volumes before his death. His great application had undermined his constitution, so that he was snatched away, by an inflammatory disorder in his breast, in his 59th year, 10th August 1686. Besides extensive learning, he possessed the amiable virtues of private life; he was modest, unassuming, and devoid of all pride and affectation.

Cotes, Roger, an English mathematician and astronomer, born at Burbach, Leicestershire, 10th July 1682. At Leicester school and St. Paul's, London, he was well initiated in classical literature, and at Trinity college, Cambridge, he began early to display that fondness for mathematics which in his earlier years had appeared in his family. He became, in 1705, fellow of his college, and had the tuition of the sons of the marquis of Kent, to whom he was related. In 1706 he was made Plumian professor of astronomy, and in 1713 took orders, and that same year, at the recommendation of Bentley, published Newton's mathematica principia, with the improvements of the author, to which he prefixed an excellent preface. He increased further his astronomical reputation, by his description of the great fiery meteor seen March 16, 1716. This great and rising genius died at the age of 33, on the 5th June 1716, to the regret of the university, and of every lover of science and goodness. He was buried in Trinity chapel. His harmonia mensurarum was published in 1722, 4to. by his successor, Dr. Robert Smith, and also, by the same, his valuable hydrostatical and pneumatical lectures, in 1737.

Cotes, Francis, an English painter in oil and crayons. He was pupil to Knapton; and died 1770, aged 45.

Cotin, Charles, a French writer, who died at Paris 1682. He was member of the French academy, was an eloquent preacher, a good scholar, and a respectable prose writer and poet. He is known, however, more for the severity of Boileau and Molier's satires against him, than for his own excellence.

Cotolendi, Charles, a native of Aix or Avignon, was advocate in the parliament of Paris, and respectable as an author. He translated the Spanish history of Persia into French, 2 vols. 12mo.—the life of Columbus—the life of de Sales—besides dissertations on the works of St. Evremond, and the life of the duchess of Montmorenci.

Cotta, John, a Latin poet, born near Verona. He was made prisoner by the French at the battle of Ghiara d'Adda, in 1509. He died 1511, at Viterbo, of a pestilential fever, aged 28. His epigrams and orations are printed in the carmina quinque poetarum, Venice, 1548, 4to.

Cotte, Robert de, an architect, born at Paris 1657. He was elected director of the royal academy of architecture, and made architect to the king, and intendant of the royal gardens, edifices, &c. His genius was advantageously displayed in adorning the public buildings of Paris, the palaces of Versailles and St. Denys, and the colonade of the Trianon. The chief beauties of his works were lightness, elegance, and delicacy. He died at Paris 1735, and was succeeded by his son, Julius Robert, who was equally ingenious.

Cotterel, sir Charles, groom-porter to James I. and master of the requests to Charles II. He was well skilled in modern languages, and possessed all the manners and accomplishments of a gentleman. He resigned his office of master of the ceremonies to the king, to his son Charles Lodowick. During the exile of his royal master, he translated Cassandra, the famed romance, and was also concerned in the translation of Davila's civil wars of France.

Cottington, Francis lord, chancellor of the exchequer, and first lord of the treasury, in the reign of Charles I. was an able minister, and employed for some time as an ambassador in Spain. On the breaking out of the civil wars he left his country for Spain, where he died, at Valladolid, about 1651, aged 77. In his political character he displayed great dissimulation, with all the formal solemnity which he had imbibed at the Spanish court.

Cotton, or Coton, Peter, a Jesuit, born 1564, at Neronde, near the Loire, early distinguished for his zeal in converting heretics, and for his eloquence in the pulpit. He became confessor to Henry IV. of France, and possessed so much of his confidence that it was a public expression, that the king was good, but that he had *cotton* in his ears. Cotton refused an archbishopric and a cardinal's hat, which his master's partiality offered him. After Henry's death, he was confessor to Lewis XIII. but he soon left the court, and retired into the country. He died 19th March 1626, aged 63. He wrote some ser-

mons, besides controversial and divinity tracts.

Cotton, sir Robert Bruce, an eminent English antiquary, born at Denton, Huntingdonshire, 22d June 1570. He was of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his bachelor's degree, and then removed to London, where he became a member of the antiquarian society, and soon distinguished himself for his zeal in the search of antiquities. He was knighted by James I. and so high was his reputation for learning, information, and integrity, that not only the most leading men of the times consulted him on affairs of state, but the king himself employed his pen on several occasions. At James's request, he vindicated the character of Mary queen of Scots, he also examined what punishments should be inflicted on papists, and defended the ecclesiastical institution against the innovations of the puritans. On the creation of baronets, in 1611, by James, sir Robert Cotton appeared as the thirty-sixth in the new dignity. But though such a favorite with the court, he, in the succeeding reign, joined the commons in the cry for the redress of grievances, though he recommended mild and gentle measures, which, in establishing the privileges of the people, might not endanger the safety of the sovereign. In 1629, sir Robert became an object of persecution to the court. A manuscript, "which," it is said, "laid down a plan how the kings of England might oppress the liberties of their subjects, and for ever enslave them and their posterity," was lent out of his library, and being in a surreptitious copy laid before the privy council, produced his arrest and confinement in the Tower, and the seizure of his valuable library. Sir Robert with difficulty extricated himself from the virulence of his persecutors; but he still felt the indignities offered to his person and character; and the treatment he received in some degree undermined his constitution, and broke his heart. He died of a fever, at Westminster, 6th May 1631, aged upwards of 60 years. Sir Robert was not only an able antiquarian, but the friend and patron of men of learning; and to his munificence, his able assistance, and valuable communications, Knollis, sir Walter Raleigh, sir Francis Bacon, Selden, Speed, Camden, and other respectable authors, have with gratitude acknowledged themselves indebted. Though distinguished as a man of letters, and a skilful antiquarian, sir Robert is particularly entitled to the admiration of posterity for the valuable library which now remains for the information of the public, an immortal proof of his munificence and indefatigable zeal in the cause of science and of mankind. That his pursuits were directed to such objects is a happy circumstance for the public. In his time, the many records and important manuscripts which had been plundered from the dissolved monasteries were scattered with profane indifference, and some friendly hand was wanted to collect and preserve them for the information of the learned. This valuable collection, improved still by his son sir Thomas and by his grandson sir John, was, after being removed in various places, at last deposited in the British museum in 1753.

Cotton, Charles, born in Staffordshire, of a respectable family, became known for his burlesque verses and ludicrous poetry, in the reign of Charles and James II. He translated, with great spirit and success, Montaigne's essays, which he inscribed to lord Halifax, a nobleman who highly valued the performance, which he had the capacity and the good sense to appreciate. Cotton published the wonders of the peak in Derbyshire—Virgil travestied—Lucian burlesqued; of which poems an edition was printed in 1751. He died about the time of the revolution, but the exact year is unknown.

Cotys, a king of Thrace, in the age of Alexander, died about 356 B. C.——Another, who favored the cause of Pompey.——Another, who lived in the age of Augustus, and to whom Ovid addressed one of his elegies. His son bore the same name, and exchanged Thrace for the kingdom of Armenia, A. D. 88.

Coudrette, Christopher, a French ecclesiastic, strongly attached to the partisans of the Port Royal and to Boursier, against the Jesuits, by whom he had been educated. He opposed, with great ability, the papal bull unigenitus, for which he was sent to the Bastille for twelve months, in 1738. He died at Paris 4th August 1774. He wrote memoirs sur le formulaire, 2 vols. 12mo.—histoire & analyse du livre de l'action de Dieu, &c. His chief work is the history of the Jesuits, in 4 vols. 12mo. 1761, to which he added a supplement of 2 vols. 1764.

Covel, John, an English divine, born at Honingshearth, Suffolk, 1638, and educated at St. Edmundsbury and Christ college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was chaplain to the embassy at Constantinople, where he continued for seven years. On his return home, 1679, he took his degree of D. D. and was chosen Margaret preacher of divinity. The next year he was presented to the living of Littlebury, in Essex, and in 1687 made chancellor of York, and the next year master of Christ college, Cambridge. He died in 1722, aged 85. During his residence at the Porte, he devoted himself to the examination of the ancient and present state of the Greek church; and he gave to the world, a few years before his death, a curious and useful publication on the subject, in folio.

Coverdale, Miles, a native of Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge. From a friar he became a protestant at the reformation, and was made bishop of Exeter by Edward VI. During the persecuting reign of Mary, he was ejected from his see, and permitted to go into exile, at the interference of the king of Denmark. When Elizabeth ascended the throne, he returned, but he declined to reassume his bishopric, as his principles were now puritanical. He afterwards received the living of St. Magnus, London, from which he was ejected for nonconformity. He died

poor, but respected, 20th May 1567, aged 81. He assisted William Tindal in the English version of the bible published in 1537, and corrected it afterwards in the edition of 1540, with notes.

COULON, Lewis, a French priest, who left the Jesuits' society in 1640. He died 1664. His geographical works are greatly esteemed, especially his historical treatise of all the rivers in France, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote besides, lexicon Homericum, and some historical performances, &c.

COUPERIN, Francis, a Frenchman, organist of the chapel of Lewis XIV. He was much admired for his execution on the harpsicord. He died 1733, leaving two daughters, who were equally eminent as musicians. His two brothers, Lewis and Charles, were also good performers. He wrote some pieces for the harpsicord, in 4 vols. fol.

COUPLET, Philip, a Jesuit, of Malines, who went as missionary to China in 1659, and returned in 1680. He died on his second voyage to the same place, 1693. He wrote some works in the Chinese language and in Latin. His Confucius Sinarum philosophus, 1687, folio, is a valuable and curious work, in which the history of China, the manners and religion of the inhabitants, are ably treated.

COURAYER, Peter Francis, a French divine, born at Vernon, Normandy, 1681. While canon and librarian of St. Genevieve, Paris, he, after some correspondence with archbishop Wake, published his "defence of English ordinations," printed in Holland, 1727. This book exposed him to the persecution of the catholics; so that he took refuge in England, where the university of Oxford granted him a doctor's degree, and the crown settled a pension upon him. He died in 1776, after two days' illness, at the age of 95, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster abbey. He died in the faith of the catholic church, though at Ealing, where he sometimes resided, he attended the English service regularly, declaring he received great satisfaction in the prayers of the church. He wrote several things, all in French. Those best known are, Paul's history of the council of Trent, 2 vols. fol. dedicated to queen Caroline, who raised his pension from 100*l.* to 200*l.*—Sleidan's history of the reformation. After his death appeared his declaration of his last sentiments, &c.

COURCELLES, Stephen de, a native of Geneva, divinity professor at Amsterdam, after Episcopius, whose works he published, with a life prefixed. He died 1658, aged 72, author of various divinity tracts, published by Daniel Elzevir, 1 vol. fol. 1675.

COURT DE GEBELIN, Anthony, a native of Nismes, for some time protestant minister at Lausanne, and afterwards superintendant of one of the museums of Paris. He wrote monde primitif, compared with the monde moderne, in 9 vols. 4to. a work of merit and great erudition. He wrote besides, the history of the war des Cevennes, 3 vols. 12mo. &c. He was a strong advocate for animal magnetism, which exposed him much to ridicule. He died at Paris 13th May 1784, aged 59.

COURTANVAUX, Francis Cæsar marquis de, a French nobleman, who distinguished himself in the wars of Bohemia and Bavaria, under his uncle, the duke of Noialles. He was also eminent as a philosopher and as an ingenious mechanic, and deserved by his valuable communications a place in the academy of sciences. He died 1781, aged 63.

COURTEN, William, son of a taylor at Meninx, in the Netherlands, escaped with difficulty from the tyranny and persecution of Olivarez duke of Alva, and in 1568 reached London, where he settled his family. Their business was the making of French hoods, which were in those days in great reputation, so that by industry, the Courten family increased their connexions and property, and at the death of the father and mother, which happened about the end of Elizabeth's reign, or the beginning of James I. they were opulent and respectable merchants in the trade of silk and fine linen. In the year 1631, their returns are averaged at 150,000*l.* a-year; and so highly respected was the family, that William and Peter received the honor of knighthood. Under the activity and able management of sir William, the concerns of the company were greatly increased, so that not only the commerce of the nation was extended, but even the king's dignity supported, as it is said that by their loans to James I. and to Charles I. the firm of Courten had a claim upon the crown of not less than 200,000*l.* The extensive concerns of this extraordinary family were, however, lessened by the intrigues of lord Carlisle, who seized, as a grant from the crown, the island of Barbadoes, where sir William had settled a factory, as on a place which had been discovered by his own ships, and been protected at his own expense. His property likewise suffered some years after by the murder of his factors at Amboyna, in the Spice islands, by the Dutch and by the total loss of his property in that part of the world. Though thus persecuted by the frowns of fortune, he yet engaged with new ardor in the Chinese trade; but the loss of two ships richly laden completed his disasters, and reduced him to poverty. He survived not long this heavy loss. He died 1636, about the beginning of May, aged 64, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew Hubbard.

COURTEN, William, the last male descendant of the family just mentioned, was born in Fenchurch parish, London, 28th March 1642. It is supposed that he lost his father and mother before he was fourteen years old; but though his father, in consequence of his insolvency, left the kingdom, in 1643, and never again saw his son, yet he was, it is imagined, carefully educated under the eye of those many rich, independent, and noble relatives which remained to him in England. He early began to travel, and displayed a great genius for natural history,

which he much improved by a residence at Montpellier. In this delightful spot, so congenial to his studies, he cultivated the acquaintance of learned men, particularly of Tournefort and of sir Hans Sloane. When of age, he returned to London, to pursue his claims to the shattered wreck of the fortune of his family, and, in improving his income, also to render more comfortable his sister, who had lived upon only thirty pounds a-year. During his minority, a person of the name of George Carew had obtained letters of administration, and now he sued for the restitution of his property; but the arts of the usurper, who was a lawyer and a courtier, prevailed over the simplicity of the petitioner. Carew prevailed in his intrigues, and Courten not only gave up all claims to his paternal estates for an unknown compensation, which he acknowledged to receive, not de jure, but ex gratiâ, but he exchanged his family name, and, under the appellation of William Charleton, he retired from England to his favorite Montpellier. How long he staid on the continent is not exactly known. After his return to England he lived for fourteen or fifteen years in chambers at the Temple, and died at Kensington Gravel-pits, March 26, 1702, aged 63. The partiality which Mr. Courten showed to natural history was not employed in frivolous pursuits, or unavailing researches. He began early to make a collection of whatever was curious, important, and remarkable, in medallic and antiquarian history; and not less than 38 vols. in folio, and 8 in 4to. remain as proofs of his great industry and indefatigable attention. His curious collection, after being about fifty years in the possession of his executor and residuary legatee, was purchased in 1763 for the use of the public, and deposited in the British Museum. It is singular, that though to his industry and perseverance the nation is indebted for so valuable an acquisition, no mention was made of him as the first and most scientific collector. The sum paid by the public was 20,000*l.* which equals scarce the value of the coins and precious stones. Besides those learned friends already mentioned, Courten was intimate with the great Locke.

Courtilz, Garien de sieur de Sandras, born at Paris 1644, where he died 6th May 1712. He was in the army, and was some time in Holland and on his return was confined in the Bastile for his political works, and remained there nine years. He was author of different works, the best known of which are his life of Coligni—the conduct of France since the peace of Nimeguen—history of the Dutch war—political testament of Colbert—the life of Turenne—annals of Paris and of the court in 1697–8.

Courtivron, Gaspard marquis de, a native of Dijon, who died 4th October 1785, aged 70, known as a soldier and a scholar. He was wounded in the campaigns of Bavaria, while exerting himself to save the life of marshal Saxe; and he afterwards devoted himself to literature. He wrote a treatise on optics, 4to. 1752, and some other works.

Courtney, William, archbishop of Canterbury, was the fourth son of Hugh Courtney, earl of Devonshire, by Margaret, granddaughter of Edward I. He was educated at Oxford, and though possessed of abilities, owed his elevation in the church to the consequence of his family. When 28, he was made bishop of Hereford, and afterwards translated to London, where he summoned before him the great Wickliffe, in St. Paul's cathedral, 1377. The bold reformer was on this occasion attended by his friends John of Gaunt and lord Percy, who, in supporting his tenets, treated the prelate with such asperity, that a tumult was excited among the citizens of London. Courtney was made chancellor 1381, and afterwards raised to the see of Canterbury. He was a violent persecutor of the Wickliffites, and condemned their tenets in a synod. He died at Maidstone 1396, aged 55.

Courtois, James, a native of Franche Compté, eminent as a painter, and called le Bourgnignon. He studied under his father, who was also a painter; and in the French campaigns of Italy he employed himself in delineating the battles in which he had been present. His merits were noticed and patronised by Guido and by Albano; and he afterwards settled at Florence, where he married a painter's daughter. The sudden death of his wife, of whom he was known to be very jealous, threw upon him the false accusation of having murdered her; in consequence of which calumny he entered into the order of the Jesuits. He died 1676, aged 55.

Courtois, William, brother of the preceding, was the pupil of Peter de Cortona, and was patronised by Alexander VII. His pieces were much admired, especially his battle of Joshua. He died 1673, aged 45, in consequence of taking improper quack medicines for the gout.

Cousin, John, a French painter, born at Sucey, near Sens, well skilled in mathematics. He wrote on geometry and perspective, and chiefly excelled in painting on glass. Many beautiful specimens of his skill in painting exist in the churches of Sens and Paris, and especially in St. Gervase's church. For his eminence, he is called great. He was a favorite with four kings; Henry II. Francis II. Charles IX. and Henry III. He was living in 1689; but the time of his death is uncertain.

Couston, Nicholas, sculptor to the French king, was born at Lyons, and died at Paris 1st May 1733, aged 75, member of the academies of painting and sculpture. He possessed great genius and a very delicate taste. His pieces adorn the palaces of Paris, Versailles, and Marly. His Commodus in the character of Hercules is particularly admired.

Couston, William, brother to the preceding, director of the academy of painting and sculpture, died at Paris 22d February

1746, aged 69. He was distinguished as an able sculptor. He had a brother of the same name, who died at Paris, 1746, aged 68, whose works were the mausoleum of Dubois, and two groups of horses, at Marly.

Couston, William, son of the last mentioned, improved himself by studying the arts at Rome. He was rising into employment, and had just finished the mausoleum of the dauphin, deposited in the cathedral of Sens, when he died suddenly in July, 1777, aged 61. His other works are the apotheosis of Xavier—an Apollo—Venus and Mars, &c.

Couthon, Georges, a native of Orsay, in Auvergne, who was brought up to the bar. At the revolution, he became member of the national assembly and of the convention, and there displayed the most ferocious and vindictive conduct. He lent all his powers to procure the destruction of the monarchy, and the disgrace and death of the king; and afterwards, as the friend and associate of Robespierre, he recommended the adoption of the most bloody and atrocious measures. In his zeal against crowned heads, he proclaimed death to tyrants, and peace to the cottage, and wished that kings might no longer have an earth to support, nor a sun to enlighten them. When sent as deputy to Lyons, he struck with a hammer the columns of the noblest edifices, exclaiming, "Down, ye monuments of pride, I condemn you to destruction." His savage conduct was so well known, that when once complaining of thirst, during a long debate in the convention, one of the members observed, he ought to have a cup full of blood. The fall of Robespierre, whose crimes he had shared, was his own. He was guillotined 28th July 1794. Though of so ferocious a heart, the features of his countenance were mild and pleasing; but his body was deformed, so that the convention permitted him to sit while speaking.

Couvreur, Adrianne le, a French actress, born at Fismes, in Champagne, 1690. She first appeared in 1717, in the character of Electra, and was received with universal applause. Her best character was Phædra. She died 20th March 1730. She was for some time mistress to marshal Saxe, whom, when reduced to distress in the acquisition of his dukedom of Courland, she assisted with a large sum of money raised upon her jewels.

Coward, William, a medical writer, born at Winchester, and educated there at the college, and at Hart-hall, Oxford, from which he was removed to Wadham. In 1680 he was chosen fellow of Merton, and two years after he translated Dryden's Absalom and Achitophel into Latin, which, however, did not much contribute to his fame, as it was surpassed by the rival translation of Atterbury. He took his medical degrees in 1685 and 87, and after settling at Northampton for some time, he removed to London 1694. But not more devoted to physical pursuits than literature, he soon drew the public attention to his publication, called Second thoughts concerning the human soul, in which, with great learning and metaphysical knowledge, he united sentiments, which were repugnant to the opinions of the best divines. Though he was a sincere believer in the gospel, yet his ideas about the immateriality and immortality of the soul, drew upon him the censure of the public, and he was ranked with Toland, Tindal, and Gildon, as an enemy of the christian religion. This work as well as his other book, called the grand essay in defence of it, not only drew the attacks of several writers, such as Dr. Nichols, Broughton, and Turner, but the animadversions of the house of commons, who, on the 17th March 1704, voted the books to be burned by the hands of the common hangman, as containing doctrines contrary to the church of England, and subversive to the christian religion. Afterwards Dr. Coward applied himself to the pursuits of his profession, and published his tract called Opthalmiatria, which appeared with the approbation of Hans Sloane. From the persecution which attended his writings, it is supposed that Dr. Coward removed from London, as a hiatus occurs in his history, for about twelve years. His heroic poem on Abraham, Isaac, and Jacob, whether sceptical or censorious, published about this time, was little attended to, and is now totally unknown. His licentia poetica discussed, appeared in 1709, but though introduced with the poetical flattery of Aaron Hill, of John Gay, and of Barklay, it possessed little merit, and found few admirers. In 1718 Dr. Coward is mentioned in the college of physicians' list, as residing at Ipswich, where it is supposed he died about 1725. Though his writings no longer engage attention, it must be acknowledged, that he was not devoid of learning, judgment, and abilities. Though sceptical in his religious opinions, he still was exemplary as a christian, and a firm believer in the mercies offered to mankind by the gospel.

Cowell, John, an eminent civilian, born at Ernsborough, Devon, 1554, and educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge. He became fellow of his college, professor of civil law in the university, and master of Trinity-hall. His Interpreter, was published in 1607, in 4to. undertaken at the request of Bancroft the archbishop. This book displaying great and extensive knowledge, for some time remained uncensured, but at last, it was observed that the author had spoken with great freedom and severity of the common law, and of its professors, especially Littleton, and had "disputed too nisely on the mysteries of the monarchy," and asserted that the monarch might make laws, without the consent of parliament, and in consequence of this, the house of commons proceeded with great violence against him; but James with becoming zeal interposed his influence, and saved him from persecution. After this Cowell retired to Cambridge, where he underwent an operation for the

stone, which proved fatal 11th Oct. 1611. He was buried in Trinity-hall chapel. He wrote besides Institutes of the laws of England—and a tract de regulis juris, which last was never published.

Cowley, Abraham, an English poet, born in London 1618. He was educated at Westminster school, and the accidental perusal of Spenser's works, so much roused his poetical genius, that he published his "poetical blossoms," before he was removed to the university. He entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he wrote some poems, and planned the design of those masculine pieces, which have immortalized his name. The loyalty of his sentiments, and the noble independence of his conduct, however, proved displeasing to the republicans of his college, and he was with some others ejected from the university, and came to St. John's college, Oxford, where he published his satire of the Puritan and Papist. His attachment to the royal cause, as well as his literary merits recommended him to the notice of the great; he was intimate with lord Falkland, and confidently engaged in the king's service. During the civil wars, he was settled in the duke of St. Alban's family, and was absent from England about 10 or 12 years, and during that time, performed some very dangerous journeys to Jersey, Scotland, Flanders, Holland, and other places, while he managed the correspondence between the king and his consort, and the various bodies of loyalists dispersed through the kingdom. In 1656 he ventured to come into England with great secrecy, but he was arrested, though by mistake, and was restored to liberty only by giving bail for 1000*l*. After Cromwell's death he returned to France, and at the restoration he determined to retire to solitude and learned ease. His intentions were favored by the liberality of the duke of Buckingham and lord St. Alban's, who gave him an estate, and the last eight years of his life were spent in that comfortable retirement, which he so much admired. He lived some time at Barn-Elms, but as the situation was not healthy, he removed to Chertsey, where, in consequence of exposing himself too long to the cold air, he was attacked by a violent defluxion and stoppage in his breast and throat, which by being at first disregarded, in a fortnight proved fatal. He died 28th July 1667, aged 49, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, near Chaucer and Spenser, and a monument was erected to his honor, by George duke of Buckingham, 1675. Cowley took his doctor's degree in medicine at Oxford, 1657, and as it was under the republican government, some have doubted the sincerity of his attachment to the royal cause, but his object was not of a political nature. He wished to study medicine as a science, and for that purpose a degree was necessary. His books of plants were published in 1662, and as he had employed himself not only in anatomical dissection, but to the laborious consideration of simples, and the deep researches of botany, his works on those subjects, are the thoughts of a master. Besides the works already mentioned, he published a new edition of his poems, miscellanies—the Mistress—Pindaric odes—Davideis—the Cutter of Coleman street, a comedy, &c. Besides poems, he wrote in prose, a proposition for the advancement of experimental philosophy—and a discourse on the government of Cromwell. Cowley is very respectable as a poet, and his verse though sometimes uncouth and inelegant, does not want fire and majesty. He abounded, as Addison observed, above all others in genuine wit. Dr. Johnson places him at the head of metaphysical poets.

Cowper, William, born at Perth, was educated at Edinburgh, where he became professor of philosophy. Though originally a strict presbyterian, he renounced his sect, and embracing the doctrines of the church, was made bishop of Galloway, 1614. He died three years after, aged 53. He was an able divine. His works were printed in one vol. folio.

Cowper, William, D. D. youngest son of earl Cowper, was born in London, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. After possessing some small living, he was made dean of Durham, which he held till his death 1772, in his 59th year. He wrote an able treatise on geometry, besides eight sermons, and an advice to a lady much esteemed.

Cowper, William, M. D. a physician of reputation at Chester, who died 20th Oct. 1767. He published some antiquarian treatises, and was preparing at the time of his death, an history of Chester.

Cowper, William, a celebrated English poet. He was the son of Dr. Cowper, chaplain to George II. and rector of Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, where he was born 1731. He lost his excellent mother when he was only six years old, and after learning the rudiments of language at Market-street Hertfordshire, he removed to Westminster school where he continued till his 18th year. As the great nephew of chancellor Cowper, he was marked for eminence in the law, and after being for some time in the office of an attorney, he entered at the Inner-temple, and at the age of 31 he was appointed clerk in the house of lords. This honorable office his great timidity prevented him from accepting, and when afterwards nominated clerk of the journals, which seemed to require no personal attendance, his agitation of mind became excessive when called upon, at the bar of the house, on an unusual occasion, to perform the duties of his place, and he resigned under the greatest depression of spirits. Weakness of nerves, produced debility of body and of mind, but by the friendly attention of Dr. Cotton of St. Alban's, his melancholy terrors gradually subsided, and from a dejected gloom he rose to the purer use of his mental faculties and to the enjoyment of rational conversation, and the cheering and serene understanding of the hopes of revelation. In 1765 he settled at Hunt-

ingdon, and became the friend and the intimate of Mr. Unwin, a neighboring clergyman, after whose unfortunate death, by a fall from his horse in 1767, he retired to Olney, Bucks, with his widow, whom he regarded with all the affection of a mother. His time in retirement was spent, not only in devotion but in literature, and he contributed sixty-eight hymns to the collection which his friend Mr. Newton the curate of Olney, and an eloquent supporter of the doctrine of Calvin, gave to the world. In 1782 he appeared himself before the public by the publication of a volume of poems, and in 1785 the general voice of approbation was raised towards him on the appearance of his second volume. He afterwards engaged in a translation of Homer's Iliad and Odyssey in blank verse, and in the opinion of some judges the work, though inferior to the versification of Pope, possesses great merit, and presents to the English reader a more pleasing and perfect picture of the great original. In 1786 he removed with Mrs. Unwin to Weston, Northamptonshire, and afterwards turned his thoughts to a life of Milton, and to a complete edition of his poems, and after he had made some little progress he was introduced to Mr. Hayley, who had been engaged on the same subject, and thus arose an intercourse of friendship which continued to the last period of life. The poet had communicated so much pleasure and instruction to the world by the sweetness of his lines, and the pure precepts of morality and benevolence which every where captivate the reader, that the king honorably bestowed upon him a pension of 300*l.* per annum in 1794; but the compliment, so flattering to a man of talents, and so becoming the sovereign of an enlightened nation, gave more satisfaction to his friends than to himself. The wretched poet was again sunk into dejection and religious melancholy, and few intervals of reason beamed upon the afflicted mind of this amiable man. For a while indeed he amused himself in the revision of his Homer, but again relapsed into that depression of spirits which robbed him of all the comforts and the serenity of a reflecting mind. He died 25th April, 1800, at Dereham Norfolk, where a handsome monument in the church marks the spot where his remains were deposited. In exhibiting a story in poetical numbers Cowper possessed a peculiarly happy genius; his John Gilpin, which was related to him by his friend lady Austin, to amuse him in a tedious hour of melancholy, when converted into verse by his pen proved a most popular ballad, and has since continued to please and amuse the nation. In his manners though reserved he was pleasing, his conversation was cheerful, and Mrs. Unwin, lady Austin, lady Hesketh, and Mrs. Throgmorton and others, were not only honored with marks of his friendship, but immortalized by the happy effusions of his delicate and sportive muse. The singular subjects of one of his best pieces was undertaken at the request of lady Austin, who called forth his powers of composition by bidding him write, on a sofa. The sofa must be regarded as a most valuable composition, and though in that and in his other larger poem The task, there is perhaps no well digested plan or regular connection, the whole must be considered as the effort of a great genius, assisted by the feelings of a truly humane, virtuous, and benevolent heart. An elegant and pleasing account of the life and writings of this extraordinary man has been published by his friend Mr. Hayley.

Cox, Richard, an English prelate of mean parentage, born at Whaddon, Bucks, about 1500. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. He was invited by Wolsey, to form one of the chosen few, on his new foundation at Oxford; but after some time his open avowal of Luther's principles, rendered him obnoxious to the censures of the university, and he was stripped of his offices and imprisoned. Afterwards he was made master of Eton school, and by the favor of his patron and friend Cranmer, he was raised to the offices of archdeacon and prebendary of Ely and Lincoln, and of dean of Christ church. As tutor to king Edward VI. he became a great favorite at court, was made privy counsellor, and chancellor of the university of Oxford, canon of Windsor, and dean of Westminster. During the bloody reign of Mary he left England, and maintained on the continent, his reputation for learning, and for adhering to the protestant faith. On Elizabeth's accession, he returned to England, and gained such popularity by his eloquence and zeal against popery, that he was raised to the see of Ely, over which he presided for 21 years. His opposition to the catholics, drew upon him the resentment of his enemies, and even the queen herself shewed herself unfriendly to him. Exposed to the persecution of chancellor Hatton, who wished to strip him of all his ecclesiastical domains, he at last offered to resign his dignities, provided that 200*l.* per annum were allowed him, to support him in his retirement and solitude. None, however, could be found to succeed upon those disgraceful terms, and he held the bishopric till his death, 1581, in his 83d year. He was a great advocate for the marriage of the clergy, and he was the first who brought a wife to live in a college. He wrote several theological tracts, but he is chiefly known for the active part which he took in the compilation of the liturgy. The four gospels—the acts of the apostles—and the epistle to the Romans, were also translated by him, in the share which he had in the bible, now called the Bishops' bible. He was also concerned in the compilation of Lily's grammar.

Cox, sir Richard, chancellor of Ireland, was born at Brandon, county of Cork, 25th March, 1650. Though left an orphan under the age of three, he yet, under the protecting care of his grandfather and of his uncle, evinced great natural abilities. For three

years he practised as an attorney, but coming to Gray's inn in 1671, he studied for the bar. In consequence of an early marriage, he had a large family, and the cares which they brought upon him, roused him from the obscurity where for seven years he had been lost as a farmer, and by the interest of sir Robert Southwell, he was elected recorder of Kinsale. He now practised with great success in the law, but removing from the convulsion which agitated the protestants he came to Bristol, where, from his many avocations, he devoted himself to the completion of his history of Ireland. At the revolution he was made under secretary of state, afterwards recorder of Waterford, in 1690 second justice of the common pleas, and the next year governor of the county and city of Cork. In this singular character, uniting the office of judge with military duties, he behaved with great spirit and propriety, he was knighted in 1692, and the next year made chancellor of Ireland, and in 1706 created a baronet. On the accession of George I. he as well as some of the Irish judges, were removed from office, but while he hoped to spend the rest of his life in literary and independent retirement, he found himself exposed to the censures of the Irish parliament, who, however, never proceeded further against him. In April 1733, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, which ending in a palsy, carried him off, the following 3d May, in his 84th year. He was esteemed not only as an able lawyer, and impartial historian, but as an humane and beneficent man. Besides his Hiberni-a-Anglicana in folio, he wrote an inquiry into religion, and the use of reason in reference to it, 8vo.—an address to those of the Roman communion in England, 12mo.

Cox, Leonard, a grammarian, born at Monmouth, and educated at Cambridge. He was for some time, and with great reputation, master of Reading school, after which he travelled through France, Germany, Poland, and Hungary, where, as a teacher of the learned languages, he acquired much fame. He died at Caerlion, Monmouthshire, 1549. He wrote some Greek and Latin treatises, besides a commentary on Lily's grammar.

Coxeter, Thomas, born at Lechlade, Gloucestershire, Sept. 1689, entered at Trinity college, Oxford, from whence he removed to London, to study the law, but the death of his patron sir John Cook in 1710, overturned his hopes of high distinction. Left without any plan to pursue, he became the friend and companion of authors and booksellers, and began to make a curious collection of old plays. He proposed to write the biography of the old English poets, but did not proceed far in the work. He gave in 1739 a new edition of Baily's life of bishop Fisher, and circulated proposals for publishing ancient plays, a plan which was afterwards adopted by Dodsley. He was in 1737 secretary to a society for the encouragement of English history, under whose auspices Carte's history of England, first volume, appeared. He died April 19th 1749, aged 59.

Coxis, Michael, a painter of Mechlin, who died 1592, aged 95. His imitations of Raphael are greatly admired, as well as his designs.

Coyer, l'Abbe Gabriel Francis, a French writer who was born at Baumelles Nones, Franche Comté and died at Paris July 18th 1782, in an advanced age. Originally a Jesuit, he abandoned the order, and lived by his pen. His works possess vivacity, ease, and wit. He wrote Bagatelles morales,—the history of John Sobciski 3 vols. 12mo.—travels in Italy and Holland, 2 vols.—observations on England,—treatise on preaching, and on public education, besides a translation of Blackstone's commentaries.

Coypel, Charles Anthony, a celebrated painter, who died at Paris, his native city, 1752, aged 58. He was painter to the duke of Orleans and to the king, and by his amiable manners and extensive endowments he deserved and enjoyed the friendship of the great. He was author of some theatrical pieces, which were performed in private theatres, and he also composed several dissertations on painting, and some academical lectures. He was very charitable, and for his many virtues was highly esteemed by the duke of Orleans. He erected a preparatory school at Paris for students before they went to Rome, and he also projected the exhibition of the pictures in the Luxemburg gallery. His father Anthony, who died in 1722, aged 61, was also an eminent artist, and painter to the king, and his grandfather Noel had been equally celebrated at Paris, and at Rome where he was director of the French academy of painting. He died 1707, aged 79.——Noel Nicholas, the son of Noel, was also known not only as a painter of fine church pieces, but as an able professor in the academy. He died 1735, aged 43.

Coysevox, Anthony, a French sculptor, born at Lyons. He died 1720, aged 80, chancellor and regent of the academy of painting and sculpture. Versailles was embellished by the finest of his pieces. At Marly his Neptune and Amphitrite, and at the church of St. Eustachius the statue of Colbert, are likewise fine specimens of his great powers.

Coytier, James, physician to Lewis XI. of France, is remarkable for the great ascendancy which he obtained over the superstition and timidity of that monarch, who seemed greatly terrified at the thought of death. This influence he artfully exerted to advance his interests and those of his family.

Cozza, Francesco, a painter, born at Palermo in Sicily. He was pupil to Dominichino, and eminent in fresco and in oil painting, and employed himself in several of the great works which adorn Rome, where he died 1664.

Craasbeck, Joseph van, a painter born at Brussels, 1608. He died 1668. He was pupil to Brouwer, and chiefly excelled in vulgar scenes, where he represented drunkenness and ale-house quarrels with great spirit.

Crab, Roger, an English hermit, born in

Buckinghamshire in the beginning of the 16th century. He left his occupation of hatter, and with a mind influenced by fanaticism and the love of singularity, he disposed of his property, and distributed it to the poor, and building a small hut at Ickman near Uxbridge, he lived there in great austerity. His reputation for sanctity and abstinence was such that he was visited by many respectable persons, who consulted him as a seer and prophet. He is said to have foretold the restoration, and the elevation of the house of Orange to the British throne.

CRABB, Habakkuk, an eminent dissenter, born at Wattisfield, Suffolk, and educated under Dashworth at Daventry. He officiated as minister at Stowmarket, and afterwards at Cirencester, and then joined his brother-in-law Fenner in the care of a school at the Devizes. On the death of his friend the well known Thomas Hanmer, he was invited by his congregation, but his principles were not appreciated with that liberality which he expected in his native place; and as being accused of departing from the faith of the dissenters, he retired from his ministry to Royston, where the loss of his wife added to other disappointments brought on a nervous fever which hurried him to his grave, two years after his wife, Dec. 25th 1795. He left several manuscript sermons, some of which have been published. He was a repectable man, and for 45 years a very exemplary character, who while he dissented from the church, yet respected the opinions of his neighbors, and preached religion without disseminating faction.

CRADDOCK, Samuel, rector of North Cadbury, Somersetshire, was ejected for nonconformity in 1662. He was a respectable man, and his principal works display considerable ability. He published the history of the Old and New testament—the apostolical history—the harmony of the four gospels, &c. He died Oct. 7th 1706, aged 86.

CRADDOCK, Luke, a painter of great natural genius. His birds were greatly admired, and rose in value to three or four times their original price, after his death. He worked generally for dealers, and refused to employ his pencil for the great, observing that they restrained his fancy. He died 1717, and was buried in St. Mary's Whitechapel.

CRAIG, Nicholas, a learned Dane. He was born at Ripen in 1541, and was regent of the school at Copenhagen in 1576. He died 1602, aged 61. He was engaged by the king of Denmark in some important negotiations, which he fulfilled with great credit and satisfaction. He wrote a learned book on the republic of the Lacedæmonians, reprinted at Leyden, 1670, 8vo. besides the annals of Denmark in six books, reprinted at Copenhagen in 1737, folio.

CRAIG, sir Thomas, a learned Scotch lawyer, born at Edinburgh, 1548, where he died 1608. He acquired eminence at the bar. He is well known for his "Jus Feudale," a learned work universally admired. He wrote also a treatise on the sovereignty of Scotland, and in another work proved the legality of James's succession to the English crown.

CRAIG, James, a Scotch divine, born at Gifford, East Lothian, and educated at Edinburgh. He was much admired as a popular preacher. He died at Edinburgh 1744, aged 62. He published 3 vols. of sermons, chiefly on the heads of christianity, besides 2 vols. of divine poems much esteemed.

CRAIG, John, a Scotch mathematician, who became known by his "theologiæ christianæ principia mathematica," in 36 pages 4to. printed at London 1699, and reprinted at Leipsic 1755. In this small work he entertains curious reveries, and attempts to prove, by mathematical calculation, that the christian religion will last only 1454 years from the date of his book. This work was refuted by the abbé Houteville, in his christian religion proved by facts. He had also a dispute with J. Bernouilli on the quadrature of curved lines, and curvilinear figures, and also on an algebraic question, in which he acknowledged, very candidly, in the philosophical transactions, the fallacy of his own suppositions.

CRAIG, William, a Scotch divine, born at Glasgow, Feb. 1709, and educated at the university there. Early devoted to the pursuits of classical literature, and highly sensible of their beauty and simplicity, he with the approbation of his friends Clerk and Hutcheson, transfused their most striking passages, not only into his conversation, but his pulpit oratory, which was solemn, elegant, and correct. The popularity of his preaching recommended him to the notice of Mr. Lockhart of Cambusnethan, who presented him to that parish. After refusing the honorable invitations of some other patrons, he at last removed to Glasgow, where, in the circle of his friends, and in the midst of an applauding audience at St. Andrew's church, he pursued his ministerial career with earnestness, animation, and success. Though some of his cotemporaries preferred to hear the abstruse tenets of speculative theology, and all its mysterious doctrines, enlarged upon in the pulpit, he applied himself to bring home to his hearers their duties, and the knowledge of their charaeter, according to the precept and the example of the great Saviour. Mr. Craig was sensibly affected by the death of his wife, 1758, with whom he had lived happily 16 years, and though afterwards he married again, he never recovered his wonted spirits. The death of his second wife and of his eldest son increased his dejection, and he at last sunk gradually into the grave, 1783, aged 75.

CRACKANTHORP, Richard, was born at Strickland, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford. He was an eloquent preacher, well acquainted with divinity, and much admired by the puritans. He went as chaplain to an embassy to the emperor, and afterwards was presented to

the rectory of Braintree in Essex. He died in 1624, at his rectory of Black-Notley. His works are Justinian defended against Baronius—a defence of Constantine—a treatise on the 5th general council, &c.—five books of logic—a defence of the Anglican church, &c.

CRAMER, John Frederic, a learned professor at Duisburg, resident for the king of Prussia at Amsterdam, died at the Hague, 1715. He was well skilled in civil law, languages, and medallic history. He translated Puffendorf's introduction to history, and wrote vindiciæ nominis Germanici contra gallos, &c.

CRAMER, Gabriel, an able mathematician, born at Geneva 1694. He was the pupil of John Bernouilli, and became known over Europe for his great skill in mathematics. He destroyed his health by excessive application, and died at the baths of Languedoc in 1752. He published some works, besides an edition of the two Bernouilli's works, published 6 vols. 4to. 1643.

CRAMER, Nicholas, a Flemish painter, who died 1710, aged 40. His pieces are much admired for taste and correctness.

CRAMER, Daniel, a native of Beltz in Brandenburg, professor of eloquence at Wittemberg, and afterwards dean and consistical professor at Stellen, where he died 1598, aged 30. He was an able divine, and wrote also on the logic and metaphysics of Aristotle—scholæ propheticæ—arbor hereticæ consanguinitates, &c.

CRAMER, John James, a native of Elgg, professor of the oriental languages at Zurich, and afterwards at Herborn, where he also filled the chair of divinity and ecclesiastical history. He wrote exercitationes de arâ exteriori secundi templi, 4to.—theologia Israelis, 4to.—and died 1702, aged 29. His brother John Rodolphus, Hebrew and divinity professor at Zurich, and dean of the college of the cannons, was author of some valuable works on Hebrew antiquities, dissertations, harangues, &c. He died at Zurich 1737, aged 59.

CRAMER, John Andrew, a native of Quedlinburg, who first reduced the art of assaying in metallurgy into a system, and wrote on it elementa artis docimasticæ, 8vo. 1739. He wrote besides, elements on metallurgy, 2 vols. folio—introduction to the care, &c. of forests, with a description of the method of burning charcoal, &c. 1766, fol. He died near Dresden, 1777, aged 67.

CRAMER, John Andrew, a German writer, who, after studying at Leipsic, and giving public lectures, and editing a weekly paper called the Guardian spirit, removed 1754 to Copenhagen, as chaplain to the court. He was made professor of divinity 1765; but the disgrace of Struensee was fatal to his fortunes for a while, yet though dismissed, he was again recalled from Lubec, where he had taken refuge, and he died divinity professor at Kiel 1788, aged 65. He was not only an able divine, but a poet of considerable merit. Besides a spirited version of the psalms, odes, and other poems, he wrote the life of Gellert, sermons, miscellanies, &c. and translated the best part of Chrysostom into German, and Bossuet's universal history, with dissertations.

CRANE, Thomas, a nonconformist, born at Plymouth, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. Cromwell gave him the living of Rumpesham in Dorsetshire, from which he was ejected in 1662. He died 1714. He published a treatise on divine providence.

CRANIUS, Luca, a painter of Bamberg, who died 1553, aged 83. His pieces though once admired, are now no longer esteemed. His son imitated his manner of painting, and died 1586, aged 76.

CRANMER, Thomas, archbishop of Canterbury, was born at Aslaeton, Nottinghamshire, 1489. He was educated at Jesus college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. By his marriage he lost his fellowship, but recovered it in consequence of the early death of his wife in childbed, and he took his degree of D. D. in 1523. The freedom and ability with which he canvassed the king's marriage with his brother's widow, recommended him to the notice of the court, and Henry soon employed his abilities in defence of his views. Cranmer went to Rome with the book which he had written in support of the invalidity of the king's marriage, and offered to dispute, with any ecclesiastic whom the Roman pontiff might appoint, but the challenge was not accepted. He now continued in Germany as ambassador from the king, and he married a second wife, a niece of Osiander at Nuremburg. Upon the death of Warham he was raised to the vacant see of Canterbury, but without acknowledging the pope's supremacy; and two months after, May 1533, he pronounced the divorce between Henry and queen Catharine of Arragon, and married the king to Anne Boleyn. Thus at war with the authority of the pope, he began earnestly to labor for the advancement of the reformation, by the translation of the bible into English, and by inveighing against the vices and the usurpation of the court of Rome. In 1536 he divorced Henry from Anne Boleyn, but though seemingly the favorite of the king, he boldly opposed his measures for the confiscation of all the monasteries into the royal treasury, whilst he wished to convert those immense spoils for the advancement of literature and religion by the appointment of readers of divinity of Greek and Hebrew in every cathedral in the kingdom. After the death of Cromwell, he retired from public affairs, but his influence was such, that he procured the passing of laws, for the promotion of true religion, and the modification of the six articles, which proved so obnoxious to the clergy. His enemies, however, were not silent in these times of popish intrigue and corruption, and the commons, as well as the privy council, severally reprobated his conduct, till Henry interposed, and saved him from further prosecution. At the king's death, he was

the unitarians. He died at Racovia of an epidemic fever in his 43d year. He was a man of very extensive learning. He wrote among other things several tracts upon the new testament, and an answer to Grotius' book de satisfactione Christi, against Socinus, which Grotius treated with respect, and acknowledged to be drawn up with moderation. His works form two vols. folio.

Cremonini, Cæsar, an Italian philosopher, who was born at Cento in the Modenese, and died at Padua of the plague at the age of 80, 1630. He was professor at Ferrara and Padua, and he published several works in Italian on philosophy, in support of the doctrines of Aristotle, in which he maintained the materiality of the soul.

Crenius, Thomas a native of Brandenburg, corrector of the press at Rotterdam and Leyden. He died at Leyden 1728, aged 89. His writings, which are in Latin, are very numerous, and chiefly on philological subjects.

Crequi, Charles de, prince de Foix, duke de Lesdiguieres, was marshal and peer of France, and distinguished himself by his duel with don Philippin, bastard of Savoy, to whom in the first encounter he granted his life, but slew in the second. His valor was displayed against the Spaniards at the relief at Ast and Verrue, at the taking of Pignerol and the Maurienne, and at the battle of Thesin. He was killed by a cannon ball at the siege of Bremen 1638, in his 60th year. He was also an able and eloquent negotiator, as these verses made on his death affirm:

Qui fuit eloquii flumen, qui flumen in armis
Ad flumen, Martis, flumine, clarus obit.

He married successively two daughters of the constable de Lesdiguieres, by the first of whom only he had children.

Crequi, Francis de, great grand-son of the foregoing, was marshal of France, and a man of heroic courage. Though defeated in 1675 near Consarbrick on the Sarne, he flew to the relief of Treves, and chose rather to surrender at discretion than capitulate. In the campaigns of 1677 and 1678, he displayed prodigies of valor. He defeated the duke of Lorraine at Kochersberg, took Friburg, pursued his dispirited enemies towards Offemburg, and burnt the bridge of Strasburg. He took Luxemburg in 1684, and died three years after, February 4th, 1687, aged 63. He was commander of the gallies since 1661.

Crescens, a cynic philosopher, who attacked the Christians, and prevailed upon the people to put Justin to death, because he had refuted his opinions, in the second century.

Crescembeni, John Maria, an Italian born at Maurata in Ancona 1663. He was founder of the celebrated Arcadian academy for the reformation of learning, taste, and criticism. He was its first director in 1690, and continued so till his death 1728. He was eminent both as a poet and a prose writer. His chief works are a valuable history of Italian poetry, reprinted six vols. 4to. Venice 1731—and an history of the academy of Arcadia, with anecdotes of its members, seven vols. 4to. history of vulgar poetry, &c. seven vols. 4to.

Crescentius, Peter de, a native of Boulogne in the 14th century, who, to avoid the troubles of his country, travelled for 30 years as a law practitioner. On his return he published his valuable work on agriculture, called opus ruralium commodorum, dedicated to Charles II. of Sicily. The best edition is Gesner's, Leipsic 1735. It has been translated into various languages.

Crespi, Daniel, a Bolognese painter who died 1630, aged 38. His portraits have great merit, and especially his church paintings.

Crespi, Guiseppe, Maria, a painter of Bologna, who died 1747, aged 82. His method of painting was in a darkened room, with a few rays from the sun or from the light of a flambeau, by which he gave greater vivacity to his subjects, and a more judicious distribution of light and shade.

Cressy, Hugh Paulin, an English divine, born at Wakefield, Yorkshire, and educated there and at Oxford, where he became fellow of Merton college. He was chaplain to Thomas lord Wentworth, and afterwards to Lucius lord Falkland in Ireland, from whom he obtained the deanery of Laughlin, and a canonry of Windsor, which however he never enjoyed. After the death of Falkland he travelled with Bertie afterwards lord Falmouth; but in Italy, listening to the persuasions of the catholics, he became a convert, and made a public profession of his faith at Rome 1646. From Rome he came to Paris, and was taken under the protection of queen Henrietta, and afterwards retired to the college of Douay, where he changed his name to Serenus de Cressey, and during seven years' residence published several valuable and laborious works. At the restoration he came to England, and was chaplain to queen Catharine, and resided in Somerset-house, Strand. Though a catholic he was however respected universally, as he never interfered with the intrigues and politics of the times. His pen indeed was frequently engaged in the defence of his faith, but whilst his friends considered him as their ablest champion, the protestants respected him as a learned, judicious, and candid writer. His attack on one of Stillingfleet's works raised against him the censures of his old friend Clarendon, whom he answered with spirit but moderation. The unpopularity of popery at last induced him to spend the last period of his life away from the capital, and he retired to East Grinstead in Sussex, where he died soon after, 10th of August 1674, aged 70. His mild, humane, and humble deportment had endeared him to all ranks of people. The most known and valuable of his works is his ecclesiastical history, of which only one volume was published, as the second, in which he meant to bring down the history to the dissolution of monasteries, was left incomplete at his death.

Cresti, Dominico, an historical painter,

the pupil of Zucchero, known by the name of Passignano, from the place of his birth, near Florence. He died 1638, aged 80.

Cretin, William du Bois, surnamed, a French poet, whose chief merit was puns, low wit, and equivoques. He was historian royal under Charles VIII. Lewis XII. and Francis I. and died in 1525. Marot admired him greatly; but the judgment of posterity is not so favorable. His works were reprinted in 12mo. 1724, at Paris.

Crevier, John Baptiste Lewis, professor of rhetoric at Paris, is known as the pupil of Rollin, and the finisher of his Roman history. He published an edition of Livy, 6 vols. 12mo.—the history of the Roman emperors to Constantine, 12 vols. 12mo.—the history of the university of Paris, 7 vols. 12mo.—rhetorique Francoise, &c. He died 1765, in an advanced age, respected as a man of talents and of extensive knowledge.

Crew, Nathaniel, bishop of Durham, was born Jan. 31. 1634, and succeeded to the title of lord Crew on the death of his brother. He was educated at Lincoln college, Oxford, was proctor of the university 1663, afterwards clerk of the closet to Charles II. dean of Chichester, bishop of Oxford 1671, and three years after translated to Durham. On the accession of James II. he was admitted of the privy council, and showed himself very friendly to all the measures of the court, in religion and in politics. He paid particular respect to the pope's nuncio, when he came to London, and refused to introduce dean Patrick to the king, because he was too zealous against popery. The unpopularity of James's government, and the landing of the prince of Orange, however, made great alterations in the bishop's conduct. He withdrew from the king's councils, and, upon the abdication, he expressed a wish to resign his ecclesiastical dignities to Dr. Burnet, with an allowance of 1000*l.* for life. He afterwards left his retirement, and appeared in parliament; but his name was excepted from the act of indemnity of 1690. His pardon, however, at last was procured by the intercession of his friends, and he passed the remainder of his days in peace. He died September 12th, 1721, aged 88. Notwithstanding his adherence to the violent, illegal, and arbitrary measures of a corrupted court, he was a liberal patron, and his munificence in favor of the indigent, and of public bodies, is a convincing proof of the goodness of his heart.

Crichton, James, a Scotchman of the 16th century, whose adventures and personal endowments, have procured him the name of "the admirable Crichton." He was born in 1551, or according to lord Buchan, in 1560. His father was lord advocate of Scotland, and by his mother, who was a Stuart, he was descended from king Robert II. He was educated at Perth, and at the university of St. Andrews, where, under the tuition of professor Rutherford, he made such wonderful progress, that at the age of 20 he had run through the whole circle of science, and could write and speak to perfection 10 different languages. Thus gifted with mental endowments, and aided by all the advantages of a graceful person, elegant manners, and polite accomplishments, he travelled to Paris, where he publicly challenged the most renowned scholars, to dispute with him in any art or science which they pleased, and in 12 languages. On the appointed day he appeared at the college of Navarre, and from 9 in the morning till 6 in the evening, he so defeated his opponents, and astonished his auditors, that the president in admiration, with four of the most eminent professors of the university, presented him with a diamond ring, and a purse of gold, as a token of their approbation. The next day, not exhausted by preceding exertions, he appeared at the Louvre, and exhibited such feats in tilting, that, in the presence of the princes of the court, he carried away the ring 15 times successively, and broke as many lances on the Saracens. At Rome he challenged the wits and the learned of that city, to propose any question to him, to which he would give an immediate answer, and in the presence of the pope, the cardinals, and great men of the place, he obtained in his defence as much eclat as he had received at Paris. Boccalini however asserts, that his challenge was received with pasquinades, and that he retired from Rome in disgust. From Rome he passed to Venice, where he introduced himself by an elaborate poem, to the notice and friendship of the learned Aldus Manutius. He gained also the friendship of Laurentius Mussa, Spero, Speronius, John Donatus, and other learned persons, and after he had been honored with an audience from the doge and the senate, in which he astonished them by the rapidity of his eloquence, and the gracefulness of his manners, he visited Padua. At Padua he pronounced an extempore poem, on the beauties of the university, and after disputing for six hours, with the most celebrated professors, and refuting the doctrines of Aristotle, he concluded by delivering an oration in praise of ignorance, which excited universal applause. He further exposed the errors of Aristotle, in the presence of the university, and for three days astonished his hearers, supported his propositions, and obtained the praises and the acclamations of the most crowded audiences. At Mantua he displayed his bodily agility by attacking and killing a gladiator, who had foiled the most skilful fencers in Europe, and had lately slain three antagonists; and with great benevolence, this admirable Scotsman bestowed the reward he obtained for this exploit, upon the widows of the three persons who lately had lost their lives. The duke of Mantua was so pleased with him, that he appointed him tutor to his son Gonzaga, a youth of dissolute manners, and of an unprincipled heart. Crichton, to show his gratitude, and to support his fame, wrote in consequence of this, a comedy, in which he acted in 15 different characters, and all with inimitable success.

In the midst of his popularity, while walking during the carnival, and playing upon his guitar in the streets of Mantua, he was suddenly attacked by six men in masks. Their number proved no defence against the superior dexterity of Crichton, they were all disarmed, and the leader falling on his knees, begged for life. It was Crichton's pupil, to whom the astonished master recollecting his rank, immediately presented the sword, with every apology for the opposition which he had made. Instead of accepting the generosity, the perfidious prince buried the sword into his defenceless bosom. The cause of this brutal and cruel action in Gonzaga, is ascribed by some to jealousy, because Crichton was a greater favorite in the eyes of some admired lady; but others attribute it to a drunken frolic, leaving it undetermined whether the meeting was designed or accidental. This happened July 1583, though lord Buchan fixes it on the preceding year, and asserts that he was then 22, though others with greater probability make him 32 years old. His death was universally lamented, the people of Mantua mourned for him three fourths of a year, and his picture appeared in the chambers and houses of every Italian. To the character already mentioned, it may be added, that Crichton's memory was universally retentive, and he was naturally endowed with great powers for declamation, unexhausted fluency of speech, and unusual readiness to reply.

Crillon, Lewis de Berthon de, a French general, knight of Malta, descended from a noble Italian family, was born 1541. At the age of 15 he merited the notice of Henry II. by his valor at the siege of Calais, and he distinguished himself afterwards against the Huguenots, at the battles of Dreux, Jarnac, and Moncontour. At the battle of Lepanto in 1571, his valor was conspicuously displayed, as well as in the other encounters of these warlike and perilous times, so that he was deservedly called by Henry IV. the brave Crillon. At the peace of Vervins he retired to his estates at Avignon, where he died 2d December 1615, aged 74. Bening, a Jesuit, pronounced his funeral oration in a bombastic style, and Madame de Lusson published his life in 2 vols. 12mo. Besides great and incomparable valor, Crillon possessed integrity, honor, and virtue, and when invited by Henry III. to murder Guise, he answered that he would fight him, but be no assassin.

Crillon Mahon, N. duke de, distinguished himself in the seven years' war, and afterwards quitted the service of France for that of Spain, where he was made a grandee of the first order. In the war between England and Spain he was placed at the head of the armies, and had the good fortune to take Minorca, in 1782, in consequence of which he assumed the name of Mahon from the capital of the island. In his attempts to reduce Gibraltar he was more unfortunate, and saw the measures he adopted all baffled by the superior valor of the English, and the vigilant care of general Elliot. In the revolutionary war he would take no part in the cause of Spain, but remained neuter. He died at Madrid 1796, aged 80.

Crinesius, Christopher, a native of Bohemia, professor of theology at Altorf, where he died 1626, aged 42. He wrote a dissertation on the confusion of tongues,—Exercitationes Hebraicæ,—Lexicon Syriacum, 4to. 2 vols.—lingua Samaritica, &c.

Crinitus, Petrus, a native of Florence, professor of belles lettres, after Angelus Politianus. He was a man of great learning, but addicted to the basest sensualities. He died 1505, aged 40. He wrote lives of the Latin poets, and de honestâ disciplinâ, besides poems of no great merit.

Crisp, Tobias, the champion of Antinomianism, was educated at Eton, and took his bachelor's degree at Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Baliol, Oxford, where he took his degrees of D.D. He was rector of Brinkworth, Wilts, in 1627, and there he lived in a hospitable manner, regular, virtuous, and devout. He came to London in 1642, where his tenets respecting grace opposed him in a controversy with 52 divines. He died 27th February 1642. His sermons were reprinted 1689. He asserted in his discourse "Christ alone exalted," that salvation was completed on the cross, and that belief was all that was required of the happy elect.

Critias, one of the thirty tyrants appointed over Athens by Lysander. He fell in battle B. C. 400.

Crito, one of the pupils and friends of the great Socrates.

Critobulus, a physician, who is said to have extracted the arrow which wounded the eye of Philip of Macedonia.

Critolaus, a Greek historian.

Critolaus, a native of Tegea in Arcadia, who fought against the Pheneans. When defeated by the Romans he poisoned himself B. C. 146.

Croese, Gerard, a protestant divine of Amsterdam, author of the history, of the quakers, translated into English, and of Homerus Hebræus. He died 1710, aged 68, near Dordrecht.

Crœsus, last king of Lydia, is famous for his opulence and his liberal patronage of learned men. He was defeated by Cyrus king of Persia B. C. 548, and reduced to privacy.

Croius or de Croi, John, a native of Usez, who became there a protestant minister. He wrote Specimen conjectuarum, & observationum in quædan Origenis, Irenæi, & Tertulliani loca, 1682,—observationes sacræ & histor. in Nov. Testam. 1644, &c. He died 1659.

Croft, Herbert, an English prelate, descended from an ancient family, was born at Great Milton, Oxfordshire, 18th October 1603, at the seat of sir William Greene. At 13 he was sent to Oxford, but upon the conversion of his father to popery, he was removed from the university, and placed in

the monastery of Douay, and afterwards in the college of St. Omer's. A visit to England on family affairs introduced him to the acquaintance of Morton bishop of Durham, who prevailed upon him to return to the protestant faith, and by the advice of Laud, he again entered at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degrees. He was now preferred to a living in Glocestershire, and to another in Oxfordshire, and in 1639, he was made prebendary of Salisbury, and the next year took his degree of D. D. He was afterwards prebendary of Worcester, canon of Windsor, and in 1644 dean of Hereford, but he suffered like all loyal subjects during those troublous times, till in 1659, by the death of his two elder brothers, he succeeded to all the estates of his family. At the restoration he was raised to the see of Hereford 1661, which he refused to quit for higher preferment, employing himself in deeds of charity, benevolence, hospitality, and frequent exhortation from the pulpit. His small treatise "the naked truth," printed at a private press, was published in 1675, when the papists hoped to take advantage of the quarrels of the nonconformists with the church of England, and it became a popular work, which not only drew the attention of parliament to the subject, but produced some severe attacks against it. One of these by Dr. Turner of St. John's college, Cambridge, was answered by Andrew Marvell, who applauded the bishop's works, and ably defended his principles. Besides this, the bishop published some occasional sermons, religious tracts, a legacy to his diocese, and in 1685, animadversion on Burnet's theory of the earth. In the latter part of his life he wished to resign his bishoprie from some scruples of conscience. He died at Hereford 18th May 1691, and was buried in the cathedral. His only son Herbert was made a baronet by Charles II. 1671, and died 1720.

Croft, William, a musician, born at Nether-Eatington, Warwickshire. He was pupil to Dr. Blow, whom he succeeded as master of the children, and composer to the chapel royal, and organist at Westminster-abbey. In 1712 he published his divine harmony, and in 1715 he became D. Mus. and in 1724 he published by subscription his "musica sacra," two vols. He died August 1727, aged 50, from an illness occasioned by his attendance at the coronation of George II. He was buried in Westminster-abbey.

Crofton, Zachary, an Irish nonconformist, educated at Dublin. During the Irish troubles he came to England, and obtained the living of Wrenbury in Cheshire, from which he was expelled in 1648, for refusing to take the engagement. He afterwards held St. Botolph's near Aldgate. At the restoration he engaged in a controversy with bishop Gauden, who combated the superiority of his learning by imprisoning him in the tower, from which he was with difficulty liberated. He afterwards lived in Cheshire, and lastly opened a school near Aldgate, where he died 1672. He was author of some controversial pamphlets.

Croix du Maine, Francis Grude de la, a learned French writer in the 16th century. He was passionately fond of literature, and made a most valuable collection of books. He published in 1584, his French library, or a general account of all authors who wrote in that language. The time of his death is unknown.

Croix, Francis Petit de la, secretary and interpreter to the French king, in the Turkish and Arabic died November 4th, 1695, aged 73. He was a man of great integrity and refused to be bribed by the Algerines, to make a treaty with them favorable to their interests. He digested Thevenot's voyages to the East-Indies, he made an accurate catalogue of all the Turkish and Persian books in the French king's library, and composed besides two dictionaries for the French and Turkish languages, and also a learned history of Genghis Khan, with a good map of the north of Asia. His son added an abridgment of the lives of those authors from whom it was extracted, which was translated into English, 1722, in 8vo.

Crompton, William, M. A. was born at Barnstaple, of which, after an Oxford education, he became minister. He was ejected after the restoration for nonconformity, but his manners were so inoffensive, and his conduct so virtuous, that he was respected by his congregation among whom he still preached in private houses, till his death 1696. He published a remedy against superstition, and other small tracts.

Cromwell, Thomas, earl of Essex, an eminent statesman under Henry VIII. was son of a blacksmith at Putney, Surrey, and born about 1490. His education like his origin was low, but he possessed strong natural parts, which he improved by indefatigable application. He was at Antwerp for some time, as clerk to the English factory, and he afterwards travelled on the continent, as the private agent of the king, and in the character of a soldier, he was engaged with Bourbon in the sacking of Rome. On his return to England, he was admitted into Wolsey's family, and completely gained his confidence and friendship, which he repaid with the strongest attachment, and by a most able and eloquent defence of him in the house of commons, when he was impeached. After Wolsey's fall, he served the king with equal fidelity, and was rewarded with honors and riches. He gradually rose to be a privy counsellor, chancellor of the exchequer, secretary of state, master of the rolls, keeper of the privy seal, earl of Essex, and high chamberlain of England. His zeal in the reformation was very pleasing to the king, and he not only directed his vengeance in the dissolution of the abbeys and monasteries, but largely shared in the spoils of the plundered church. In destroying the relics of popery, he was the means of introducing good regulations, and he provided that the bible should be read in English, in

the several churches, and also that a register of births, marriages, and buryings should be regularly kept. The prosperity, however, which he had long enjoyed, was now all at once destroyed, by the active part which he took in procuring the marriage of his master with Anne of Cleves. Henry, dissatisfied with his new queen, wreaked his vengeance on his favorite, who had promoted his union, and Cromwell, unpopular for the dissolution of religious houses, and the large subsidies which he had extorted from the people, was now arrested, and arraigned as a traitor. Though forsaken by all his former friends, except the undaunted Cranmer, and unable to find one defender, for fear of the royal resentment, he yet pleaded for mercy in a letter to the king in such moving terms, that Henry read it three times, and probably would have pardoned him, had not his passion for Catharine Howard kindled his fury. Cromwell suffered on Tower-hill, after six weeks' imprisonment, July 16th 1540. Though abused by the papists as cruel, ambitious, and crafty, he is represented as preferring men of learning and abilities, more than any of his predecessors ever had done. His son was created lord Cromwell.

Cromwell, Oliver, the celebrated protector of England, was born of a very respectable family at Huntingdon 25th April 1599. He received his education in the grammar-school of his native town, and in 1616 was admitted as fellow commoner at Sidney college, Cambridge. He did not however here pay much attention to academical studies, as foot-ball, cricket and other exercises, were more congenial to his pursuits, and therefore his mother, now become a widow, sent him in 1618 to Lincoln's-Inn. Irregularities here prevailed, and licentious and intemperate pleasures engaged his attention more than the law, till at last when 21 he married Elizabeth the daughter of sir James Boucher of Essex, and retired to lead a regular life at Huntingdon. Some time after he removed into the isle of Ely, where his uncle had left him an estate of 400*l.* a year, and then he relinquished the principles of the church of England, and became a zealous puritan. He was elected into parliament in 1628, and distinguished himself by his violence against the bishops; but the warmth with which he supported ministers of his own persuasion soon reduced his fortunes and obliged him to take a farm at St. Ives. For five years he endeavored to improve his income in agricultural pursuits, but instead of increasing it, he nearly ruined himself, and in 1637 he formed the plan of passing over to New-England, which he was prevented from doing by a proclamation from the king, against migration. As he had acquired some distinction among the puritans for his gift of preaching, praying, and expounding, he had the interest by means of the people of his persuasion to recommend himself to the corporation of Cambridge, and to be chosen their representative in the parliament of 1640. In the house he was a frequent speaker, but, without art or elocution, he exclaimed warmly against grievances in church and state, and zealously promoted the remonstrance of November 1641 which laid the basis of civil war. Courted by the leading men of opposition, by his relation Hampden, by Pym, and others who knew his firmness and his devotion, he became well acquainted with the intrigues of the times, and when the parliament resolved in 1642 to levy war, he went to Cambridge, where he raised a troop of horse, of which he took the command. His severity to the royal members of the university, who contributed their plate to the service of the king, was very culpable; but his wish was to destroy every thing which tended to support the royal cause, and in this attempt he evinced such zeal and activity that in a few months he acquired the character of a good officer, and his soldiers were the best disciplined troops in the kingdom. After various proofs of his devotion to the republican party, Cromwell, who was now become a lieutenant general had an opportunity of distinguishing himself at the battle of Marston-moor, 3d July, 1644, where his cavalry, called Ironsides, changed the fortune of the day, and insured victory wherever they appeared. At the second battle of Newbury, his intrepidity again appeared conspicuous, his valor and services were regarded as so extraordinary, that he was called the savior of the nation and in the self-denying ordinance which was passed by the parliament, for the exclusion of officers from seats in the house, Cromwell alone was excepted. His successes continued to insure the approbation of the republicans, and the fatal battle of Naseby, 14th June 1646, established his triumph as the ablest general of the times, and the firmest supporter of the public liberties of the state. He was thanked by the parliament and rewarded with a pension, but while the popular leaders considered him as fully devoted to their services they soon saw cause to doubt his sincerity. When the king had thrown himself into the hands of the Scotch, and had been shamefully sold to the English, the parliament began to regard the army whose services had insured them the victory as useless and dangerous, and therefore ordered part of it to be disbanded, but Cromwell by his intrigues prevented the execution of their plans, and whilst he stepped forth as the advocate of their rights against the tyranny of the parliament, he secured fully to his person the attachment of the soldiers. No sooner was the king lodged in Holmby castle than the artful general made himself master of his person by means of cornet Joyce, and thus, by declaring himself the arbiter of his fate, he was courted and flattered both by the unfortunate Charles, who wished for his own release, and by the parliament, who labored for his destruction. After rendering the king more unpopular with the parliament, and the parliament suspected to the army,

Cromwell at last took the bold measure of excluding from the house of commons those members whom he knew to be averse to his schemes of ambition, and the trial of the devoted monarch soon after followed. Cromwell acted openly as one of his judges, and he signed the warrant for his execution, and by this bloody deed thus paved the way to his own greatness. The government was now placed in the hands of a council of state, whose decisions were directed by the artful general; but while he considered himself as secure, his power was threatened by rebellion in the army, and even in his own favorite regiment. With his usual presence of mind he appeared among the rioters, supported by some regiments on whom he could depend, and calling four men by name out of the ranks, he made them cast dice for their life, and obliged the two that escaped to shoot the others. Having thus restored tranquillity he was received every where with marks of respect, and satisfied that the spirit of insubordination was subdued in England and Scotland, he embarked with an army for Ireland 1649. He quickly here routed the enemies of the republic, and with such acts of inhumanity that his very name became a terror to the Irish. In 1650 he returned to London, and was publicly thanked for his services by the submissive commons who invested him with the chief command of the army in Scotland, where Charles II. had been acknowledged king. He marched to the north with his usual rapidity, and on the 3d September 1650 he defeated the Scotch army in a dreadful battle, at Dunbar, and the next year, on the same auspicious day, he completed the ruin of Charles' fortunes by the crowning victory, as he said, at Worcester. His success was regarded as so important that a general thanksgiving was appointed, and the third of September declared an anniversary state holiday. In the midst of these public honors Cromwell never lost sight of his ambitious projects. Though commander in chief of the whole island, and lord lieutenant of Ireland, he found that his power depended on the will of the parliament, and therefore he determined to dismiss them. Whilst the commons and the council of the officers were distracted by opposite opinions on subjects of government, Cromwell forwarded secretly his own views, and all at once rising up in his seat in the house, he bade the speaker leave the chair, and the whole body be gone and give place to honester men; and filling the room with armed soldiers he turned the whole assembly out, and locking up the doors he retired to Whitehall. The dismissal of the parliament was followed by that of the council of state, and the appointment of a body of officers, subordinate to the usurper's authority. Though he permitted a mock assembly to be called, under the name of council of state, he was soon after displeased with their conduct, and by the voice of his general officers, he assumed the title of protector of the commonwealth of England, and was invested with the new office, 16th Dec. 1653, in the chancery court, Westminster-hall. Thus absolute in the government, he appointed a council of state, consisting of men of superior wisdom and sagacity, and adopted such measures as could give stability to his power, and add to the security and independence of the kingdom. Peace was made with Sweden, Holland, Portugal, and France, the most upwright judges filled the courts of Westminster-hall, and liberty of conscience was tolerated with the most magnanimous moderation. Notwithstanding the popularity of his measures, however, he met with opposition from the people, and the parliament, which he assembled with great solemnity, presumed to dispute the legality of his office, and were dismissed with a severe reprimand. In 1655, though threatened with conspiracies, he supported with a vigorous hand the honor of the nation. Blake conquered Jamaica, and humbled the native powers on the Mediterranean shores, who had plundered the British commerce, and a treaty of offensive alliance was formed with France against the Spaniards in the Netherlands, and Dunkirk was taken possession of by the English. The expenses of government were however such, that the protector called another parliament, 19th Sept. 1656, but to insure their obedience, he obliged them at the door of the house to swear allegiance to his person. This had due effect, the members awed into deference for his power not only voted him supplies, but decreed new statutes for the security of his authority, and bestowed upon him the title of king, which by the advice of his friends and relations, and much against his inclination, he declined. He however, assumed the power of creating peers, and again, to give greater dignity to his authority, he was in 1657 a second time inaugurated protector in Westminster-hall, with all the pride and pomp of a coronation. At the end of a year his fears were alarmed by the publication of "killing no murder," a pamphlet by colonel Titus, which directed against him the dagger of every bold assassin, and in 1658 he felt not a little disappointment at the conduct of his parliament, which he addressed as composed of lords and commons, in the usual language of the kings of England, though none of the ancient nobility condescended to appear among them. These open insults, together with the secret machinations of his enemies and the general odium of the people, was increased by the death of his favorite daughter Mrs. Claypole, who on her death-bed bitterly reproached him with the tyranny of his conduct. The severe agitations of his mind at last undermined the powers of his constitution, and his deportment became altered, he grew reserved and suspicious, and the attacks of a slow fever were succeeded by a tertian ague. Though the disorder seemed at first not alarming, his physicians perceived his danger, but regardless of their intimations, he depended upon the prayers

on the godly for recovery, and hoped that the interference of heaven would be exerted for his preservation. His disorder proved fatal, 3d September 1658. He was carried with great funeral pomp from Somerset-house and buried in the chapel of Henry VII. in Westminster-abbey, but after the restoration his body was taken up and hung on the gallows. Though an usurper and a tyrant, Cromwell possessed great powers of mind and contributed much to the prosperity and glory of the nation. Not only Milton defended his government, but Waller, Sprat, Dryden, and Cowley, celebrated his virtues and the triumph of his protectorate. How blameworthy soever he might have been in the acquisition of his power, observes one of his biographers, he certainly rivalled the greatest of the English monarchs in glory, and made himself courted and dreaded by the nations around him. In his religious opinions he was a wavering fanatic, and though grave and demure he had the hypocrisy to adopt such tenets only as tended best to secure his usurpation. Of all his children only six lived to maturity: Richard his successor, who held the protectorate with feeble hands, and resigned it for a life of ease and obscurity, was born 4th October 1626, and died at Cheshunt, July 13th 1712: Henry, born 20th January 1627, was lieutenant of Ireland, and died 25th March 1674: Bridget, who married Ireton, and afterwards general Fleetwood: Elizabeth, his favorite daughter who married Mr. Claypole of Northamptonshire: Mary, who married lord Fauconberg, and is supposed to have interested herself warmly for the restoration of Charles II. and died March 1712: and Frances, the youngest, who married Mr. Rich, grandson to lord Warwick, and afterwards sir John Russel of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire. His mother lived with him at Whitehall, but in the midst of the splendors of absolute authority she enjoyed it not, and was filled with terror for the fate of her son, whom she never considered safe, except she saw him twice a day. His wife was a woman of masculine powers of mind, and she gloried in the elevation to which her husband's guilty ambition, spurred on by her constant exhortations, had raised her family. She survived for some years the downfal of his power, and of that of her son, and died in retirement 1672.

Croneck, John Frederic baron de, born at Anspach, died of the small-pox, 1758, aged 27. He distinguished himself as a sensible and ingenious poet. He travelled over Europe, and at Paris gained the friendship of the learned and the great. His works were printed in German, at Leipsic, 1760.

Cronstedt, Axel Frederic, a native of Sudermania, in Sweden, educated at Upsal, where he applied himself to natural history. He was employed as inspector of the mines, 1744, and in 1753 was elected member of the royal academy of sciences at Stockholm. He published various works on the arrangement of minerals and the fossil productions of nature. He died 1765, aged 43.

Crook, sir George, was born at Chilton, Bucks, and educated at Oxford, and the Inner-temple. He rose to the offices of king's serjeant, justice of the common pleas, and chief justice of England. In the commons, he voted against ship-money. He died at Waterstock, Oxfordshire, 1641, aged 82. He founded and endowed an hospital at Beachley, in Buckinghamshire, where also he built a chapel.

Crosby, Brass, lord mayor of London, was born at Stockton-upon-Tees in 1725, and early came to London, where he practised as an attorney. He purchased the place of remembrancer to the city, in 1760, which he sold again the next year, and in 1764 he was elected sheriff, the next year alderman, and in 1770 lord mayor. In this high office he distinguished himself by his opposition to the court in the prosecution of Wheble and other printers; and he spiritedly supported Wilkes and Oliver, for which he was sent to the Tower. During his confinement, his conduct was applauded by the city, and various addresses came to him from some counties and respectable towns. He was released, 23d July, by the prorogation of parliament, and conducted to the mansion-house in great pomp by the populace, and honored, at the expiration of his office, by the thanks of the corporation, and the vote of a cup of 100*l.* value. He died 14th February 1793.

Cross, Michael, an English artist, who was employed by Charles I. to copy the best pictures of Italy. It is said, that being permitted by the doge of Venice to copy the Madonna of Raphael, in St. Mark's church, he left his copy behind, and brought away the original, which, in the time of the republic, was sold to the Spanish ambassador, and now adorns the Escurial.

Cross, Lewis, a painter, who died 1724. He retouched a picture of Mary queen of Scots, in the possession of the duke of Hamilton, and with such effect, that several copies have been taken from it.

Crousaz, John Peter de, a mathematician of eminence, born at Lausanne 13th April 1663. He was intended for the army by his father; but his inclinations were bent to literature; and the perusal of des Cartes' works totally directed his attention to mathematics and philosophy. After travelling over Europe, he was elected professor, and, in 1706, made rector of the academy of Lausanne, and, in 1724, mathematical professor at Groningen. He was afterwards preceptor to Frederic of Hesse Cassel, nephew to the king of Sweden, and, after being engaged in some embassies, he returned to Lausanne, where he died, 1748, aged 85. He wrote essay on logic, afterwards enlarged to 6 vols. 8vo.—a treatise on beauty, 2 vols. 12mo.—on the liberty of thinking—on ancient and modern pyrrhonism, folio—sermons—commentary on Pope's essay on man—miscellaneous works—and pieces on philosophy and mathematics.

CROWNE, John, a native of Nova Scotia, who came over to England, eager to acquire fame and independence by the powers of his mind. His distresses at first were so great that he became upper servant in an old lady's family, from which he soon extricated himself by the wit and humour of his writings. He became a favorite with the court, and was employed by Charles II. at the request of Rochester, to write the masque of Calypso. Upon the discovery of the popish plot, he embraced the part of the tories, and wrote his "city politics," to satirise the whigs, a comedy, which, while it procured him applause, excited against him the resentment of a powerful faction. Anxious now to retire from the intrigues and persecutions of politics, he petitioned the king for a place for life; to which Charles assented, provided he wrote another comedy. Even the king himself assisted him, by recommending him to borrow from the Spanish comedy of "non pued esser;" from which was produced the play of Sir Courtly Nice; but, on the last day of rehearsal before the comedy could be acted, the king died, and all the hopes of the poet were dashed to the ground. Instead of independence, Crowne now had recourse to his wit for maintenance. He died about 1703, author of 17 plays, besides the "church scuffle," a heroic poem, and two other poems, Pandion and Amphigenia, and the Dæneids.

CROXALL, Dr. Samuel, was born at Walton-upon-Thames, Surrey, and educated at Eton school, and St. John's college, Cambridge. At the university he wrote the fair Circassian, which he dedicated to Mrs. Anna Maria Mordaunt, of whom it is said he was deeply enamoured, but as the poem was a licentious imitation of Solomon's songs, he carefully avoided disclosing himself to be the author, before he applied for ordination. He obtained the living of Hampton, Middlesex, the parishes of St. Mary Somerset, and Mountshaw, London, and became chancellor, prebendary, and canon of Hereford, and afterwards added the archdeaconry of Salop and the living of Sellek to his other preferments. As the church of Hereford was governed by him during the old age of bishop Egerton, he very improperly pulled down an old chapel adjoining the palace, to build a house for his brother. His politics inclined to the whigs, and hence in queen Anne's reign he wrote in their support, and published his two cantoes in imitation of Spenser, to satirise Harley's administration. He wrote besides "the Vision," a poem addressed to lord Halifax,—the fables of Æsop,—scripture politics,—the royal manual,—and all the dedications prefixed to "Select Novels." He died at a great age, February 13, 1752.

CROZE, Mathurin Veyssiere la, born at Nantz 1661, became a Benedictine monk in 1678, and distinguished himself by his extensive learning. A bold and independent mode of thinking, added to disgust and disappointment, induced him to abandon his order and his religion in 1696. He made his recantation at Basil, and employed himself in Berlin as an instructor of youth, as librarian to the king, and as professor of philosophy. He died 1739, aged 78. He wrote some valuable works, dissertations historiques, &c.—an Armenian dictionary, 4to. compiled after twelve years' labor—histoire du Christianisme des Indes, 12mo.—du Christianisme d'Ethiopie, & d'Armenie, &c.

CRUCIGER, Gaspar, a protestant of Leipsic, author of some commentaries on Scripture. He died at Wittemberg 1548, aged 45.

CRUDEN, Alexander M. A. was born at Aberdeen, and educated at the Marischal college there. He settled in London in 1728, and kept a bookseller's shop under the royal exchange; but maintained himself chiefly by superintending publications for the press. In 1737 his Concordance was published, and it again appeared improved in 1761, as a most valuable book. Cruden was occasionally deranged. About the year 1738 he went on a romantic view to reform the English universities, and was soon after confined at Chelsea. He was a second time in confinement in a mad-house, and was at last found dead, in a praying posture, at Islington, 1774, aged 70. He was a worthy, pious, and inoffensive man.

CRUSIUS, or KRANS, Martin, a native of Bamberg, professor of belles lettres at Tubingen, and the first who taught Greek in Germany, died at Estringen 1607, aged 81. He is the learned compiler of Turco-Græciæ, libri octo 1584—annales Suevici ad ann. 1549—Germano-Græciæ libri sex, 1585, fol.

CRUZ, Juana Inez de la, an ingenious lady, born at Mexico. She was naturally endowed with great powers of mind, which were carefully cultivated, and rendered her well skilled in philosophy, history, mathematics, poetry, and every branch of literature. The poems which she published possessed great merit, according to the opinion of father Feyjod. The best part of her life was spent in the seclusion of the monastery of St. Geronimo, where she died, after 27 years' residence, aged 44, in 1695.

CRYTOPYLUS, Metrophanes, a Greek, who studied the Latin and English languages at Baliol college, Oxford, and returned in 1622 to his own country, where the patriarch of Constantinople made him his secretary and chancellor. He was raised to the see of Alexandria on the translation of Cyril Lucar. The confession of faith attributed to Cyril, and published in Greek, 1629, was written by him. He died after 1641.

CTESIAS, a Greek physician in the service of Artaxerxes, king of Persia. He wrote a history of Persia.

CTESIBIUS, a mathematician of Alexandria, B. C. 125, known as the inventor of the pump, the water-clock, &c.

CTESIPHON, an Athenian, whose attempt to decree a golden crown to Demosthenes was opposed by Æschines, and produced the two famous orations of the rival orators de coronâ.

CUDWORTH, Ralph, a celebrated divine, born 1617, at Aller, Somersetshire, where his father was rector. He was of Emanuel

college, of which he became fellow and tutor, and where he had among his pupils sir William Temple. In 1641 he was presented to the rectory of North Cadbury, Somersetshire, and the following year he published his "discourse concerning the true notion of the Lord's supper," and afterwards his treatise, "the union of Christ and the church, a shadow." In 1644 he took his degree of B. D. and was that year appointed master of Clare-hall, and the year after regius professor of Hebrew. In 1647 he preached before the house of commons, for which he received the thanks of the house. In 1651 he took his degree of D.D. and 3 years after was elected master of Christ's college, at which time he also married. He was, in 1657, one of those who were consulted by parliament about the English translation of the bible, and by his learning and consequence he gained the friendship of Whitelocke, and of Thurloe the able secretary of the two protectorates. At the restoration, Cudworth wrote a copy of congratulatory verses to the sovereign, and, in 1672, he was presented by Sheldon bishop of London, to the vicarage of Ashwell, Hertfordshire. In 1678 he was installed prebendary of Glocester, and he then published in folio his famous work "the true intellectual system of the universe, wherein the reason and philosophy of atheism are confuted, and its impossibility demonstrated." This work, from its nature and importance, had many assailants; but it is acknowledged by Dryden, Bayle, and Shaftesbury, that he was so fair and moderate in his principles that he almost betrayed the cause which he meant to defend. A warm dispute was raised in consequence between him and le Clerc. The work was translated into Latin, in 1733, by the learned Mosheim, and the original was republished, in 1743, in 2 vols. 4to. by Dr. Birch, with great additions, and with an accurate statement of all the quotations, and a life of the author by the editor. Cudworth died at Cambridge 26th June 1688, and was buried in Christ college chapel. Of his posthumous works, which were a continuation of his intellectual system, one was published by Chandler bishop of Durham 1731, called "a treatise concerning eternal and immutable morality," intended chiefly against Hobbes and others. His other MSS. were on moral good and evil—a book of morality, with Hobbes' philosophy explained—discourse on liberty and necessity—de libero arbitrio—on Daniel's prophecy of the 70 weeks—of the verity of the Christian religion, against the Jews—Hebrew learning, &c. Cudworth was a man of extensive erudition, well skilled in the languages, an able philosopher, an acute mathematician, and a profound metaphysician. Though he embraced the corpuscular philosophy, and considered Plato as a guide with respect to the Deity, he was deservedly esteemed for his virtues, his piety, his moderation, and humanity. His only daughter, Damaris, married sir Francis Masham, and was distinguished as much for her learning and genius as for all the amiable virtues of her sex.

Cuerenhert, Theodore van, a singular character, born at Amsterdam 1522. He was a man of science, and had a turn for poetry; but he chiefly maintained himself at first by engraving, in which he displayed skill and genius, though he was too hasty and volatile in his execution. He settled at Haerlem, and was honorably employed several times as ambassador to the prince of Orange. Such, at last, were his extraordinary ideas about religion, that he asserted no one could officiate as a minister without a supernatural mission, and that it was unworthy a Christian to enter a place of public worship. These wild ideas, in the indulgence of which he would hold no communication with papists or protestants, procured his banishment from the country. He died at Tergont 1590, aged 68. His works were published, 3 vols. folio, 1630. As an artist, he worked with the Galles, and had Henry Goltzius for his pupil.

Cueva, Alfonsus de la, known by the name of Bedmar, was ambassador from Philip III. to the Venetian republic. In this sacred character he plotted the seizing of the city; but when the conspiracy was discovered, and the conspirators put to death by drowning, the author of the horrible scheme, out of respect to the Spanish king, was secretly dismissed by the senate to avoid the fury of the populace. Cueva fled to Flanders, where he became president of the council, and received a cardinal's hat. In consequence of the severity of his government he retired from Flanders to Rome, where he died, 1665. He was a man of astonishing powers of mind, great political sagacity, an acute judge of the manners and prejudices of mankind, composed in the most violent and popular agitations, and such a master of the knowledge of the human passions, that his conjectures about futurity seem almost prophetical. Some attribute to him a treatise against the republic of Venice, though Velser is supposed to be the author.

Cuff, Henry, a celebrated wit, unfortunate for his connexion with Essex, was born at Hinton St. George, Somersetshire, 1560. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, where he became fellow; but a joke upon the well known humorous dishonesty of its founder drew upon him the resentment of the president, and he was ejected from the society. His merit, however, was so universally known, that he was admitted at Merton, and two years after, 1588, was elected one of its fellows. He was afterwards Greek professor and proctor of the university; and then travelled abroad to improve himself for some active scene of life. His many qualifications, and the interest of his friends, recommended him at last to the earl of Essex, whose secretary and confidant he became. This proved a most fatal engagement. When Essex was condemned, he accused Cuff as being the author of his misfortunes, and sir Henry Neville confirmed afterwards the accusation, in consequence of which the wretched secretary, perhaps no otherwise guilty than as the tool of a bold and ambitious favorite, was arraigned, and, though he de-

fended himself with great animation, he was condemned, and executed at Tyburn 30th March 1601. He was a man of great learning and genius, and though his memory has been censured by Bacon, Wotton, and even by his friend Camden, he had some amiable qualities. He wrote a curious philosophical piece, which appeared 1607, called the differences of the ages of man's life, together with the original causes, progress, and end thereof, 8vo.

CUGNIERES, Peter de, an upright magistrate, advocate of the parliament of Paris in 1329, who supported the rights of Philip Valois against the clergy.

CUJACIUS, James, an eminent lawyer, born at Toulouse 1520. He was of mean origin; but the greatness of his genius compensated for his obscurity, and by his indefatigable industry, without the assistance of a master, he made himself perfect in the knowledge of Greek and Latin literature, and particularly in civil law. He was meanly refused the professor's chair in his native town; but his abilities attracted pupils from every country; and to his superior talents in education, France owed the ablest and the most expert of her lawyers and magistrates. He settled at Cahors, and afterwards at Bourges, which he would not quit, though honored by the king of France, and invited to Turin by the duke of Savoy, and to Bologna by pope Gregory XIII. He was so kind to his pupils, and so communicative and familiar, that he was called the father of his scholars. He died at Bourges 1590. His works were published at Paris, 10 vols. fol. 1659, by Fabrot.

CULLEN, William, the celebrated physician, was born in Lanerkshire, and served his time with a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow, and then went as surgeon in a vessel from London to the West-Indies. On his return he settled at Shotts, and afterwards at Hamilton, where an accidental introduction to the duke of Hamilton laid the foundation of his advancement. By the advice of his patron he removed to Glasgow, where he obtained an appointment in the university. It was about this time that he had formed an intimacy and partnership with William Hunter, afterwards equally celebrated. In 1740 Cullen took his degree of M.D. and in 1746 he was appointed lecturer in chemistry at Glasgow, and in 1751 was nominated king's professor of medicine. His practice was now very extensive, and his reputation as a lecturer proved by the increasing number of his pupils. In 1756 he was invited by the university of Edinburgh to the vacant chair of chemistry, and in this new office he displayed such powers, and such knowledge, that an opposition was raised against him by those who envied his fame, and could not rival his abilities. His character, however, became more respectable from opposition; the mildness of his manners recommended him not less than his professional knowledge; and so well established was his merit that he was made professor of medicine by the magistrates of Edinburgh, on the death of Dr. Alston, in 1765. He published the lectures which he delivered, in consequence of the appearance of a surreptitious copy. He at last resigned his office to Dr. Black, in consequence of his growing infirmities, though he afterwards joined Dr. Gregory as candidate for giving lectures on the practice of physic. These illustrious coadjutors lectured alternately, till the death of Dr. Gregory, and then Dr. Cullen succeeded to the care of all the pupils, which he continued to do till within a few months of his death. He died 11th October 1790. He married miss Johnston, the daughter of a clergyman, by whom he had a numerous family. She died 1786. His other works were, lines of physic, 4 vols. 8vo.—synopsis nosologiæ methodicæ, 2 vols. 8vo.—a treatise on the recovery of drowned persons, &c. 8vo.

CULLUM, sir John, was born 21st June 1733, and educated at Bury school and Catharine-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He died at Hardwicke-house, 9th October 1785, rector of Great Thurlow, Suffolk, and member of the royal and antiquarian societies. He published the history and antiquities of Hawsted, Suffolk.

CULMER, Richard, a violent fanatic, educated at Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree. He was expelled from the living of Goodneston, in Kent, for refusing to read the book of sports, and then became lecturer at Canterbury, and was afterwards employed by the parliament in breaking down and defacing images, pictures, &c. from all places of worship. In his indiscriminating zeal, he demolished the beautiful painted window of Canterbury cathedral, of which he gave an account: and for his meritorious services in the cause of republicanism he was promoted to the vacant living of Minster in Kent, from which he was ejected at the restoration. He was a most abusive and litigious character, and from his fondness for fighting he was called the blue-skin Dick.

CULPEPER, Nicholas, son of a clergyman of that name, after a few years spent at Cambridge, was bound to an apothecary. He engaged himself deeply in the study of astrology, of which he became professor. He died in Spital-fields 1654. He wrote several books, the best known of which is his "herbal," in which he describes the good and bad qualities of plants, as if by casting their nativities.

CUMBERLAND, Richard, a learned prelate, son of a citizen of London, where he was born July 15, 1632. He was educated at St. Paul's school and Magdalen college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He took his degree of M.A. 1656, and two years after he was presented to Brampton rectory, Northamptonshire. He was drawn from his solitude, in which he diligently discharged all the pastoral duties, by the elevation of his friend Orlando Bridgman to the seals, 1667, from whom he received the living of All-hallows, Stamford. He published in

1672, his work de legibus naturæ disquisitio philosophica, &c. which has been translated into English by Tyrrel and by Maxwell. This performance greatly raised his reputation for science and for knowledge; and he was further distinguished for the exercises which he performed when he took his degree of D.D. in 1680. In 1686 he published his essay on Jewish measures and weights, a work of great merit, and full of accurate calculation. In 1691 he was raised to the see of Peterborough by William, without solicitation or interest, but merely from the eminence of his learning, his exemplary manners, and his strong attachment to the protestant faith. In his episcopal duties he was indefatigably vigilant, observing to his friends who dissuaded from exertions which might injure his health, "that he would fulfil his duties as long as he could, and that a man had better wear out than rust out." Some part of his time, however was devoted to literature, he was a sound mathematician, well acquainted with oriental learning, and perfectly informed in all the branches of science and philosophy. In his pursuits to discover the true causes of idolatry, he paid great attention to the shattered Phœnician history of Sanchoniathon; but though great labor was bestowed on the subject, and a book prepared for the press, his bookseller objected, on account of the times, to the publication, which was deferred till after his death, when his son-in-law, Mr. Payne, gave to the world, in 1720, his Sanchoniathon's Phœnician history, from Eusebius' præpar. evangel. &c. and in 1724, his second work, his origines gentium antiquissimæ. The bishop lived to a good old age, and to the last retained the great powers of his mind. He died October 9, 1718, in his 87th year, in consequence of a violent attack of the palsy, which proved immediately fatal. He was buried in his own cathedral.

Cumberland, William duke of, second son of George II. was born 1721. He was at the battle of Dettingen with his father, and distinguished himself so much, that at the battle of Fontenoy he might have insured a most glorious victory, had he been ably supported by the Dutch troops. His next services were the defeat of the pretender at the battle of Culloden, 1746, for which he was highly applauded by the parliament and by the nation. In 1747 he lost the battle of Val, by the hesitating assistance of the Dutch He died 1765.

Cumberland, Henry Frederic duke of, son of Frederic, prince of Wales, was created duke in 1766, and in 1771 married Anne Horton, daughter of lord Carhampton, and widow of Mr. Horton. This union was the cause of the royal marriage act. He was grand master of the free masons, and died September 1790, aged 45.

Cuming, William, an eminent physician, born at Edinburgh 1714, and educated at the high school and university of that city. After residing some time at Paris and Leyden, he came to London, from whence he removed to Dorchester. In this situation, from which he refused to retire for the more extensive practice of London, he soon gained universal reputation, and recommended himself to his patients as well by the gentleness of his manners and his probity as by his learning and his skilful management of diseases. Though he did not commit any thing to the press, he was particularly attentive to assist his friends, among whom Mr. Hutchins, the historian of Dorsetshire, has paid very handsome and deserved compliments to his abilities and kind assiduity. Dr. Cuming was afflicted with great weakness in his eyes, which, though it lessened, did not damp, his pursuits after knowledge. He was fellow of the London and Edinburgh societies of antiquarians, and he was also fellow of the college of physicians. He died of a dropsy, 25th March 1788, aged 74.

Cunæus, Peter, a learned lawyer, professor at Leyden, was born at Flushing 1586. He was educated for the church; but the rancor of the theological disputes of the times disgusted him, and he applied himself to belles lettres and to the law. He was a man of great learning, and deservedly commended by Vossius, Casaubon, Scaliger, and others. He died 1638. He wrote, among other valuable works, de republicâ Hebræorum—satira Menippæâ, in sui sæculi homines inepte eruditos—remarks on Nonius' Dionysiaca—a translation of Julian's Cæsars, &c.

Cunegonde, daughter of Sigefroi count of Luxembourg, married the emperor Henry II. by whom she had no children. Some historians accuse her of incontinence, while others regard her as ill treated by her husband, after whose death, in 1024, she retired to a monastery.

Cunningham, William, a physician, who, as bishop Tanner informs us, resided in Coleman-street, London. He lived at Norwich about 1559; but, in 1563, was a public lecturer in Surgeons' hall, London. He was a man of great learning as an astronomer and physician, and was equally eminent as an ingenious engraver on copper

Cunitia, Maria, a learned lady in the 17th century, born in Silesia. She possessed a perfect knowledge of ancient and modern languages, but particularly excelled in mathematics and astronomy, on which she wrote some ingenious treatises, especially her Urania propitia, in 1650, in Latin and German, dedicated to the emperor Ferdinand III. This work contains astronomical tables, calculated on Kepler's hypothesis, and displays her powers as a scholar and mathematician to have been very great and most respectable. She married a physician, Elias de Lewin, and died at Pistehen 1664, much regretted as a person of science, and highly beloved as a woman of an amiable character.

Cunningham, Alexander, a Scotch historian, born at Ettrick, near Selkirk, in 1654. He was educated in Holland, where no doubt he imbibed all the principles of government then fashionable, and where he became acquainted with the fugitive lords Sutherland

and Argyle. He came over with William at the revolution, and maintained an intimacy with the most popular members of government. He was for many years employed as travelling tutor to lord Hyndford and his brother William, and afterwards to lord Lorne, and viscount Lonsdale; and during his visits to the courts on the continent, he had the means of making important observations on the manners and politics of various countries, which he communicated in confidence to the king and to his ministers. To this may be attributed the vast information which he manifests in his writings, and the great military knowledge which he displays, and which he derived from the friendship of his pupil lord Lorne, afterwards so famous as John duke of Argyle. At the accession of George I. Cunningham, by the partiality of his friends, Argyle, Sunderland, and Walpole, was sent as envoy to the Venetian republic, where he resided five years, till 1720. He afterwards lived in studious retirement, respected as a politician and as a man of letters. From an inscription in St. Martin's church over an Alexander Cunningham, supposed to be his, he died 15th May 1737, in the 83d year of his age. His history of Great Britain, from the revolution to the accession of George I. appeared in 2 vols. 4to. 1787, translated into English from the Latin manuscript, by Dr. W. Thomson. The work had passed into the hands of Dr. Hollingberry, and was recommended, from its valuable contents, for publication, by lord Hardwicke and Dr. Douglas bishop of Salisbury. It is indeed a work of merit, and it relates the particulars of an important period with accuracy, spirit, and impartiality; though, in the drawing of some characters, especially that of Burnet, the author shows himself prejudiced and uncandid. To our author some have likewise attributed the celebrated criticisms on Horace, 2 vols. 8vo. 1721, and those posthumous remarks on Virgil published 1742; but by those who have examined the matter with great care and nicety, the matter is left doubtful. It appears, indeed, that the historian and the critic were both of the same name, both Scotch, both lived in the same times, both educated in Holland, both eminent for their skill in the game of chess, both employed as travelling tutors, and both attained to an advanced age. The coincidence is so remarkable, that the character should be considered as belonging solely to the Venetian envoy, whose learning was adequate to the most refined criticism, and the deepest observations on ancient times and manners.

CUNNINGHAM, John, son of a wine-merchant in Dublin, displayed early evidences of poetical genius. At 17 he wrote his "love in a mist, or the lass of spirit;" from which Garrick drew the prominent features of his "lying varlet." He was for several years of his life engaged as a strolling player, in the north of England and in Scotland. He settled at last at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a place to which he was very partial, and where he died 18th September 1773, aged 42.

CUNY, Lewis Anthony, a Jesuit of Langres, who died 1755. He is known by three funeral orations, on the dauphin of France, the queen of Poland, and cardinal Rohan.

CUPANO, Francis, a Sicilian ecclesiastic, who published, in 1667, a catalogue of the plants of Sicily, and also a valuable history of the island.

CUPERUS, Gisbert, professor of history and burgomaster of Daventer, was born at Hemmen, in Gueldres, 1644. He died at Daventer 1716. He wrote observationes criticæ et chronologicæ, 3 vols. 4to.—apotheosis Homeri, 4to.—history of the three Gordians—a collection of letters.

CURÆUS, Joachim, a German physician, born in Silesia. He improved himself greatly by travelling, and died 1573, aged 41. He wrote, in Latin, the annals of Silesia and Breslau, in folio.

CURCELLÆUS, Stephen, an eminent divine, born at Geneva, died at Amsterdam 1658, aged 72. After residing some time in France, he settled at Amsterdam, where he was followed by the Arminians, and where he succeeded Episcopius as divinity professor. He was an able critic and a great linguist, and wrote several theological tracts. He published a new edition of the Greek testament, with various readings, and with a copious dissertation, in which he properly observes, that none of the readings affect in the least degree the articles of faith. Polemburg, the successor of Curcellæus in the professor's chair, has prefixed an account of his life to the folio edition of his works.

CURIO, an orator of Rome, who called Cæsar the man of all the women and the woman of all the men. His son was also eminent as an orator, and as the friend of Cæsar.

CURIO, Cœlius Secundus, was born at San Chirico, in Piedmont. His abjuration of the Romish religion, for the tenets of Luther, exposed him to the persecution of the catholics, and he was seized and confined in the prison of Turin, by the bishop. He however escaped from his enemies, and fled to Salo and Pavia; but the influence of the pope still persecuted him over Italy, till he took refuge at Lausanne, in Switzerland, where he became principal of the college. He afterwards removed to Basil, where for twenty-two years, till his death, 1569, at the age of 67, he continued respectably to fill the chair of eloquence and belles lettres. His work, "de amplitudine beati regni Dei," 1550, in 8vo. is a curious composition. He wrote besides, "oposcula," 8vo.—letters—Calvinus judaisans, &c.

CURIUS, Dentatus Marcus Annius, a Roman consul, distinguished in the wars against Pyrrhus. He preferred poverty to riches, and rejected with disdain the offers of the Samnites, who solicited him with large bribes, about B. C. 272.

CURL, Edmund, a bookseller, whose name has obtained immortality in Pope's Dunciad. He was born in the west of England, and, from low beginnings, kept a shop in the

neighbourhood of Covent garden, where the books he published were generally enlarged by wretched notes, forged letters, and bad plates. He lost his ears for publishing "the nun in her smock," and other licentious pieces. He died 1748.

CUROPALATE, John, an officer in the household of the Greek emperor of that name. He wrote a Greek history from the time of Michael Curopalate to the reign of Alexius, from 813 to 1081. This work has been most shamefully pillaged by Cedrenus, who wrote an abridged history from the beginning of the world to the reign of Isaac Commenus. Syncellus, Theophanes, and others, have also borrowed from him.

CURRADI, Francesco, an Italian painter, who died 1660, aged 90. He was very correct in his historical pieces, and had a perfect knowledge of the chiaro-obscuro.

CURRIE, James, an eminent physician. He was born, 1756, at Kirkpatrick-Fleming, Dumfrieshire, and, after receiving a proper education at Dumfries school, he was sent to Virginia in a commercial capacity. The intricacies of commercial business, however, had no attraction for him, and he returned with eagerness to study medicine at Edinburgh, where, after three years' residence, he took his degree of M. D. He settled at Liverpool, and acquired deserved celebrity, not only from his practice, but the candor and benevolence of his heart, his classical taste, and his general information. He afterwards removed to Bath, on account of ill health, and died at Sidmouth, Devonshire, 31st August 1805. Dr. Currie was well known as the author of a letter, commercial and political, to Mr. Pitt, published under the assumed name of Jasper Wilson, 1793, which passed through several editions, and attracted much of the public attention from its own merits, and from the answers which were made to it. Besides his medical reports on the effects of water, cold and warm, as a remedy in febrile diseases, 8vo. 1797, with an additional volume 1804, he wrote some valuable papers in the Manchester transactions, the collections of the London medical society, and the philosophical transactions. He also edited Burns' poems in 1800, with a pleasing account of the poet's life, and a learned criticism on his writings.

CURSON, or CORCEONE, Robert, an Englishman, who studied at Oxford and Paris. He became chancellor of Paris university, and was made a cardinal by Innocent III. in 1212. He was active in preaching the crusades, and died at Damietta 1218. He wrote on the question, whether Origen be saved or not. The work is now lost.

CURTIUS, Martius, a Roman, who is said to have sacrificed his life for the good of his country, by leaping into a gulf, which could close only when Rome had thrown into it whatever she held most precious, about 362 B. C.

CURTIUS, Quint. Rufus, a Roman historian, whose life of Alexander the great, in 10 books, is much admired. The age in which he lived is not accurately ascertained, though some place him in the reign of Trajan.

CUSA, Nicholas de, a cardinal, born at Cusa, of mean parentage. His great merit, and his extensive knowledge of law and of divinity, recommended him to the notice of pope Nicholas V. who made him a cardinal 1448, and bishop of Brixia two years after. He was sent by the pope to Germany as legate, in 1451, to preach the crusades against the Turks, in which he was unsuccessful. He died at Todi, in Umbria, 1464, aged 63. His works, which were numerous and valuable were collected and printed in three vols. Basil, 1565. They contain, besides controversial and metaphysical tracts, some geographical and astronomical pieces, and Cribratio alcorani, a treatise intended against the spreading of Mahomet's doctrines after the fall of Constantinople.

CUSPINIAN, John, a German, who was born at Sweinfurt, and died at Vienna 1529, aged 56. He was physician to the emperor Maximilian I. by whom he was employed in some important negotiations. He wrote a learned Latin history of the Roman emperors from Julius Cæsar to the death of Maximilian I.—a history of Austria—a history of the Turks, and of their cruelty towards the Christians.

CUSSAY, N. governor of Angers, is known for his noble reply to the duke of Guise, who had ordered the protestants of Anjou to be massacred on the fatal day of St. Bartholomew. "Tell the king," answered he, "that my fellow citizens are brave and loyal, but not assassins."

CUSTINES, Adam Philippe count de, was born at Metz 4th February 1740, and distinguished himself in the seven years' war. In the American war he assisted the revolted colonies at the head of his regiment, and in the national assembly he espoused warmly the popular party. When placed in the command of the army of the Rhine, he took the cities of Spires, Mentz, Frankfort, &c. but a reverse of fortune obliged him to fall back. Want of success was in the eyes of a jealous tribunal considered as treason, and Custines perished on the scaffold 27th Aug. 1793. He was weak in his conduct, proud in prosperity, but a coward in adversity. His son, with greater firmness than his father, met the stroke of the guillotine 3d January 1794, aged 25.

CUTHBERT, an English saint, born in the north, and educated by the Scottish monks in the abbey of Icolmkill. He settled in the island of Lindisferna, four miles from Berwick, now called Holy-island; from whence he came to the court of Egfred king of Northumberland, whom, with many of his nobles, he converted to Christianity, and baptized. He was made bishop of the Northumbrian Saxons; but, from his fondness for solitude, he retired to Holy-island, where he founded a monastery, and where he died 686, leaving behind him a great number of pupils, and a deserved character of sanctity, virtue, and devotion.

Cutts, John lord, was born of an ancient family at Matching, in Essex, and distinguished himself in the wars of William III. He was early in the service of Monmouth, and signalized himself greatly, under the duke of Lorraine, in Hungary, and at the taking of Buda by the imperialists. At the revolution, he had a regiment of foot, was created baron in Ireland 1690, governor of the Isle of Wight 1693, and complimented by Hopkins as one to whom a double crown was due, as a hero and a poet. On queen Anne's accession he was made lieutenant general of the forces in Holland, commander of the forces in Ireland in 1705, and afterwards one of the lords justices of that kingdom; an appointment which broke his heart, because it removed him intentionally out of the sphere of active enterprise. He died at Dublin 26th of January 1707, and was buried in Christ-church cathedral. He wrote a poem on queen Mary's death, and published, 1687, poetical exercises, written on several occasions—a poem on wisdom—another on Waller. The poetry, though not deserving to rank very high, yet possesses merit, and justifies the praises of Waller and others.

Cyaxares I. king of the Medes after Phraortes, died 585 B. C.

Cyaxares II. king of Media, is supposed to be the famous Darius, who died 536 B. C.

Cygne, Martin du, a learned Jesuit, professor of eloquence, born at St. Omer, died 1669, aged 50. He wrote explanatio rhetoricæ—ars metrica et ars poetica—fons eloquentiæ, &c. 4 vols. 12mo.—comœdiæ 12 cum Terent. tum Plaut. concinnatæ, 2 vols. 12mo.

Cynægirus, an Athenian, who at the battle of Marathon, pursued the flying Persians to their ships, and in swimming after them had both his arms and his head cut off.

Cyneas, a Thessalian philosopher, who accompanied Pyrrhus in his invasion of Italy. He called the Roman senate an assembly of kings.

Cyprian, Thascius Cæcilius, one of the fathers of the church, born at Carthage. He was bishop of Carthage, and suffered martyrdom 258. He wrote some valuable works, edited by Dr. Fell, and translated into English by Marshall.

Cypriani, or Cipriani, an Italian painter, who settled in England, and died in London 1785. He possessed great merit in his profession, and his pieces spread over Europe by the graver of Bartolozzi, are well known and admired for grace, beauty, and expression. In private life he was highly and deservedly esteemed for his many talents and virtues. His son inherited his virtues.

Cyrano, Bergerac, a French author, born in Gascony 1620. He early entered the army, where his valor distinguished him in the field as well as in duelling, and procured him the appellation of the intrepid. He was shot through the body at the siege of Mouzon, and run through the neck at that of Arras in 1640; but his prospects of promotion were so small, compared to the dangers and difficulties to which he exposed himself, that he abandoned the army, to wield the pen of wit and poetry. Though fond of independence and liberty, he attached himself to marshal Gassion, and afterwards to the duke of Arpajon. He died in 1655, aged 35, in consequence of a blow received on the head by the fall of a piece of timber. His works consist of a tragedy on the death of Agrippina, mother of Germanicus—the pedant, a comedy—besides a comic history of the states and empires of the sun and of the moon—letters—dialogues—and fragments of physics, &c. He abounded in wit and humor, he wrote with great facility, and interwove in his philosophical romance the system of Des Cartes. In many parts, from his fine strokes of satire on the wild inquiries of the philosophers of the age, he has, says lord Orrery, directed the plan which Swift afterwards pursued.

Cyril of Jerusalem, one of the fathers, who was bishop of Jerusalem. He died 386, author of some works.

Cyril of Alexandria, bishop of that see, died 444. He was violent in his measures to banish the Jews and Novatians from Alexandria; and wrote various works, edited at Paris, 7 vols. fol.

Cyrill, Lucar, was born in Candia 1572, and educated at Padua and in Germany. He was made bishop of Alexandria, and afterwards, 1621, patriarch of Constantinople. He was deposed, for his attempts to reform his clergy, and at last was strangled, by order of the grand signior, in 1638. His confession of faith and his letters were published, Amsterdam, 1718.

Cyrus, the elder, king of Persia, was son of Mandane, the daughter of Astyages. He dethroned his grandfather, established the Persian empire, and was at last killed in the battle against Tomyris queen of the Massagetæ, B. C. 530.

Cyrus, the younger, son of Darius, revolted against his brother Artaxerxes, and was defeated by him in the plains of Cunaxa, 401. Had he not been too rash, he might have obtained the victory. The retreat of the 10,000 Greeks who accompanied him is celebrated in ancient history.

Cyrus, a Latin poet, in the reign of the younger Theodosius. He afterwards became a Christian and bishop of Phrygia.

DAC, John, a German painter, born at Cologne 1556, and employed by the emperor Rodolph, who rewarded his great abilities with honors and with opulence. His pictures are all in a grand style.

DACIER, Andrew, a French philosopher and critic, born at Castres, in Upper Languedoc, 6th April 1651. His parents were protestants, and he was educated at Castres, and Puylousens, but chiefly at Saumur, under the celebrated Tanaquil Faber, whose daughter he married. At Paris he was recommended to the duke of Montausier, and was placed in the number of those who were to publish the classics for the use of the young dauphin. His first work was the edition of Pompeius Festus, 4to. 1681, greatly improved in the edition of 1699. His Horace, with a French translation, appeared in 1681, in 10 vols. 12mo. and has frequently been reprinted. He next published St. Anastasius' contemplations, with notes and a Latin translation, in 1682. The next year he married Faber's daughter; and, in 1685, he with her abjured the protestant religion. He published nothing afterwards till 1691, when his moral reflections of Marcus Antoninus 2 vols. 12mo. appeared; and in 1692 Aristotle's poetics, with a translation and critical remarks, in 4to. which some have considered as his best performance. In 1693 he published a translation of the Œdipus and Electra of Sophocles; in 1694, the first volume of Plutarch's lives; in 1697, the translation of the works of Hippocrates, 2 vols. 12mo.; in 1699, that of Plato's works, 2 vols.; in 1706, the life of Pythagoras, his symbols, golden verses, &c. 2 vols.; in 1715, Epictetus, 2 vols.; and in 1723 the lives of Plutarch were completed, in 8 vols. 4to. Besides these, Dacier published notes on Longinus, a dissertation on the origin of satire, speeches in the French academy, answers to some critics who had censured his person and manners, &c. besides a commentary on Theocritus, and a treatise on religion, never published. As he had been concerned in the compilation of the medallic history of Lewis XIV. the monarch settled on him a pension of 2000 livres, and appointed him keeper of his books in the Louvre. in 1713 he was made perpetual secretary to the French academy, and in 1717 he obtained a reversionary grant of 10,000 crowns, as library keeper to the king, which was afterwards to devolve to his wife if she survived him. Her death, in 1720, prevented her enjoyment of a grant so very honorable to her merits. Dacier, though greatly afflicted for the loss of his wife, yet would have married a second time had not death prevented it. He was carried off by an ulcer in his throat, which he had disregarded, as not dangerous, September 18, 1722, in his 71st year. He was a man of great and extensive learning, who applied the powers of his mind, and the most indefatigable industry, to infuse into his native language all the beauties and all the graces of some of the best writers of ancient times.

DACIER, Anne, wife of Andrew Dacier, daughter of Tanaquil Faber, or le Fevre, was born at Saumur 1651. When she was 11 years old her father discovered the strong natural powers of her mind, and immediately laid the foundation of a learned education which was happily completed. In 1674, she published an edition of Callimachus in 4to. and in consequence of her extensive knowledge, she was engaged in the editing of the classics for the use of the dauphin. Her Florus, appeared in 1674, in 4to. and her Aurelius Victor 1681. In the mean time her reputation was so universally spread, that Christina queen of Sweden wrote her some pressing letters, and invited her to embrace the Romish religion, and to come to settle at Stockholm, where every mark of respect and patronage would be shown to her. These offers she declined, and continued her labors in the service of the dauphin. In 1681, her translation of Anacreon and Sappho appeared, so much commended by Boileau, and in 1683, were published Eutropius 4to. and a French translation of the Amphitryo, Epidicus, and Rudens of Plautus, three vols. and the next year the Plautus and Clouds of Aristophanes 12mo. with Dictys Cretensis and Dares Phrygius. In 1683 she married Dacier, a scholar with whom she had shared the instruction of her father and two years after she joined him in a recantation of the protestant tenets. It has been indeed insinuated that she had been previously married to Lesnier a bookseller of her father, and that she ran away from him for the society of Dacier, to whom she never was regularly married, an imputation too gross and illiberal to be credited. After her conversion, by the influence of the duke of Montausier, a pension of 1500 livres was settled on her husband, and 500 on herself. In 1688 she published her translation of Terence's plays with notes 3 vols. 12mo. the best edition of which is that of 1717. She also assisted her husband in his Marcus Antoninus and his Plutarch, and in 1711 she published her translation of Homer's Iliad with notes 3 vols. 12mo. In 1714 she wrote a defence of Homer against de la Motte, and two years after against Hardouin, in which she displayed much erudition, great taste, and not a little acrimony. She was however afterwards reconciled to de la Motte. Her last work, the Odyssey of Homer translated from the Greek, appeared in 1716, 3 vols. 12mo. The two last years of her life she sunk into disease and debility, and died August 17th 1720, aged 69. She had a son and two daughters, the son died young, one of the daughters was a nun, and the other, who possessed the virtues and accomplishments of her sex, died in her 18th year. Besides learning, Madame Dacier was graced with the noblest ornaments of human nature, with generosity, firmness, mildness and exemplary piety. She had so much modesty that she never discoursed on literature, to display her superiority; but when requested to write her name and a sentence, in the book of a northern scholar, according to the custom of the coun-

try, she strenuously declined to enrol herself among the most illustrious characters of the age. When at last prevailed upon, she wrote her name with a verse from Sophocles, expressive that silence is the best ornament of the female sex. To the universal respect of Europe the academy of Ricovatri at Padua added the honor of enrolling her name among their members in 1684.

DAGAR, Jacob, a native of Paris, the pupil of Vouet, and eminent as an historical and portrait painter. He was patronised by Christian V. of Denmark, at whose court he long resided, and then he visited London, and returned to Copenhagen where he died 1716, aged 76.

DAGOBERT I. succeeded his father Clotaire II. as king of France 628. He made war against Saxony, Britany, and Gascony, but stained by cruelty the laurels which he obtained in the field of battle. He divorced his wife, and not satisfied to marry three others to whom he gave the name of queens, he kept a great number of concubines. It is said that after conquering the Saxons he caused all those to be put to death whose stature exceeded the length of his sword. He died at Epernay 638, aged 36, and was the first monarch buried at St. Denys, which he had founded six years before.

DAGOBERT II. son of Sigebert II. was prevented from ascending his father's throne by the influence of Grimoald mayor of the palace, who caused his own son Childebert to be crowned king. He afterwards obtained the kingdom of Austrasia, and was assassinated five years after 679, and was buried at Stenay.

DAGOBERT III. succeeded as king of Neustria to his father Childebert. He died four years after 17th Jan. 715.

DAGOBERT, N. a French republican general, who distinguished himself in Italy and against the Spaniards. He died in the midst of his victories beyond the Pyrenees 21st April 1794.

DAGOUMER, William, professor of philosophy, and rector of the university of Paris, was born at Pont-audemer, and died at Courbevoye in 1755. He published a course of philosophy in Latin, a French work against the advertisements of Languet archbishop of Sens. He is ridiculed by le Sage in Gil Blas under the name of Guillomer.

DAHL, Michael, a Danish painter patronised by queen Anne and George prince of Denmark. He died in England 20th October 1743.

DAHLBERG, Eric, a Swedish engineer, whose excessive application compensated for the early loss of his parents, and the misfortunes of a neglected education. He prepared for the brave defence of Thorn, and accompanied Gustavus Adolphus in his Polish expedition, and advised him to march his army across the Great Belt when frozen, and thus penetrate into the very heart of the Danish kingdom and besiege the capital. His great services were rewarded in 1660 with the rank of nobility, and he was successively raised to the command of Malmo, the care of the fortifications, and the government of Livonia. He died at Stockholm 1703, aged 78. He wrote Suecia antiqua and hodierna, three vols. fol. 1700, and distinguished himself so much as an engineer that he was deservedly called the Vauban of Sweden.

DAILLE, John, an eminent protestant divine, born at Chatelleraut sixth January 1594. His father intended to place him in his own situation as receiver of the consignations at Poitiers, but the fondness of the boy for books and literature turned his thoughts to another channel, and he educated him in the schools of Poitiers and Saumur. At the age of eighteen he was admitted into the family of du Plessis Mornay to be the tutor of his two grandsons, and in this situation he continued seven years before he began to travel, and received, as it is said, more instruction from the learned conversation and company of the grandfather than he communicated to his pupils. He began his travels in 1619, and with his two pupils passed through Geneva, Piedmont, Lombardy, and Venice, where he was introduced to the acquaintance and friendly intimacy of father Paul. While at Mantua one of his pupils was taken ill, and soon after died, so that Daille with difficulty and great danger conveyed the body concealed as a bale of goods under the care of two servants to the burial place of his father, from the suspicious eye of the inquisitors who viewed with jealousy the conduct of the protestants. With the other pupil he continued his travels, and after visiting Switzerland, Germany, Flanders, Holland, and England, they returned to France late in 1621. In 1623, Daille was ordained and first officiated in the family of the venerable Mornay, who died soon after in the arms of his beloved and reverend friend. The year 1624 was employed in digesting some papers which afterwards were published as mémoirs, and in the following year Daille became minister of the church of Saumur, where he spent the rest of his life. In 1628 he wrote his celebrated book "on the use of the fathers" which lord Falkland and his friend Chillingworth greatly valued, and began to translate, but left unfinished; but it appeared in 1651 in an English dress by the hands of Thomas Smith of Cambridge, and in Latin by Mettayer of St. Quintin. In 1633 he published his apology for the reformed churches, which he also translated into Latin, and Mr. Smith into English in 1658. These books, from their importance, and the masterly manner in which the subject was treated, excited a great outcry among the catholics, but they maintained their character against all the attacks and insinuations of popery. Daille was at the synod of Alencon in 1637, where his authority was ably exerted to reconcile the protestants in the then disputed tenets about universal grace. These principles he warmly embraced, and indeed published in 1655 a Latin work against Spanheim the Leyden professor, as "an apology for the synods of

Alençon and Charenton." This great and good man died at Paris 15th April 1670, after enjoying through life, except from a small attack of apoplexy for 10 days, the most uninterrupted good health, and with it the undiminished faculties and powers of his mind. His reputation was so high that the protestants in France declared they had seen no better writer since the days of Calvin. He wrote besides several works which were chiefly of a controversial nature, and which equally evinced his learning, erudition, and dexterity of argumentation. He married in 1625, but lost his wife six years after, by whom he had only one son, Hadrian, who distinguished himself as an able divine. He was invited to Rochelle as a minister, and after five years' residence he was chosen minister of Paris, with his father 1658. At the revocation of the edict of Nantes he retired to Switzerland, and died at Zurich, May 1690. His MS. and some of his father's works were deposited in the public library.

DALE, Samuel, an apothecary of Braintree, Essex, who became by his merit in 1730, a licentiate of the college of physicians and fellow of the royal society. He wrote Pharmacologia, seu manuductio ad materiam medicam, often printed,—the antiquities of Harwich and Dover court, in 4to. improved from the works of Silas Taylor, besides some valuable papers in the philosophical transactions, &c. He died at Boeking, where he had settled as a physician, 1739, aged 80.

DALECHAMPS, James, a learned physician born at Caen 1513. He died at the age of 75, at Lyons, where he had practised from 1552 to 1588. He wrote a general history of plants, three books de peste, besides Pliny's natural history with valuable notes, and also translated into Latin, Athenæus, in the completion of which he was engaged thirty years.

DALEN, Cornelius Von, an eminent Dutch engraver, who florished about 1640. He engraved a great variety of portraits, and some antique statues, all in a masterly style.

DALENS, Dirk, a landscape painter of Amsterdam, who did 1688, aged 29. He is happy in the expression and faithful delineation of his pieces.

D'ALIBRAI, Charles Von, a Parisian who abandoned the profession of arms for the muses. He was of a dissipated turn of mind, and fond of merry society, and he declared that he would die by the mouth of the bottle rather than by the mouth of the cannon. As he had a moderate income, and was free from ambition, he enjoyed with great contentment what he had, and employed his sportive muse as fancy or occasion directed. In the latter part of his life he lived much in the country, and died at an advanced age about the beginning of 1655. His works appeared in 1653, in 8vo. divided into six parts, containing bacchanalian, satirical, heroical, moral, and christian poems, of no great merit indeed, but frequently happy in delineation of character and in flashes of wit. He also translated Perez's letters, and 73 epigrams, against Montmaur.

DALIN, Olaus de, a learned Swede, born at Winsberg in 1708. He is deservedly called the father of Swedish poetry, by his two poems on the liberty of Sweden, and the tragedy of Brunhilda. He rose by his genius to fame and fortune, and was appointed preceptor to prince Gustavus, and at last became chancellor of the court. He wrote, at the request of the government, the history of Sweden, which he brought down to the death of Charles IX. He wrote besides, epistles, fables, satires, panegyrics, &c. and translated Montesquieu's book on the declension of the Romans.

DALLINGTON, sir Robert, author of the aphorisms of Tacitus, was born at Geddington, Northamptonshire, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was secretary to Francis earl of Rutland, knighted by queen Elizabeth, and made master of the Charter-house. He died 1637. He wrote besides a survey of the great duke's estate in Tuscany 4to. method for travel, or a state of France, in 1598, 4to.

DALMATIN, George, a Lutheran, minister of Laybach in Carniola, from which he was expelled by the violence of the catholics 1598. He was protected in his disgrace by the baron of Aursperg, in whose house it is said he died. He translated the bible into the Sclavonian language 1584, and wrote some tracts.

DALMATIUS, a bishop of Cyzicum, who attended the council of Ephesus, and wrote the acts of the synod of Nice.

DALRYMPLE, David, son of sir James Dalrymple bart. auditor of the exchequer for Scotland, was born in Edinburgh 28th October 1726. His mother was Christian, daughter of Earl Haddington. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Utrecht, where he continued till 1746. In 1748 he was called to the bar, and soon distinguished himself as an advocate. His name as a lawyer was so eminent that he was raised in 1766 to the dignity of one of the judges of the court of session, when he assumed, as is usual, the appellation of lord Hailes, by which he is best known among the learned. He became however conspicuous, not less by his learning, and his writings, than by his integrity, candor, and firmness, as a judge. In 1773 he published remarks on the history of Scotland, and in 1776 and 1779, annals of Scotland, 2 vols. 4to. containing the history of 14 Scottish kings; which valuable work, however, the author did not complete. He published besides, memorials and letters relating to the history of Britain, in the reign of James I. and Charles I. 2 vols. 1762 and 1766—a catalogue of the lords of session from 1532—biographia Scotica—remains of christian antiquity, 3 vols. and other numerous tracts on antiquities, history, divinity, &c. Lord Hailes, though infirm in health, sat on the bench till within three days of his death, which happened 29th Nov. 1792, in

his 66th year. He left no male issue, but only two daughters by two different wives.

DALTON, Michael, an English lawyer, born in Cambridgeshire, and bred at Lincoln's-inn. He wrote a well known book on the office of a justice of peace, and on the duty of sheriffs. He was queen's counsel in 1599, and died before the civil wars.

DALTON, John, D. D. was born at Deane in Cumberland, where his father was rector, 1709. He was educated at Lowther, and at Queen's college, Oxford, and became tutor to lord Beauchamp. He employed himself in the mean time, in adapting Milton's masque at Ludlow-castle to the stage, which he rendered, by a judicious selection of songs from other works of the author, and some of his own, a very popular piece, still known and admired under the title of "Comus." During the celebrity of this performance, he sought out Milton's grand-daughter, who was overwhelmed with old age and poverty, and honorably exerted his influence to procure her a benefit, which produced her 120*l*. His ill health afterwards prevented him from attending his noble pupil, who unfortunately died of the small-pox at Bologna. After being elected to a fellowship in his college, he took orders, and was presented some time after, by the duke of Somerset, to the living of St. Mary at Hill, and by his influence to a prebend at Worcester, where he died 1763. He published a volume of sermons, 1757—two epistles, 4to.—a descriptive poem on the coal mines near Whitehaven—remarks on 12 historical designs of Raphael. His brother Richard was librarian to the king, and published a description of some prints, from drawings of his own, of the procession to Mecca.

DALZELL, Andrew, an eminent Greek scholar, born at Ratho, near Edinburgh, about 1750. From his village school he came to Edinburgh, and studied with such zeal and application, that he became professor of the Greek language in the university, keeper of the university library, and one of the secretaries of the royal society of Edinburgh, &c. His literary acquirements were such, that he was selected to superintend the education of the present lord Lauderdale, whom he accompanied on the continent. As a professor, Mr. Dalzell possessed great abilities and powerful eloquence, and his lectures were so popular, that the study of the Greek language which had long been neglected in Scotland, became under his auspices, a favorite pursuit with the youthful students of the university. To facilitate the labors of his pupils, he devoted much of his time in the composition of valuable notes, in the elucidation of the Greek classics, which he published under the name of Analecta minora & majora, &c. He wrote besides, some papers on biography, and on literary subjects in the Edinburgh society transactions, and recommended to the English student, Chevalier's description of the plain of Troy, by giving an elegant translation of it, enriched with learned notes. He also edited the posthumous works of his father-in-law Dr. J. Drysdale, whom he succeeded as principal clerk to the general assembly of the church of Scotland. This amiable man and elegant scholar died 8th December 1806.

DALZIEL, Thomas, a Scotch officer, taken prisoner at the defeat at Worcester, and confined in the tower, from which he escaped to Russia, where the czar made him a general. At the restoration he returned to England, and Charles II. made him, for his many services, commander in chief of all his forces in Scotland. He was a singular man in his dress and appearance. He had been brought up hardy, and after the death of Charles I. he never shaved his beard, which grew white and bushy, and descended to his middle. His bald head was generally covered with a beaver hat, the brim of which, was not more than three inches broad. He generally came to London once or twice a year, to kiss the king's hand, who had great regard for him, but whenever he appeared in the capital, the singularity of his dress and appearance drew crowds of boys around him. The time of his death is unknown.

DAMASCENUS, John, a learned father of the church, born at Damascus. He died about 750. His works were edited, 2 vols. fol. 1712, Paris.

DAMASCIUS, a stoic philosopher, pupil to Isidorus, whose life he wrote. He florished about 540, A. D.

DAMASUS I. a Spaniard, raised to the papal throne 366. Though warmly opposed by Ursin the antipope, he was acknowledged by the Italian bishops, and by the council of Aquileia, who condemned his opponent. He was a zealous enemy to the tenets of the Arians, and died 384, aged 80. Some of his letters have been published.

DAMASUS II. bishop of Brixen, was elected pope on the day of the resignation of Benedict IX. He died at Palestrina, 23 days after his election, 1048.

DAMBOURNEY, N. was born at Rouen, 10th May 1722, and died there, 2d June 1795. He distinguished himself, not only as a merchant, but as a man of science, well acquainted with philosophy and chemistry. He made some curious experiments on plants, &c. and published valuable tracts.

DAMIEN, Peter, cardinal and bishop of Ostia in the eleventh century, was originally a Benedictine monk, whom his superiors and not his ambition raised to places of eminence and dignity. He publicly condemned the wars which the popes carried on against the emperors, and asserted, from the example of our Saviour, that the ecclesiastics were to oppose their enemies, not by the arms of the flesh, but by the sword of the spirit. He was equally severe against the licentious manners of his age, which he attempted to correct and reform. His works were printed at Paris 1663. He died about 1073.

DAMIENS, Robert Francis, a Frenchman, known for his attempt to assassinate

Lewis XV. He was executed 28th March, 1757, in a manner most horrible and wantonly barbarous. *Vid.* CHASTEL.

DAMO, the daughter of Pythagoras, was well skilled in the philosophy of her illustrious father.

DAMON, a Pythagorean philosopher, celebrated for his friendship with Pythias, which Dionysius the tyrant saw, and desired to share.

DAMON, an Athenian musician, the friend of Socrates.

DAMOCLES, a flatterer in the court of Dionysius, who, for a while, assumed the dress and dignity of the tyrant, to experience what happiness existed on a throne.

DAMOCRITUS, a Greek historian, author of a treatise on tactics, and of another on the Jews, whom he accused of worshipping the head of an ass.

DAMOURS, Lewis, a French lawyer, who died 16th Nov. 1788, author of a life of Ninon de l'Enclos, and other works of little merit.

DAMPIER, John, a native of Blois, who entered among the cordeliers, and was director of a nunnery at Orleans, where he died before 1550. His Latin poems, after the manner of Catullus, are elegant and valuable, and are published in the first volume of the deliciæ poetarum Gallorum.

DAMPIER, Capt. William, a famous navigator, born at East Coker in Somersetshire, 1652. He early went to sea, and joined captain Cook, in order to cruize against the Spaniards. They accordingly proceeded to the South-seas through the straits of Magellan, where they took several prizes, and where Cook died, 1684, and was succeeded in command by Davis. They afterwards attacked and burned the town of Plata, and then advanced to the bay of Panama, near which they took a Spanish ship sent with dispatches to Lima, and from the intelligence received on board they meditated an attack on the plate ships, which ended unsuccessfully. Their next attack was against Leon, on the Mexican coast, which they destroyed, and also Rio Leja, and there Dampier left Davis, and sailed with captain Swan, to examine more fully the northern parts of the Mexican shore; but meeting with no success, and being disappointed in their wishes to sieze the rich Manilla ship, they sailed across the great Pacific ocean for the East Indies. After visiting St. John's island, New Holland, Triest, and Nicobar, Dampier left his companions, and arrived at the English factory at Achan, where he afterwards engaged with captain Weldon in trading voyages for 15 months, and then entered as gunner at a factory at Bencoolen. In 1691 he made his escape from the vigilance of the governor, and brought all his papers and journals with him, and reached the Downs, Sept. 16th. As he was now in want of money he sold his share in an Indian prince, whom his companions carried about for exhibition. He was afterwards engaged for three years, till 1711, in a voyage under the British merchants to the South seas, of which he has recorded several curious and very interesting particulars. His voyage round the world has been frequently published, and is considered as an accurate and valuable performance. The time of Dampier's death is unknown. A good likeness of him is preserved in Trinity-house, Tower-hill.

DAMPIERRE, N. a French general, who distinguished himself under Dumourier at the battle of Jemappe. Though active and warlike he was driven from Aix-la-chapelle, and was beaten by the allies at Quaivrain. As he was examining the works of the enemy his thigh was carried off by a canon ball from an English battery, before the camp at Famars, and he died two days after, 10th May 1793.

DAN, the fifth son of Jacob by Bilhah the maid of Rachel, was the head of a tribe, whose territories were on the shores of the Mediterranean between Joppa and Ascalon.

DANCER, Daniel, a well known miser born near Harrow, Middlesex. The love of money was the ruling principle in his family, and when he inherited his paternal estate, which was considerable, he pursued the same plan of rigid mean parsimony. His intercourse with the world was merely in the selling of his hay, and the other produce of his farm, and the winter comforts of his fire side, in his inhospitable house, arose from the scanty supplies laboriously collected from the hedges, or the scattered boughs on the neighboring common. On the death of his sister, from whom he received some property, he exchanged the hay bands which hitherto had protected his legs, for a second-hand pair of black worsted stockings, which were the only tokens of his mourning. This singular character died 1794, aged 80, and left the whole of his property to lady Tempest, who it seems had behaved towards him with charity, in the hope of alleviating his apparent poverty.

DANCHET, Anthony, a French poet, born at Riorn 1671. At 19 he became professor of rhetoric at Chartres, and four years after he came to Paris, where he devoted himself to write for the theatre. He was member of the French academy and of that of inscriptions, and had also a place in the king's library. He died 1748, universally esteemed as much for his private character as for his writings. His works, consisting of tragedies, songs, operas, &c. were printed at Paris 1751, 4 vols. 12mo.

DANDINI, Jerome, a Jesuit, born at Cesena in Italy 1554. He was the first of his order who taught philosophy at Paris. He was in consequence of his learning rector of the colleges of Ferrara, Forli, Bologna, Parma, and Milan. He also taught philosophy at Perugia 1596, when he was appointed by pope Clement VIII. to be his legate to the Maronites of mount Libanus. He wrote an account of his journey in Italian, which Simon translated into French. Dandini died at Forli 1634, aged 80. His commenta-

ry on Aristotle's three books de animâ, appeared at Paris 1611, folio, and his ethics at Cesena 1651.

DANDINI, Pietro, an eminent painter, born at Florence 1646. He studied under Valerio Spada, and his uncle Vincentio Dandini, and after travelling through Italy he resided for some time at Venice, and also at Parma and Modena, that he might more carefully view and copy the finest pieces of the greatest masters. On his return to Florence he was employed by the grand duke in adorning his palaces from subjects from sacred and fabulous history, as well as in fancy and caricature pieces. His genius was great, and he displayed astonishing powers in the imitation of Titian, Veronese, and Tintoretto. He died 1712. His son Octavio was equally eminent as a painter.

DANDINI, Cæsare, an historical painter of Florence. He was extremely correct in his drawings, and his pieces were all finished in a superior style. His altar pieces at Florence are greatly admired, especially that of the chapel l'Annonciata. He was brother to Vincentio and uncle to Pietro.

DANDINI, Hercule Francois, professor of law at Padua, died 1747, aged 56. He was author of several learned works, de scribendi ratione, de servitutibus prædiorum interpretationes per epistolas, &c.

DANDOLO, Henry, a Venetian, raised to the rank of doge of his country 1192. Though then 84 years old, vigor, wisdom, and activity marked his government. He conquered Zara which had revolted, engaged in the crusades, and displayed astonishing valor at the siege of Constantinople. He was in consequence of his services created lord of Romania, and died 1205.

DANDOLO, Andrew, doge of Venice, made an alliance with Egypt, which produced a rupture with the Genoese, who were jealous of his prosperity. He died 1354, aged 44. He wrote an history of Venice, and as the friend of literature corresponded with Petrarch and other learned men.

DANDRE BARDON, Michael Francois, known as a painter and as a writer, was born at Aix in Provence, 22d May 1700, and died 14th April 1783. He was professor of the academy of painting, and was admired for his historical pieces. He wrote, besides some poetry of inferior merit, the life of Carlo Vanlo, 12mo. 1765—treatise on painting, sculpture, &c.—well known anecdotes on the death of Bouchardon—conference on the utility of history to artists.

DANDRIEU, John Francis, a famous musician, who died at Paris 1740, aged 56. He composed three books of pieces for the harpsicord, one for the organ, with pieces for christmas, much admired by connoisseurs.

DANEAU or DANÆUS, Lambert, a Calvanist preacher, who was born at Orleans, and died at Castres in 1596, aged 66. He taught theology at Leyden, and published commentaries on Matthew and Mark, a poetical system of geography, aphorismi politici & militares.

DANES, Peter, born at Paris, studied at the college of Navarre, and was Greek professor at the college royal for five years. He was tutor to the dauphin afterwards Francis II. and he was present at the council of Trent, where he delivered a celebrated speech in 1546. During his stay at Trent he was made bishop of Lavaur. He died at Paris 23d April 1577, aged 80. He was a prelate of extensive learning, commanding eloquence, great gravity of manners and genuine piety. He wrote several things, but never set his name to them. The 10th book of Paulus Æmilius' history of France is attributed to him. His opuscula, with his life, were published by his kinsman Peter Hilany Danes in 1731, 4to.

DANET, Peter, a French abbé, among those learned men who published the classics for the use of the dauphin. He published Phædrus with notes, besides a dictionary, and other works, and died at Paris 1709.

DANGEAU, Louis Courcillon de, member of the French academy, and abbot of Clermont and Fontaine-Daniel, was born at Paris, Jan. 1643, and died there Jan. 1st, 1723. He usefully devoted his time to facilitate the study of belles lettres, history and geography, for which he invented several new and ingenious games. He published a new method to learn historical geography, two vols folio.—the principles of heraldry in 14 plates 4to—historical games of the kings of France—reflections on the parts of grammar—of the election of the emperor. His principal work is the dialogues on the immortality of the soul, attributed by some to the abbé de Choisi. He was master of a great variety of languages, but his benevolence was equal to his learning. By economy he was in possession of a respectable income, which was liberally applied to the relief of indigence and distress.

DANGEAU, Philip de Courcillon, marquis de, brother of the preceding, was born in 1638. He was a great favorite at the court of Lewis XIV. for his many accomplishments, and his taste for literature procured him a seat in the French academy and in that of sciences. He died at Paris 1720, at the age of 82, grand master of the military orders of N. dame du mont Carmel, and Lazarus of Jerusalem. His conversation, manners, disinterestedness, and many other virtues, were the admiration of the age. He left some memoirs in MS. from which Voltaire, Henault, and la Beaumelle, have drawn some curious particulars. There is also another MS. in which he exhibits in a very interesting manner the character of Lewis XIV. among his courtiers.

DANHEWER, John Conrad, a native of the Brisgaw of the Lutheran persuasion. He was theological professor at Strasburg, where he died 1666, aged 63. He was author of some theological tracts, and violently opposed the intended union between the Calvanists and the Lutherans.

DANICAN, Andrew, a native of Drieux near Paris, nicknamed Philidor by the king

of France. He was a great chess player. He published at London 1749, his analyse du jeu des echees, and his musical composition of the carmen seculare of Horace, so much admired, was performed at Freemasons-hall 1779, as also Congreve's ode to harmony. He was esteemed for his many private good qualities, as well as his singular dexterity at chess. He played, not two months before his death, two games at the same time and blindfolded, with two of the best chess players of the country, and was declared victorious. His infirmities were increased by a malevolent insinuation that he was a person suspected by government, and he gradually sunk into the grave, after a long residence in England, 31st August 1795, aged above 70.

DANIEL, the last of the four great prophets, was of the royal blood of Judah, and was carried away a captive to Babylon 606 B.C. He was there educated to become one of the favorites of Nebuchadnezzar, and his name was changed to Belteshazzar. So rapid was his progress in the sciences and the language of Chaldea, and so great his wisdom, that the king intrusted him with the government of Babylon, and made him chief of the magi, upon his true explanation of the dream of the mystic statue, which prefigured the four great empires of Assyria, Persia, Alexander, and his successors. He acquired singular celebrity by explaining the writing upon the wall under Belshazzar, and under Darius he became prime minister. His favor with the king however excited the envy of the courtiers, and he was by their intrigues thrown into the den of lions, for refusing to honor Darius with divine homage. His preservation in this dreadful situation restored him to the royal favor, and brought on the destruction of his enemies. The book of Daniel is written partly in Hebrew, and partly in Chaldee.

DANIEL, Arnauld, a native of Tarascon, under Alphonsus I. count of Provence. He wrote several poems, from which Petrarch received great assistance. He died about 1189.

DANIEL, Peter, a learned advocate of Orleans, died at Paris 1603. He published the aulularia of Plautus and commentaries of Servius on Virgil. His library, which was very valuable, was afterwards conveyed partly to Stockholm, and partly to the Vatican.

DANIEL, Samuel, an English poet and historian born at Taunton in Somersetshire 1562. He entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, but after three years' residence left the university without a degree, and by the influence of his brother-in-law John Florio, he became groom of the privy chamber to Anne queen of James I. He had succeeded Spenser as poet laureat, and by his genius and learning he gained the friendship of the most eminent men of the times, such as Camden, sir John Harrington, Spelman, Cotton, Ben Jonson, Owen, Stradling, &c. He lived, while near the court, at a house in Old-street, where he composed many of his dramatic pieces, but in his old age he went to reside at a farm which he had at Beckington, Somersetshire, where he ended his days in peace and retirement 1619. His poetical works, consisting of dramatic and other lighter pieces, besides a poem in 8 books on the wars of York and Lancaster, were published in 2 vols. 12mo. 1718. His history of England to the end of Edward III. in 2 vols. 4to. continued afterward by Trussel, was written, it is said "with great brevity and politeness, and his political and moral reflections are very fine, useful, and instructive." This history, as Langbaine observes, is the crown of all his works. There is another Samuel Daniel, mentioned by Wood as publisher in 1642 of "archiepiscopal priority established by Christ, and of "the birth, life and death, of the Jewish Unction."

DANIEL, Gabriel, a learned Frenchman, born at Rouen, 8th February 1649. At the age of 18 he was admitted among the Jesuits, and early began to display his abilities by delivering lectures on literature, philosophy, and theology. One of his first performances was a voyage to the world of Descartes, a romance, most ingenious and excellent, as Bolingbroke observes, which ridiculed the Cartesian system, and which became so celebrated as to be translated into several languages. His great work is his history of France to the death of Henry IV. published at Paris in 3 vols. folio, 1713, and afterwards corrected and enlarged in 7 vols. 4to. 1722. This work was afterwards continued to the death of Lewis XIV. but in an inferior style. Father Daniel wrote besides several theological and other tracts, one of which "dialogues between Cleander and Eudoxus," passed through 12 editions in less than 2 years. All these smaller tracts were collected in two vols. 4to. This very learned and amiable Jesuit died at Paris 23d June 1728.

DANTE, Alighieri, a celebrated Italian poet, born at Florence 27th May 1265, of an ancient family. He early displayed his poetical talents, but the ambition of being elevated among the ruling men of his native city, engaged him in all the troubles and miseries of violent faction. His friends were defeated in the tumult, and he sought with them safety in banishment. In his exile at Ravenna, he vented the severest shafts of his resentment against his enemies, and because the pope and Philip of Valois, brother to the French king, had been instrumental in his downfal, he ridiculed them in his writings, and intimated that Hugh Capet the progenitor of the monarch was risen from the mean occupation of a butcher. He also incited the prince of Verona to make war against the Florentines, and to procure his recall, but all to little purpose. In his honorable exile, at the court of Guy Polentano, prince of Ravenna, he was sent by that sovereign to negotiate with the Venetians who wished to make war against him, but the magistrates of Venice treated the ambassador with contempt, and refused to admit him within their walls. This arrogant conduct

had such an effect upon the sensible and irritable heart of Dante, that at his return to Ravenna, unable to survive the affront, he died July 1321, aged 57. To his misfortunes perhaps we are indebted for his poems, for unable to revenge himself by force, he drew the pen of satire in his own defence. His triple poem, of paradise, purgatory, and hell, displays astonishing powers of genius, and at once exhibits the sweetness and graces of poetry with the bitterness of insatiable enmity. The reputation and the usurped power of the pope, Boniface VIII. the pedigree of the French king, and the prostituted venality of Florence, that den of thieves, are the subjects which engage and enflame the virulence of the poet. He every where displays spirit, fire, and sublimity, and from his compositions, succeeding poets have learned not only how to point the shaft of satire, but to write with elegance, dignity, and grace. His works were collected and printed at Venice 1564, with the notes of Christopher Landini, and various and improved editions have since that time appeared. He wrote also a Latin work on monarchy, and another de vulgari eloquentiâ.

Dante, Peter Vincent, a native of Perouse, who died 1512. He so successfully imitated the verse of the famous Dante, that he was called by his name. He was eminent for his skill in mathematics and architecture, and he invented several useful machines, and wrote a commentary on Sacrobosco's sphere.

Dante, Vincent, grandson to the preceding, was well known as a painter and sculptor and mathematician. He died at Perouse 1576, aged 46. His statue of Julius III. is much admired. He wrote the lives of those who excelled in drawings for statues. He refused the invitations of Philip II. of Spain to finish the paintings of the Escurial.

Dante, Ignatius, a descendant of the great poet, was born at Perugia, and became known for his skill in mathematics as well as in divinity and philosophy. He read lectures on geography at Bologna, and was engaged by Gregory XIII. to draw geographical maps and plans. He evinced such dexterity in this that the pope raised him to the bishopric of Alatri. He died 1586. He published in 1569 at Florence, a treatise on the astrolabe, besides notes on the universal planisphere. He made a sphere of the world in five tables. The meridian line, which he drew through St. Petronius' church in Bologna 1576, was afterwards finished by Cassini.

Dante, John Baptiste, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Perugia, and distinguished himself by his mechanical powers in making a pair of wings with such nicety that he could support himself in the air, and fly across the lake Thrasymenus. In one of his exhibitions before the people of Perugia, one of the wings broke and he fell on the top of a church, and shattered his thigh. He was afterwards professor of mathematics at Venice, and died before he was forty years old, about the end of the 15th century.

Danton, George James, a native of Arcis-sur-Aube, born 26th October 1759. He was originally a lawyer, but the revolution drew him into public notice, as the associate of Robespierre and Marat. To an unprincipled hatred against Lewis XVI. he added the most ferocious spirit, and after viewing the massacres of September with pleasure, he prepared to organize the public bodies of the state to resist the invasion of the Prussians. Undismayed amidst the general terror, he opposed the project of removing the convention beyond the Loire; but while he permitted the cruelties of anarchy, he secretly paved the way for his own elevation to the sovereign power. For a while Robespierre was his friend, but when he saw his superior eloquence, and his influence among the Jacobins, he marked him for destruction. Dragged before the bloody revolutionary tribunal, which he had himself established, Danton showed firmness and indifference. He was guillotined the first day of April 1794. Indolent yet cruel, ambitious and vulgar, this bloody tyrant possessed with a stentorian voice, the imposing powers of persuasion, and while devoted to wine and low pleasures, he gained the good opinion of his guilty associates by gross ribaldry and licentious wit.

Dantz, John Andrew, a learned Lutheran divine, born at Sanhusen near Gotha. After travelling in Holland and England, he settled at Jena, where, as professor of the oriental tongues, and of theology, he distinguished himself. He died of an apoplexy, 1727, aged 73. He wrote Hebrew and Chaldee grammars—sinceritas sacræ, scripturæ veteris testamenti—translations of rabbinical writings, dissertations, &c.

Daran, James, a native of St. Frajon in Gascony, who became surgeon general in the imperial army at Turin and Milan. He refused the honorable offers of Amadeus to settle in Italy, and returned to France, where he died 1784, aged 83. He wrote a treatise on the virulent gonorrhœa—observations on the diseases of the urethra, &c. He was very expert in his operations in diseases of the bladder, of the urethra, &c.

Darcet, N. an able chymist and physician of France, who was professor in the national institute, and died at Paris 1801, aged 75. He made some curious experiments with Rouelle and Macquer, and published some valuable memoirs on potteries, and on the various kinds of earth to be used in those manufactories. He also analysed minerals, and gave to the public the state of the Pyrenees, with conjectures on the causes of their gradual wasting away, &c.

Darci, Patrick count, a celebrated philosopher and engineer, born in Ireland 1725. As he was attached to the Stuart family, he removed to Paris in 1739, and at the age of 17 he distinguished himself by a new solution of the problem of the curve of equal pressure, in a resisting medium. He was engaged in the war of 1744, and was taken prisoner by the English. In 1760 he published his essay on artillery, with curious experiments on the charges of powder, &c. and

in 1765 appeared his memoir on the duration of the sensation of sight. This is the most ingenious of his works, and proves him to be an accurate experimentalist. His memoir on hydraulic machines, and also his other works on experimental philosophy, evince a great genius, and a man who to the patience of observation united great and quick discrimination, and solidity of judgment. Though an exile he was attached to his country, and loved the name of an Irishman. He died at Paris, of a cholera morbus in 1779.

Dargonne, Dom Bonaventure, a learned Carthusian monk, who died 1704, aged 64. He is author of un traité de la lecture des peres de l'eglise—des melanges d'histoire & de literature—and other things.

Darius, the Mede, supposed to be the same as Cyaxares the son of Astyages, who died at Babylon, about 348 B. C.

Darius I. son of Hystaspes, was king of Persia after Cambyses, and after the destruction of the usurper Smerdis. His selection out of the seven nobles, who had united to dethrone the imposter, was owing to the neighing of his horse. He destroyed Babylon, and restored the captive Jews to their country. His forces were defeated at Marathon by Miltiades, and he died B. C. 485, as he prepared to invade Greece.

Darius II. king of Persia, after his father Artaxerxes, was father of Artaxerxes and Cyrus the younger. He died in the 19th year of his reign, B. C. 404.

Darius III. the last king of Persia, was defeated by Alexander the great, in the dreadful battles of Granicus, Issus, and Arbela, and was murdered as he fled from the field by Bessus, about 331 B. C.

Darquier, Augustine, an eminent astronomer, born at Toulouse, 23d Nov. 1718. He early paid attention to mathematical and astronomical pursuits, and as he was blessed with a comfortable independence, he provided himself with the best instruments, and built an observatory in his own house. More generally to diffuse his extensive knowledge, he took pupils whom he ably instructed in astronomy. He paid the expense of calculations to give greater accuracy to his observations, and received no pecuniary assistance whatever from the government. This learned and patriotic man died in his native town 18th Jan. 1802, after escaping the storms of the revolution, and being admitted member of the national institute. He wrote 2 vols. of observations, published at his own expense—Lambert's cosmological letters, translated and printed at Utrecht—elements of geometry from Simpson—observations on the solar eclipse of 1778, from the Spanish of Ulloa—letters on practical astronomy. His last observations to March 1798 appeared in la Lande's histoire celeste.

Darwin, Erasmus, an English poet and physician, born at Newark in Nottinghamshire, 1732. As his family was respectable, he received a liberal education, and then entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M. B. 1755. From Cambridge he went to Edinburgh, where he more particularly devoted himself to the study of physic, and where he took his medical degrees. He afterwards settled at Lichfield, where he acquired great celebrity in his profession. His first wife was miss Howard of Lichfield, who bore him three sons, and after her death, which happened in 1770, he married the widow of col. Pole, a lady of agreeable manners, and possessed of a handsome fortune, by whose persuasion, in 1781 he retired to Derby. He died at Derby very suddenly, 18th April 1802. In private life Dr. Darwin was amiable and benevolent, in his conversation easy and entertaining, and in his manners affable. The best known of his works are his botanic garden with philosophical notes, in two parts—the economy of vegetation—the loves of the plants, 2 vols. 8vo.—zoonomia, or the laws of organic life, 4 vols. 8vo.—phytologia, or the philosophy of agriculture and gardening, 4to. He wrote besides, treatise on female education, 4to.—some papers in the philosophical transactions, on medical and philosophical subjects—a thesis on the movement of the heart and the arteries, in consequence of the stimulus of the blood—the system of vegetables of Linnæus, published by the Lichfield botanical society, &c. As a poet and botanist, the name of Darwin is respectable, his verses display elegance, grace, and beauty, but they seldom rise to sublimity, and they please more by the easy flow of number, than by the fire of description. His graces are the tinsel of ornament, not the animated, the fiery language of the muse. In his system he branches out too much into the fields of fancy, and he seems delighted in informing his readers that his notions of religion were vague and unprincipled. Ovid, in another age, had changed men into trees and plants; but the poet of Lichfield transforms his flowers into human beings, and with all the feeling of carnal passion he describes the inhabitants of his parterre and of his green house, as conveying their amorous sighs, and their tender glances, with all the art and coquetry of modern times.

Darwin, Charles, son of Dr. Darwin, was born at Lichfield 1758, and educated at Christ's church, Oxford, and at Edinburgh, where he obtained the first prize medal from the Esculapian society, in a treatise on the means of distinguishing pus from mucus. He wrote in Latin, an account of the retrograde motions of the absorbent vessels of animal bodies in some diseases, which his father published in English. He died 1778, at a time when his father promised himself much happiness from the exertions of his great and extensive abilities in the medical world.

Dassier, John, medalist to the republic of Geneva, struck a series of the English kings, with a hope of procuring an establishment in the English mint, which however did not succeed. His nephew, James Anthony, in 1740 was appointed second engraver

to the mint in London, but returned to Geneva five years after. The family were ingenious. They executed a set of the reformers in brass, small, and also large medals of the great men then living. Their bronze medals of Roman history are valuable.

Dassouci, a French musician and poet of the 17th century. He obtained celebrity by his buffoonery, and was introduced to the court of Lewis XIII. and XIV. He left Paris in 1655, and travelled through Lyons, where he was noticed and entertained by Moliere, and afterwards visited Turin, and other places, where, by his wit, drollery, and artifices, he maintained himself, and procured the patronage of the great. He died at the latter end of the 17th century. In 1674 he published two small volumes, composed in the Chatelet prison. He was ridiculed by Boileau, and severely lampooned by Cyrano de Bergerac, under the name of Soucidas.

Datames, an illustrious general of Persia, who, after the most meritorious services, was treated with contempt and suspicion, and in consequence revolted against his sovereign. He was assassinated by Mithridates, 361 B. C.

Dati, Augustin, a native of Sienna, where he became teacher of rhetoric and of the classics, and afterwards first magistrate. He wrote a treatise on the immortality of the soul—epistles—orations—the history of Sienna, &c. printed in 1 vol. fol. 1503, and he died 1478, aged 58.

Dati, Carlo, a native of Florence, professor of literature there. He was remarkable for the civility he showed to strangers who visited his native city, and he became known by his works, which consisted of Italian poems on Lewis XIV. and other things. He proved in one of his tracts, that Marsennus is not the inventor of the cycloid, but Galileo, and he also ascribes great merit to Toricelli for the explanation of the suspension of quicksilver in a glass tube. His chief work, according to Boyle, is the life of four of the illustrious painters of ancient times, Zeuxis, Parrhasius, Appelles and Protogenes. Dati died 1675, respected for his amiable manners not less than for his extensive erudition.

Daval, Peter, a barrister of the Middle-temple, known as an able mathematician. He translated cardinal de Retz's memoirs, 1723, and died 8th Jan. 1763, being then accomptant general to the court of chancery. His opinion on elliptical arches, at the time of building Blackfriars bridge, is recorded in the London magazine, March 1760.

Davanzati, Bernard, a native of Florence, who translated Tacitus into Italian, and wrote besides, treatises on Tuscan agriculture—history of the English schism—an account of exchanges, &c. and died 1606, aged 77.

Daubenton, John Lewis Marie, an eminent anatomist, born at Montbard in Burgundy, May 1716. When he had completed his medical studies, he became the active associate of Buffon, in the preparation and the completion of his valuable natural history, and published besides instruction for shepherds—a treatise on trees and shrubs—and many curious and interesting memoirs on subjects of mineralogy—on the improvement of wool, &c. He was at first keeper of the royal museum, and in 1744 was elected member of the academy of sciences, and in 1799 he was chosen member of the conservative senate. He died 31st Dec. of the same year.

Daubenton, William, a Jesuit of Auxerre, confessor to Philip V. of Spain. It is supposed, that he enjoyed so much the royal confidence, that the monarch intrusted him with his intention of abdicating his throne, an important secret which the favorite disclosed to Orleans regent of France. He died of an apoplexy 1723, aged 75. He wrote some funeral orations—some sermons, 2 vols. folio, &c.

Davenant, John, bishop of Salisbury, was born in Watling-street, 1576, where his father was a merchant. he was educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1597. He took his degree of D. D. 1609, and the same year was elected lady Margaret's divinity professor, and in 1614 was chosen master of his college. His learning recommended him to James I. who sent him with other eminent divines to the synod of Dort 1618, and he was in 1621 raised to the see of Salisbury. He however incurred the king's displeasure, by treating in a discourse on predestination. He died of a consumption, 20th April 1641, and was buried in his cathedral. He was a learned divine, and very exemplary in his manners, but a strong Calvinist. He published an exposition of the epistle to the Colossians,—questions on which he had disputed in the schools, in numbers, 49—animadversions on Hoard's treatises—and other theological tracts.

Davenant, William, an English poet, born at Oxford 1605. As his father kept an inn there, and his mother was a great beauty, malevolence has wantonly insinuated that to Shakspeare, who generally stopped there on his road between London and Stratford, our author was indebted for his life and his poetical talents. Young Davenant received his grammar learning at Oxford, and then entered at Lincoln college; but his love of poetry led him from the university, and he became page to the duchess of Richmond, and afterwards to lord Brooke, who himself had some poetical talents. In 1628 he began to write plays, and soon recommended himself to the friendship of the wits of the age. In consequence of a criminal intercourse with a black female in Axeyard, Westminster, he had about this time the misfortune to lose his nose; but though disfigured, and though ridiculed for the adventure, he did not part with his merriment, or the cause of his disgrace. In 1637 he succeeded Ben Jonson as poet laureat, but his attachment to the king's person produced an accusation against him, and he was charged with an at-

tempt to seduce the army. He was bailed and immediately withdrew to France, and afterwards on his return he was knighted by the king, near Glocester, 1643. At the beginning of the civil troubles, he again retired to France, where probably to please the court, he changed his religion, and in consequence of the weight he thus acquired he was commissioned confidentially by the queen to persuade Charles to give up the church for his security, an intimation which highly displeased the king, who forbad Davenant ever to appear before him again. The queen afterwards employed him to transport some artificers from France to Virginia, but the ship was seized by the English cruizers, and Davenant thrown into prison, and threatened with persecution and death, from which however the friendship and interference of Milton and others saved him. After two years' confinement in the tower he was liberated, and now to maintain himself, he began, as tragedies were considered as profane, to exhibit moral virtues in verse, and to perform in recitative music. At the restoration he obtained a patent for acting plays in Lincoln's Inn fields. He died 17th April 1668, aged 63, and was interred in Westminster-abbey, where these words record his name, "O rare sir William Davenant." His works were published by his widow in 1673, and dedicated to James duke of York. They consist of plays and poems in which is the famous Gondibert, in which his favorite black female is introduced.

Davenant, Charles, eldest son of the preceding, was born in 1656, and educated at Cheam, Surrey, and Baliol college, Oxford. He took no degree, and at the age of 19, he distinguished himself by the acting of the only tragedy he wrote, Circe, which appeared with great applause at the duke of York's theatre. From the theatre, however, where he had some interest from the property left by his father, he turned his thoughts to civil law, and had the degree of doctor conferred on him by Cambridge. He served for St. Ives in the parliament of 1685, and in 1698 and 1700, for Great Bedwin. He was appointed by James II. to inspect all plays, and preserve the decorum of the stage, and he afterwards held for 16 years the office of commissioner of excise, and lastly that of inspector general of the exports and imports, till his death, which happened sixth November 1714. Dr. Davenant's knowledge of the constitution, and his great skill in figures, rendered him an able political and financial writer. Though some of his pamphlets for their freedom, their independence of language, and severity of censure, drew upon him the attacks of some able opponents, yet his abilities were universally acknowledged, and his opinion always highly respected. His first political work was an essay upon the ways and means of supplying the war 1695, and he treated the subject in so masterly a manner that whatever he afterwards wrote was sought with avidity, and read with deference. His other works are all upon political and financial subjects. They were the best part collected and revised by sir Charles Whitworth in five vols. 8vo. 1771.

Davenant, William, fourth son of sir William, was educated at Magdalen-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. 1680, and entered into orders. He translated into English, la Mothe le Vayer's animadversions on Greek and Latin historians. He was presented to a living in Surrey by his friend Robert Wymond Sole esquire, and it was in the company of this gentleman that he visited Paris, where he was unfortunately drowned, as he was swimming for his diversion in the summer of 1681.

Davenport, Christopher, a learned Englishman, born 1598 at Coventry, where he received his grammar education. He entered at Merton college, Oxford, and two years after went to Douay and Ypres, where he changed his religion and assumed the habit of a Franciscan. He afterwards travelled into England under the name of Sancta Clara, and was chaplain to queen Henrietta. In this office he was very active in advancing the cause of popery, by persuasion as well as by writing, and indeed so formidable did his influence appear, that one of the articles of impeachment against Laud, was his holding conferences with this dangerous Franciscan. During the civil wars Davenport was a fugitive residing sometime abroad, and sometime in London and Oxford, but after the restoration he was appointed chaplain to Catharine of Portugal, Charles's queen, and he was a third time made provincial of his order in England. He died 31st May 1680. He wrote, among several works, paraphrastica expositio articulorum confessionis Angliæ, & Deus, Natura, Gratia, in which he attempted to reconcile the king, the church, and the articles of religion, to the church of Rome.

Davenport, John, elder brother to the preceding, was born at Coventry 1597, and entered at Merton college 1613. He did not like his brother become papist, but a most zealous puritan. After being minister of St. Stephen's church, Coleman street, and admired for his oratory, he passed over to Amsterdam, where the minister of the English church, John Paget, prevented his associating with his congregation, a measure which produced a controversy between the two divines. At the breaking out of the rebellion he returned to England, but soon after embarked for America, where he became minister of New-Haven. He died at Boston 1669. He wrote sermons—a catechism containing the chief heads of the christian religion—and other theological tracts.

David, king of Israel, was born at Bethlehem 1085 B. C. and anointed by Samuel, whilst he was keeping the flocks of his father Jesse. His courage in killing the giant Goliah, with a sling and a stone rendered him conspicuous in Israel, but Saul, who at first wished to patronise him, grew jealous of his popularity, and pursued him with the intention of putting him to death. Thus

expelled from his country David wandered among the neighboring nations, always respected for valor and integrity, and at the death of Saul, he was acknowledged king of the tribe of Judah. After some time, on the death of Mephibosheth the son of Saul, who had been placed on his father's throne by the intrigues of Abner, David was received as sole monarch by all the tribes of Israel, and his reign for 30 years was marked by prosperity, glory, and fame. He extended his dominion over some of the adjoining countries, and took Jerusalem the city of the Jebusites, which he called the city of David; but his reputation was stained by his adulterous intercourse with Bathsheba, and his foul murder of Uriah her husband. In a moment of arrogance too he caused the people to be numbered which was severely punished by the visitation of a plague. His transgressions were also visited by dissension in his own family, and by the revolt of his favorite son Absalom who proclaimed himself king. The death of this prince, who was slain by Joab, greatly affected the mourning father, who in his old age resigned the government into the hands of Solomon his son. David died aged 70 B. C. 1015, highly respected for his character of benevolence, courage and piety. The psalms which he composed, in a strain of great sublimity and commanding eloquence, are strong proofs of his devotion as well as of his trust in the Divine Providence.

David, Saint, the patron of Wales, was a native of the province, and educated at Bangor in the 5th century. He founded several monasteries in Wales, where his monks maintained themselves by their labor and industry. He governed the see of St. David's 65 years, and was buried in the cathedral there. The symbol of the leek attributed to him is supposed to originate in the custom of Cymhortha, still observed among the farmers of the country, where in assisting one another in ploughing their land, they bring each their leeks to the common repast of the whole party.

David, an Armenian philosopher, in the middle of the fifth century, who studied at Athens. He translated some of the works of Plato and Aristotle, and other learned Greeks, which are preserved in the French king's library.

David, de Dinant, a disciple of Amauri, in the beginning of the 13th century, who taught that God was original matter, a system afterwards nearly adopted by Spinoza.

David, George, a fanatic of Ghent, educated as a glazier. In 1525 he began to preach as the true Messiah, the third David, the nephew of God. This strange doctrine created followers and persecution, and he fled to Friesland, and afterwards to Basil, where he died 1556. He prophesied that after three days he would rise again, and about that time the magistrates of Basil in contempt of his opinions dug up his body, which together with his writings was burnt by the executioner.

David, de Pomis, a Jewish physician of the 16th century, who pretended to be descended from the true stock of Judah. He wrote de senum affectibus, 8vo.—a rabbinical dictionary, Hebrew and Italian, Venice, folio. 1587, very useful and learned.

David, Gantz, a Jewish historian of the 16th century, author of a Hebrew chronicle, 4to. part of which was translated into Latin by Vorstius with notes, Leyden 1644, 4to.

David, of Hirazug, a Welsh divine and poet, called the black, about 1350. He altered and improved the grammar and prosody of Edeyrn, at the time of the conquest of his country by Edward I. and according to the new institutions and manners which that era produced, the missal or the office of the Virgin was translated by him into Welsh, and is still preserved.

David el David, a Persian Jew, in the 12th century, who pretended to be the Messiah, and prevailed upon some of his countrymen to support his imposture. He was at last defeated and beheaded in the king's presence, who ordered the Jews to be massacred through the empire.

David Ab Gwilum, a celebrated Welsh bard, patronised by Ivor the Generous. His poetry which possessed beauty, fire and sublimity was chiefly on subjects of love, and 147 of his poems were inscribed to the fair Morvid his mistress, who however proved unkind to his merits, and married Rhys Gwgan, an officer, who distinguished himself in the English army at the battle of Crecy. His works were edited at London 1789.

David, emperor of Trebizonde, after John his brother, was of the imperial family of the Commeni. He was defeated by Mahomet II. who insolently offered him the choice either of being converted to mahometanism, or to suffer death. He heroically chose death, and suffered 1461.

David Ap Edmund, a Welsh poet in the 15th century, born at Hanmer in Flintshire. He was the president of an assembly of bards who met at Caermarthen, at the request of Edward IV. and were opposed by a poetical band from another province. At that meeting a number of canons of poetry were established and agreed upon.

David I. earl of Northumberland and Huntingdon, was king of Scotland, after his brother Alexander the Fierce 1124. He was brought up in England, and married Maud the grand niece of William the conqueror, and after the death of the first Henry, he maintained with spirit the claims of the empress Maud to the English throne against Stephen. To enforce her pretensions he entered England, and seized Carlisle which though conquered afterwards at the battle of North Allerton 1138, he was permitted to retain. He died at Carlisle 11th May 1153, universally respected as a mild, popular, and benevolent king.

David II. king of Scotland, was son of Robert Bruce, whom he succeeded when five years old. During the invasion of his country by Baliol he was conveyed to France,

but returned after the defeat of his enemies 1342. He was in 1346 taken prisoner by an English army, after a valiant resistance, and sent a close prisoner to the tower, from which after a long confinement of 10 years, he was liberated on paying a heavy ransom. He died 1371, aged 47, leaving no issue by his wife Jane daughter of Edward II. of England.

DAVIDIS, Francis, a Hungarian, who at various times embraced the tenets of the Roman catholics, the Lutherans, the Calvinists, the Unitarians, &c. As he opposed both Socinus and Blandrata, and declared that no worship was due to Christ, he was accused of favoring Judaism, and was in consequence thrown into prison where he died 1579. He wrote some tracts on the millennium, and other theological subjects.

DAVIES, sir John, a lawyer and poet, born at Chisgrove, Wilts 1570. He was of Queen's college, Oxford, and then removed to the Middle temple, where he was called to the bar. He was member of parliament in 1601, and on the queen's death went with lord Hunsdon and others to Scotland to congratulate James, who knowing the character of his writings received him with great cordiality and respect. He was solicitor and attorney-general to the king in Ireland, and also speaker of the Irish house, and on returning to England in 1612, he was made an English serjeant at law, afterwards one of the judges, and in 1626 lord chief justice of the king's bench. He died, however, suddenly of an apoplexy before his installation. He was a man of great spirit, of extensive erudition, but more distinguished for wit and learning, than as an able lawyer. His nosce teipsum, on the nature and immortality of the soul, a poem dedicated to queen Elizabeth, has gone through several editions. He wrote, besides smaller poems —orchestra—on dancing—hymns of Astrea, &c. edited 1773, in 12mo. and some law tracts—an abridgment of sir Edward Coke's reports—jus imponendi vectigalia, &c. edited 1786, 8vo. Sir John married Eleanor, daughter of lord Touchet, by whom he had a son, an idiot, who died young, and Lucy, who married lord Huntingdon. Lady Davies pretended to be a prophetess, and the sunday before her husband's death she suddenly burst into tears, which she declared were his funeral tears. She died in London 1552, and was buried at St. Martin's in the fields, near her husband. An account of her wonderful and strange prophecies, was published in 1649.

DAVIES, John, was born at Llanveres in Denbighshire, and educated at Ruthin school by Morgan, afterwards bishop of St. Asaph. He was of Jesus, and afterwards of Lincoln college, Oxford. He took his doctor's degree 1616, and became rector of Mallwyd and canon of St. Asaph. He was an excellent scholar, and well acquainted with the history and antiquities of his country. His works are—Antiquæ linguæ Britannicæ, nunc dictæ Cambro-Britannicæ, &c. rudimenta, 1621 8vo. Dictionarium Latino—Britannicum folio, 1632. Adagia Britannica, &c. He also assisted his friends bishops Morgan, and Parny, to translate the bible into Welsh. He died 1644.

DAVIES, John, an eminent critic, born in London 22d April 1679. He was educated at the charter-house and Queen's college Cambridge, of which he became fellow in 1701. In 1711 he was made rector of Fen-ditton, near Cambridge, and prebendary of Ely, and 1717 chosen master of his college and created D.D. He died 7th March 1732, aged 53, and was buried in the chapel of his college. He was the learned editor of the works of Maximus Tyrius, Cæsar, Minucius Felix, Cicero's philosophical pieces, &c. Lactantius, &c. Though universally admired as the editor of these valuable classics, yet the abbé d'Olivet, has censured Dr. Davies as a puerile, weak, and injudicious annotator.

DAVIES, John, a poet and writing master. He was educated at Oxford, and afterwards resided in Fleet-street. Most of his poetical pieces are mentioned by Wood. He wrote also the scourge of folly, in epigrams, and the anatomy of fair writing, a copy-book, &c. He died about 1618.

DAVIES, Samuel, an American dissenting clergyman, born at Newcastle, Delaware, 3d November 1724. He succeeded in 1759, as president of the college of New-Jersey, and died February 4th 1761. His sermons, 3 vols. 8vo. were published by Dr. Gibbons, London, and are in esteem.

DAVIES, Thomas, a bookseller. He was in 1728 at the university of Edinburgh, and in 1736 appeared as an actor at the Haymarket theatre. He then commenced bookseller in Duke's court, but soon returned to the theatre, and after strolling over the country he appeared in 1752 at Drury-lane, with his wife, a Miss Yarrow, a woman of great beauty and unspotted virtue. In 1762 he again commenced a bookseller in Russel-street, and in 1778 became a bankrupt, but the influence and friendship of Dr. Johnson, and a benefit at Drury-lane from Mr. Sheridan, restored him to the comforts of independence. In 1780 he published his life of Garrick, which improved his income and enlarged the number of his friends. He also wrote memoirs of Henderson, a life of Massinger, of Dr. John Eachard, Mr. Lillo, sir John Davies, and also dramatic miscellanies 3 vols. besides some fugitive pieces in the newspapers. He died 5th May 1785, and was buried in the vault of St. Paul's, Covent-garden.

DAVILA, Henry Catherine, a celebrated historian, born at Cyprus, from which he fled when that island was subdued by the Turks 1571. He came to Avila in Spain, where he understood his family originated, and he afterwards passed to France, where he became a favorite at the court of Henry III. The death of the monarch disconcerted the plans of Davila, who expected there for himself, his brother and two sisters, a per-

manent settlement, and though he remained for a little while in the service of Henry IV. he went to Venice, where he was honorably received. On his way to Verona, on the affairs of the Venetian republic, he was grossly insulted by a person who at last discharged a pistol at him, and wounded him mortally. The son of Davila, a youth of 18, revenged his death, and immediately cut the assassin to pieces. During his residence at Venice, Davila wrote in Italian his history of the civil wars of France in fifteen books, from the death of Henry II. 1559 to 1598. This history, considered by Bolingbroke as equal to Livy's annals, is highly esteemed for its authenticity, correctness, and the elegance of the composition. The best edition is that of London 2 vols. 4to. 1755.

Davila, Peter Francis, a famous Spanish naturalist, who in the pursuit of conchyliology, and mineralogy corresponded with the most learned men in Europe. He died at Madrid 1785. An account of his valuable cabinet was published in 3 vols.

Davis, Henry Edwards, a native of Windsor, 11th July 1756. He was educated at Ealing, Middlesex, and at Baliol college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor. In 1778 he wrote his examination of Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman empire, a work which though the production of a young man was considered as so respectable, that of many attacks it was the only one which the historian deigned to answer. He died 10th February 1784, of a lingering illness, and left behind him a most respectable character for erudition, for goodness of heart, and amiableness of manners. He was buried at Windsor.

Davis, John, a native of Sandridge, Devonshire, early inured to a sea life. He obtained in 1585 the command of some vessels to discover a northwest passage to the East-Indies, and he gave his name to the straits which he visited, and the next year he proceeded in his spirit of discovery to the coast of Greenland, and as high as the 73d degree of north latitude. He was with Cavendish in 1591, in his expedition to the South seas, and afterwards he was employed in five voyages to the East-Indies. He was not only an able seaman but a correct writer, as appears by the account of his voyages which he published. He was unfortunately killed on the shores of Malacca in a quarrel with some Japanese 1605.

Davison, Jeremiah, born in England, of Scotch parents, was pupil to Lely, and excelled in painting satyrs. He died 1745.

Daumius, Christian, a native of Misnia, regent of the college of Zwickau, where he died 1687, aged 75. He gave proofs of his learning in his tractatus de causis amissarum linguæ Latinæ radicum, 8vo.—epistolæ 4to. —indagator et restitutor linguæ Græc. radicum,—and poems.

Daun, Leopold count, a great general born in 1705. He was colonel in 1740, and distinguished himself in the wars of Maria Theresa, and afterwards with greater glory in the relief of Prague, &c. against the king of Prussia whom he defeated at Chotchemitch in 1757, to commemorate which great victory the empress instituted the military order which bears her name. He again distinguished himself at the battle of Hochkirchen in 1758, and at the siege of Dresden, but he was totally defeated at Siplitz near Torgau, in 1760. The peace of 1763 restored him and the country to tranquillity, and he died at Vienna 5th February 1766 at the age of 61, leaving behind him the character of a brave and circumspect general, a humane and benevolent man, and a devout christian.

Daunois, Countess, acquired some celebrity, by her romances and travels in Spain. She died 1705.

Daurat, John, a French poet, born near the head of the Vienne 1507. He so ably distinguished himself by his learning and application, that he became Greek professor at Paris, and evinced the superiority of his mode and powers of education, by the number of able and illustrious scholars who studied under him. Though learned, he was careless of his affairs, and consequently poor. Charles IX. made him his poet laureat, and was frequently delighted with his conversation. Daurat restored the custom of writing anagrams, in which he was very successful, and so prolific was his muse, that it is said he wrote in Greek and Latin, not less than 50,000 verses, besides poems in French. He was, as Scaliger observes, a good critic; but he foolishly employed the last years of his life in finding out the bible in Homer's verses. After losing his first wife, by whom he had some children, he at the age of 80 married a young girl, by whom he had a son. He died at Paris 1588, aged 81.

Dawes, sir William, an English prelate, born at Lyons near Braintree, Essex, 12th September 1671. From Merchant-taylors' school he went to St. John's college, Oxford; but about two years after, in consequence of the death of his two elder brothers, and his inheriting the estates of his father sir John Dawes bart. he removed to Cambridge, as nobleman of Catherine-hall. Soon after taking his degree of M.A. he married Frances, daughter of sir Thomas Darcy, and at the proper age entered into orders, and in 1696, after being made D.D. by royal mandate, he was elected master of his college. King William, who was pleased with one of his sermons, gave him a prebend of Worcester, and he was afterwards made rector and dean of Bocking, Essex, in every situation recommending himself to the good opinion of his neighbors, by his affable, benevolent, and charitable conduct. On the accession of queen Anne, he was made one of the royal chaplains; but a sermon which he preached offended some of the ministers, and the see of Lincoln intended for him, was conferred on Wake, 1705. Two years after however, the queen named him for the see of Chester, and in 1714 he was translated to York. He died of a diarrhœa, and an inflammation

of the bowels, 30th April 1724, and was buried near his lady in Catharine-hall. He had seven children, three of whom only survived him. This respectable and worthy man published an anatomy of Atheism, a short poem, 1693—the duties of the closet—sermons preached on several occasions—the duty of communicating, &c.—a preface to Blackall's works. His whole works were collected in 1733 in 3 vols. 8vo.

Dawes, Richard, the celebrated author of Miscellanea Critica, was born in 1708, and educated under the famous Anthony Blackwall, and afterwards at Emanuel college, Cambridge. In 1736 he published a specimen of a Greek translation of paradise lost. His attack upon Bentley, is censured by Toup. He was elected master of Newcastle-upon-Tyne school 1738, which he resigned eleven years after, and died in 1766 at Heworth near Newcastle. His miscellanea critica, has been very learnedly edited by bishop Burgess, Oxford, 1781.

Day, John, an eminent printer, who had a shop in Aldersgate-street, and another at the west door at St. Paul's. He died 23d July 1584. His name deserves to be commemorated, not only as the printer of a bible dedicated to Edward VI. of Latimer's sermons, of Tyndall's works, of the book of martyrs, &c. but as a man whose great diligence in his profession, widely disseminated knowledge, and advanced, not in a slight degree, the progress of the reformation.

Day, Thomas, an eminent writer, born in London, 22d June 1748. His father was a collector of the customs, and at his death left him an unprotected infant, but with an income of 1200*l.* a year. After being eight or nine years at the Charter house, he entered at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he, however took no degree. He afterwards wished to apply himself to the study of medicine, from which he was dissuaded by his friend Dr. Small, of Birmingham, and he at last entered at the Middle temple, and was called duly to the bar, but never practised. In his opinions of mankind he was romantic, he was an enthusiastic admirer of virtue, and had such detestation of female seduction that he challenged, to no effect, a nobleman whom report described as a vile and licentious violator of virgin innocence. In his schemes of visionary perfection, he selected two girls from the poor-house at Shrewsbury, with the intention of educating them after the principles of Rousseau, and of selecting one of them for his wife; but the conduct and affection of the two young women did not answer his sanguine expectations, though he honorably performed his engagements towards them, and presented them with 500*l.* each, when respectably married, the one to his friend Mr. Bicknell, and the other to a creditable tradesman. In the beginning of the American war, he embraced the part of the colonies, against the conduct of the mother country, and he published some political tracts, and two poems called the devoted legions, and the desolation of America. Though long regardless of the sex, and afterwards disappointed in his addresses, he married miss Esther Milnes, and retired to the enjoyments of domestic life and of agricultural pursuits on his estates in Essex and Surrey. In the association for the redress of grievances, Mr. Day was frequently a leading man, and an eloquent speaker, and in 1786 he published a pamphlet against the increase of taxes, and another concerning the bill in parliament for the exportation of wool. The work which has gained him celebrity, is his Sandford and Merton, in three vols. published separately, in 1783, 86, and 89, for the information of youth, a composition of singular merit, which, to simplicity of diction, and interesting anecdotes, unites respect for virtue, morality, and religion. On the 28th September 1789, Mr. Day attempted, with more boldness than prudence, to ride a favorite but untamed horse, which by a sudden plunge, threw off his rider, and by a violent kick on the head put an immediate end to his existence. Mrs. Day heard the afflicting intelligence with horror, she closed the curtains of her bed, and never again suffered the light of the sun to visit them, and after two years spent in this melancholy retirement, she followed her husband to the grave. The epitaph which Mr. Day had written and designed for his friend Doctor Small's tomb, was inscribed on his own.

Deacon, James, an English gentleman, known for his skill in music, drawing and painting. He died May 1750.

Deageant, de St. Marcellin, Guichard, a French writer, at first in the service of marshal d'Ancre, and afterwards of the duke of Luynes, whom he assisted against his first patron. He was employed as an able negotiator by the court, and when he became a widower, Lewis XIII. wished to make him bishop of Evreux, but he preferred a second wife and politics to ecclesiastical honors. In the fluctuations of court favors, he was at last disgraced and sent in exile to Dauphiny, where he died 1639, in a good old age. He wrote some memoirs of state, from the time of Henry IV. to the year 1624, which though inelegant, contain some curious particulars. They were printed by his grandson at Grenoble in 12mo. 1668.

Deborah, a prophetess of Israel, who prevailed on Baruch to attack Sisera the general of Jabin. When her countrymen had obtained the victory, she composed a beautiful ode, B. C. 1285.

De Bure, William Francis, a bookseller at Paris, well known for his bibliographe instructive, 7 vols. 8vo. 1763, &c. He died at Paris 15th July 1782, aged 50.

Decebabus, a king of Dacia, who by his valor in defeating the Roman legions, obtained a yearly tribute from Domitian and Nero. Trajan more warlike refused to pay the disgraceful subsidy, and conquered Decebalus, and reduced his country to a Roman province, 105.

Decembrio, Peter Candido, a native of

Pavia, secretary to the pope, and afterwards to Alphonsus king of Arragon. He wrote lives of Philip Maria Visconti, and Francis Sforza, dukes of Milan,—and besides, published Italian translations of Quintus Curtius, and Livy—and a Latin version of Diodorus Siculus, of Appian, and of part of Homer. He died at Milan, 1477 aged 78.

Dechales, Claudius Francis Milliet, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Chamberry 1611. He was not less respectable in private life, than as a man of learning. He read public lectures at Paris for four years, and afterwards taught navigation at Marseilles, and died professor of mathematics at Turin, 28th March, 1678, aged 67. His works containing an edition of Euclid's elements—discourses on fortification and navigation—architecture—optics—hydrostatics—trigonometry, &c. were first collected in three vols. folio, called Mundus mathematicus, as a complete course of mathematics, and they were afterwards improved and published in 4 vols. 1690 at Lyons.

Decio, Philip, a native of Milan, lecturer in jurisprudence at Pisa, Pistoia, and other places in Italy, where he acquired such celebrity, that no one could dispute with him. He afterwards settled in France, but died at Pisa 1535, aged 82.

Decius, a Roman consul, immortalized in the annals of his country, for devoting himself to the gods manes in the midst of a battle against the Latins, and thus insuring the victory to his army. His son and grandson on similar occasions followed his glorious example, and thus obtained the victory for their country.

Decius, a Roman emperor after Philip He defeated the Persians in battle, but unfortunately perished in a morass with his army, in a fight against the Goths, 251 A. D.

Decker, or Deckher, John, a learned Jesuit, born at Hazebruck, in Flanders, was professor of theology at Douai and Louvain. He was sent on an embassy into Ntiria, and was made chancellor of Gratz university, where he died 1619, aged 69. He wrote Velificatio seu theoremata de anno ortus ac mortis domini, 4to.—tabula chronographica a captâ per Pompeium Jerosolymâ ad deletam a Tito urbem, 4to. in which he displayed great erudition and extensive knowledge of chronology.

Decker, Thomas, a poet, in the reign of James I. He acquired some celebrity by the satire of Ben Jonson, who ridiculed him, in his Poetaster, under the name of Crispinus. Decker resented the affront in his play of Satyromastix, where Jonson, under the name of young Horace, is the hero of the piece; and so successful and popular was the poetic invective, that the play was universally followed. Decker wrote three of his plays in conjunction with Webster, and one with Rowley and Ford; and though his abilities were not of a superior degree, yet he was admired, and his "honest whore," and "old Fortunatus," are said to possess merit equal to any of the compositions of other theatrical writers, Shakspeare excepted. The time of his birth and death is unknown, though it is certain he was alive after 1638.

Dedekind, Frederic, a German of the 16th century, who published a very ingenious ironical eulogium on incivility and rudeness, intituled, Grobianus, sive de incultis moribus et inurbanis gestibus, Francfort, 8vo. 1558.

Dee, John, a mathematician of eminence, born in London 18th July, 1527. He was educated at Chelmsford, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where, for three years, he says, he devoted each day 4 hours to sleep, 2 to meals and exercise, and 18 to study. He went to the low countries in 1547, and on his return he was made fellow of Trinity-college, just founded by Henry VIII. His attention to mathematical studies, so closely connected with astronomy, and, in those days, to astrology, brought upon him at this time the suspicion of magician; and, to avoid this, he retired to Louvain, in 1578, where it is supposed he took the degree of L. L. D. In 1551 he visited Paris, where he read lectures on Euclid's elements; but the most flattering promises could not prevail upon him to settle there. He therefore returned to England, 1551, and was so highly respected that he was presented to the king, and made rector of Upton-upon-Severn. In Mary's reign, his correspondence with Elizabeth's friends exposed him to the suspicions of treason, and therefore he was arrested, and at last with difficulty set at liberty. He paid his court to queen Elizabeth, who flattered him with compliments; but the general belief of his being a conjuror was in the way of his promotion, and the books which he published countenanced the imputation, from the mysterious language and incomprehensible subjects which they contained. In 1564 he left England, to present a work to the emperor Maximilian; and, in 1571, the queen paid such respect to his celebrity that she sent two physicians to attend him when confined by sickness in Louvain. On his return to England he settled at Mortlake, where he collected a choice library of above 4000 volumes; which however, during his absence, in 1583, was plundered by the populace, who firmly believed that he had a familiar connection with the devil, by his magical incantations. The appearance of a new star in 1572, and of a comet in 1577, gave him opportunities of distinguishing himself as an astronomer; and he engaged the queen's patronage by his able assertion of her right to the countries discovered by her subjects, and by his ingenious plans for the reformation of the calendar. In 1581 he began his attempts to penetrate more deeply into futurity, and assisted by Kelly, a young man of Worcestershire, he launched forth into those extravagancies in mystery and superstition by which he pretended to hold intercourse with departed spirits. For two years he was engaged in these unbecoming pursuits, and was at last persuaded by Albert Laski, a Polish lord, who entertained the same notions of astrology, to pass over to

the continent, more securely to indulge their mysterious incantations. After travelling through Germany, the three conjurors reached Poland, and, after an introduction to the emperor Rodolph, and to Stephen king of Poland, Dee and Kelly were at last, after the exhibition of some magical tricks, banished from the country by the interference of the pope's nuncio. The noise of this fanatical adventure reached Elizabeth, who desired Dee to return. He obeyed, and travelling with great pomp and becoming solemnity, reached England 23d November 1589, and a few days after was presented to the queen, who received him graciously. But though so powerful over supernatural agents, Dee was poor, and therefore he petitioned the queen for a liberal subsistence. Two commissioners were appointed to examine his papers and the transactions of his life; and though their report was favorable, he yet obtained no relief. At last, however, by the interference of lady Warwick and archbishop Whitgift, he obtained the chancellorship of St. Paul's, and, two years after, the wardenship of Manchester college, where he spent seven years in a disturbed and unquiet manner. In 1604 he petitioned James that he might be tried, and that all aspersions of magical incantations might be wiped away from his character; but the king, knowing the habits of his life, disregarded it; and Dee at last removed to Mortlake, where he began again to practise his mysterious arts. Though old and infirm, Dee still believed in his astrological calculations, and the vanity and ostentatious ambition which for above fifty years he had displayed forsook him not when sinking into the grave. He died miserably poor, in 1608, aged 80, and was buried at Mortlake. He was twice married, and he left a numerous family. The eldest of his sons, Arthur, was brought up under Camden, and was physician to Charles I. His writings were very numerous; but besides what he published, several MSS. are preserved in the Cotton library and in the Ashmolean museum. His notes and preface to Billingsley's Euclid, and some other works, prove him to have been a very able mathematician. An account of his communications with spirits and his conferences with the emperor of Germany and the king of Poland, written by his own hand, was published, with a curious preface, by Dr. Merie Casaubon, in 1659, folio, and it attracted for some time the public attention. Dr. Hooke, some years after, attempted to show that Dee was not an astrologer, but that he was a spy, and that the figures and hieroglyphics he used were not those of an enthusiast or magician, but of an artful man, employed to watch the conduct and develope the measures of government. To this conjecture, however, few assented.

Defesch, William, a German, eminent for his skill on the violin. He was leader of the band at Marybone-gardens, and also composed for Vauxhall. His musical compositions, songs, and ballads, were much admired. He died about 1750, aged 70.

De Foe, Daniel, was born in the parish of St. Giles' Cripplegate, about 1668, where his father, James Foe, was a butcher. He was educated among the dissenters, and warmly embraced their tenets; and he probably prefixed De to his name to conceal the obscurity of his origin. He was early an author, and published, 1680, a pamphlet on the contest between the Turks and Austrians. In 1683 he followed in arms the fortunes of Monmouth, and escaped, much to the wonder of all his historians, the sanguinary grasp of Jeffries. He became a liveryman of London 1688, and zealously favored the revolution. About this time he was a hosier, though he afterwards denied the occupation; and in 1692 he was so reduced, either by misconduct or by the unfavorable circumstances of the times, that he fled from his creditors, though he afterwards very honorably discharged the best part of his debts. Though offered a respectable commercial situation at Cadiz by his friends, he determined to live by his pen. In 1695 he was made accountant to the commissioners of the glass duty, in which he continued till the suppression of the tax in 1699. He now published various pamphlets on political and temporary subjects, one of which, his "true born Englishman," a satire, in verse, in defence of the revolution, recommended him to the notice of king William. His "shortest way with the dissenters," in 1702, as it reflected on the government and the church, was noticed by the house of commons, and he was sentenced to stand in the pillory, to be fined, and imprisoned. He was liberated from his confinement in 1704, by the friendship of Harley and of Godolphin, and immediately retired to St. Edmundsbury, where his pen was again employed on political subjects. In 1706 he produced some essays to remove the prejudices of the Scotch against the union; and so great were his services considered, that he was sent by Godolphin to Edinburgh to confer upon the subject with the leading men of Scotland. Upon the conclusion of the union, he was rewarded for his services, and two years after, 1709, he published the history of the union, in a manner so satisfactory, that, in 1786, the same pamphlet was republished, when the Irish union was projected. In 1713 some of his publications were considered as jacobitical, in consequence of which he was prosecuted, but at last liberated from Newgate by the influence of his friend lord Oxford. He found himself so neglected on the accession of the house of Hanover, that he published his appeal to honor and justice, the last of his political tracts, as he was seized with an apoplexy before the work was finished, and as he afterwards devoted himself only to useful and general instruction. In 1715 he wrote the family instructor; and in April 1719 appeared the first part and August following the second part of Robinson Crusoe; a work which, though abused by some of his contemporaries, has survived by its merit the malevolence of

criticism, and triumphed over the opposition of party, and stands now as the most lasting monument of literary fame and merits of the author. It is said by some, indeed that this interesting book was dishonestly borrowed from the papers of Alexander Selkik, a Scotchman, who lived four years and four months in an uninhabited island, till relieved by captain Wood Rogers in 1709. Selkirk's adventures, indeed, appeared before the public in the captain's voyage; and therefore, though the idea of a man thrown upon a desert island might be borrowed from Selkirk's adventures, yet the rest of the story evidently belongs to the genius and superstructure of De Foe. This respectable writer died at his house at Islington 1731, leaving one daughter, who married Mr. H. Baker, the naturalist. The publications of De Foe are very numerous, and possessed great merit, and, at the time in which they appeared, they were considered as very powerful engines in the hands of party. His attempts to write poetry were not successful, after the noble strains of Waller and Dryden; and if his verses were read, it was more in consequence of the satire which they conveyed than of the merit and beauty of the numbers. The life of a political writer must be exposed to the attacks of open and secret enemies, a circumstance which De Foe's political career sufficiently evinced, but whatever might have been the provocations which he gave to his opponents, it is to be observed, to the discredit of Pope, that, without the most distant imputation of offence, De Foe appeared disgraced in 1728, in the libellous lines of the Dunciad.

Deghuy, an ingenious French engraver, who died 1748. He engraved the pieces of some of the greatest masters, among whom are the names of Rembrandt, Vernet, Aved, Tintoretto, &c.

Dejaure, N. a French poet, who died young, and suddenly, October 1800. His pieces, called le franc Breton—Montano—Lodoiska, an opera, have been received on the stage with applause.

Deidier, Anthony, a medical professor of Montpellier, who published in 1723, a curious dissertation, de venereis morbis, in which he supposes that the disease is communicated by a number of small animalcules.

Dejotarus, tetrarch and king of Galatea, espoused the cause of Pompey in the civil wars, for which he was dethroned by Cæsar.

Delamet, Adrian Augustin de Bussy, an ecclesiastic, born of a noble family in Picardy. He attended his relation cardinal de Retz in his travels, and then settled at the Sorbonne at Paris, where he died, 20th July 1691, aged 70. He wrote among other things, a resolution of cases of conscience, afterwards republished by Treuve, under the name of dictionary of cases of conscience, 2 vols. fol.

Delany, Patrick, an eminent divine, born in Ireland about 1686. His father was originally a servant in the family of sir John Rennel, the judge, and afterwards rented a small farm. Young Delany was brought up as sizar at Trinity-college Dublin, of which he became fellow. At this time he formed a very intimate acquaintance with dean Swift, and soon distinguished himself as a popular preacher, and as an active and successful tutor in his college. The part, however, which he took in supporting two young men who had, for misconduct, been expelled, proved offensive to the provost and to Boulter the primate, who wished to oppose his advancement. Lord Carteret, in 1727, presented him to the chancellorship of Christ-church, and a prebend in the cathedral of St. Patrick. In 1729 he began the periodical paper called the Tribune, continued to 20 numbers; and in 1731 he came to London, to publish his "revelation examined with candor," a work to which he added a second volume, and, thirty years after, a third, and which was universally and deservedly admired. When in London, he married Mrs. Margaret Tenison, a rich Irish widow, who died December 6, 1741. In 1738 he published his "reflections upon polygamy," a curious work, which was followed, in 1740 and 1742, with an historical account of the life of David king of Israel, in 3 vols. a performance which, while it displayed the ingenuity, learning, and judgment of the author, little contributed to the honor of the sacred writings, whose authenticity and character cannot rest upon the labors of men. In 1743, 9th June, he took for his second wife the widow of Alexander Pendarves, a woman of great excellence and known genius; and the following year he was raised to the deanery of Down. The most considerable of his productions after he became dean, was his "remarks on the life of Swift by lord Orrery." This publication set in fairer colors the character of Swift, and exhibited him in a more amiable view, from the recollections of friendship and intimacy, than that of lord Orrery. His labors, however friendly, did not pass uncensured from the pen of Dean Swift, esq. who reflected, with petulence and abuse, on the publication of Dr. Delany; who replied, in 1755, with great temper and truly christian moderation. Besides these, he published sermons, and some theological tracts. He died at Bath, May 1768, in the 83d year of his age. Dr. Delany was remarkable, not more for his learning, than for his benevolence and hospitality. He left little property behind him, though the last twenty years of his life his annual income was 3000*l.* which generously were distributed at the call of indigence and distress.

Delany, Mary, second wife of Dr. Delany, was daughter of Barnard Granville, afterwards lord Lansdowne, and was born at Coulton, Wilts, 14th May 1700. When she was 17, she was influenced by her relations, against her inclinations, to marry Alexander Pendarves, esq. of Roscrow, in Cornwall, a gentleman of great property, but

much advanced in life; but though she lived unhappy, her time was usefully devoted to the cultivation of her mind, naturally vigorous and eager after improvement. In 1724 she became a widow; in consequence of which she left Cornwall, and resided chiefly in London. After a widowhood of 19 years, she married, in 1743, Dr. Delany, whom she had long known as the friend of her learned correspondent dean Swift, and with him she lived the happiest of wives, till his death, in 1768. When this melancholy event took place, she wished to settle at Bath, but the duchess of Portland who knew and loved her virtues, insisted upon her living with her at Bulstrode, and she continued in that hospitable retreat for some years. On the death of the duchess, the king, with laudable benevolence, assigned Mrs. Delany, a house, ready furnished, in St. Alban's street, Windsor, and granted her a pension of 300*l.* a year, which she enjoyed till her death, 15th April 1788, at the advanced age of nearly 88. Mrs. Delany is well known for her spirited and elegant correspondence with some of the learned and of the witty of the times, but particularly for her great skill in drawing and painting. Her pieces, which are numerous and tastefully executed, adorn the mansions of her relations, as well as her works in embroidery and in shells. She is also known for inventing, at the age of 74, an ingenious Flora, by the tasteful application of colored papers together, skilfully cut with scissars, and so delicately disposed, upon black ground, as to imitate and almost equal the works of nature. In this elegant accomplishment she continued to be engaged till her 83d year, when her sight began to fail; and so astonishing was her assiduity, that not less than 980 plants were exhibited in her beautiful flora, which is now in the possession of her nephew, Court Dewis, esq. She also wrote some poetry.

Delaune, Thomas, a nonconformist, who, in 1683, wrote an answer to Dr. Calamy's discourse concerning a scrupulous conscience. His book called "plea for nonconformity," gave such offence, that he was tried, and sentenced to pay a heavy fine; which as he could not do, he died in prison.

Deleyre, Alexander, a native of Bourdeaux, who wrote an analysis of lord Bacon's works, 3 vols. 12mo.—the genius of Montesquieu—the spirit of St. Evremond, &c. He also assisted Raynal in his history of the commerce of the Indies, and contributed some valuable articles to the encyclopedie. He died 1797.

Delft, Jacob, a celebrated portrait painter, of Delft, who died 1661, aged 42. He was grandson of Mirevelt, whom he rivalled in the efforts of his pencil.

Delius, Christopher Traugott, a native of Walhausen, in Thuringia, who, after serving in the army, was made surveyor of the Hungarian mines, and then placed at Vienna, in the department of the mines and of the mint. He was an eminent mineralogist, and wrote a dissertation on mountains, 8vo.—an introduction to the art of mining, 4to. He died in Italy 1799, aged 51.

Delmont, Deodalt, an historical painter, born at St. Tron. He was pupil to Rubens, who highly esteemed him. He died 1634, aged 53.

Delobel, a French painter, of the 17th century. His pieces which are in a very superior style, adorn chiefly the churches and cathedrals of France.

De Lolme, John Lewis, L. L. D. a native of Geneva, who for some years resided in England, and acquired great celebrity as an author. In the latter part of his life he retired to the continent, and died in Switzerland, March 1807. He was in his character a man of talents and information, entertaining and witty in his conversation, temperate in his living, but in his person little attentive to the graces of outward appearance. He is author of parallel between the English constitution and the former government of Sweden, 1772—treatise on the constitution of England, 1775, a work of singular merit, often reprinted, and commended by the approbation not only of lords Camden and Chatham, and other great political characters, but by the nervous writer of Junius' letters—essay on the union of Scotland with England, 1787—memorials of human superstition—observations on the tax on windows, 1788—observations on the late national embarrassments, 1789, &c.

Delrio, Martin Anthony, a learned Jesuit, born at Antwerp, of Spanish parents, 1551. He studied at the universities of Paris, Douai, and Louvain, where he displayed astonishing powers of memory, and great quickness of learning. He was admitted L. L. D. at Salamanca, and afterwards became a counsellor of the parliament of Brabant, and entered the Jesuits' order at Valladolid. He taught belles lettres at Liege, Mayence, Gratz, and Salamanca, and died at Louvain, two years after his friend Lipsius, 1608. Besides notes on Seneca, Claudian, and Solinus, he wrote explications of difficult passages in scripture—commentaries on the old testament—disquisitiones magicæ.

Delrio, John, a native of Bruges, dean of Antwerp, died 1624. He wrote commentaries on the 119th psalm.

Demades, an Athenian orator, for some time at the court of Philip of Macedon. He was put to death by Cassander, B. C. 322.

Demaratus, a king of Sparta, who was obliged to resign the crown in consequence of the imputation of his enemies, who accused him of being illegitimate. He retired to Persia, where he was honorably received.

Demeste, John, M. D. chaplain and chief surgeon to the forces of the prince of Liege, was a native of Liege, where he died, August 20, 1783, aged 38. He is well known as the author of some ingenious letters on chemistry, Paris, 1779.

Demetrius, Poliorcetes, son of Antigonus, was honored by the Athenians with the dedication of brazen statues, because he had

delivered their city from the power of Demetrius Phalereus, and defeated Cassander at Thermopylæ. Though beaten at the battle of Ipsus, he had the good fortune to seat himself on the throne of Macedonia; where his posterity remained till the age of Perseus. He died B. C. 286.

Demetrius, Soter, king of Syria, was son of Seleucus. He was for some time an hostage at Rome, and perished in battle, B. C. 150.

Demetrius II. surnamed Nicanor, was king of Syria after his father, Demetrius I. He formed an alliance with the Jews, and was at last killed by the governor of Tyre, B. C. 127.

Demetrius Phalereus, a philosopher, the disciple of Theophrastus. He was highly honored by the Athenians, and afterwards was hospitably entertained by Ptolemy king of Egypt. He contributed 200,000 volumes to the Alexandrine library, and died by the bite of an asp, 284 B. C.

Demetrius, a cynic philosopher, in the reign of Caligula, afterwards banished by Vespasian for his insolence.

Demetrius, czar of Russia, son of the czar John Bassilowitz, is by some historians called the false Demetrius, and regarded as an obscure native of Jaroslaw, who was instructed by an artful monk to assume the character of the real Demetrius, who, it is said, had been murdered by Boris Gudenow. This youthful adventurer, whether really the prince or pretender, invaded Russia with a small army, in 1604, and was so successful as to seat himself on the throne. After a short reign of eleven months, he was assassinated, 1606. He had married the daughter of Mnieski, palatine of Sendomir, who had warmly espoused his cause.

De Missy, Cæsar, a learned divine, born at Berlin 2d January 1703. He studied at Berlin and at Frankfort on the Oder; and after preaching for five years in several towns of the United Provinces, he came to London, where he was ordained to serve the Savoy chapel, and in 1762, named by the bishop of London French chaplain to the king. He died 10th August 1775. He published some poetical pieces—essays on profane and sacred literature—epitomes of books, memoirs, &c. but generally anonymously, or only with his initials. He also assisted many of his friends, particularly Westein, in his edition of the Greek testament, and Jortin in his life of Erasmus. He was a learned and pious man.

Democedes, a physician of Crotona, who, after serving Polycrates of Samos, became the slave and the physician of Darius king of Persia. He returned to his country by stratagem, and married the sister of Milo, the celebrated wrestler.

Democritus, a famous philosopher of Abdera, whose mental acquirements were so great and extraordinary that his countrymen accused him of madness. Hippocrates, however, saw and acknowledged his merit. He laughed constantly at the follies of mankind. He died at the age of 109, about 351.

Demonax, a philosopher of Crete in the reign of Adrian. He had the highest contempt for riches, and lived upon the accidental supplies which he received from his friends and strangers. He lived to his 100th year.

Demoivre, Abraham, an eminent mathematician, born at Vitri, Champagne, May 1667. He left France at the revocation of the ediet of Nantes, and came to England, where, by studying the principia of Newton, he made himself a complete master of mathematics, in which he read some popular lectures for his support. He was admitted member of the royal society in London, and of the academy of sciences, Paris; and died in London November 1754. His works are strong evidences of his superior learning and great application. He published, miscellanea analytica, 4to.—a treatise on annuities—and his great work, "doctrine of chances," in 1718, 4to. twice reprinted, with considerable improvements.

Demosthenes, a celebrated orator of Athens. Though but the son of a blacksmith, he rose to consequence; and though neglected by his guardians, and impeded in his education by weakness of lungs, and an inarticulate pronunciation, his assiduity overcame all obstacles, and enabled him to rise superior to every difficulty, and become the most illustrious and eloquent orator of all antiquity. He warmly resisted the politics and the insinuating conduct of Philip of Macedon, and was equally violent against his son and successor, Alexander the great; but, in spite of his eloquence, the arts and the valor of the Macedonians prevailed, and Demosthenes unhappily found, that the Athenians whom he addressed were only the degenerate sons of those heroes who had bled at Marathon, at Salamis, and at Thermopylæ. Demosthenes, who had inveighed against the bribery of the Macedonians, himself was accused of receiving some splendid presents of money from Harpalus, the deputy of Alexander; but the unpopularity of his conduct continued but a short time; till at last the victories of Antipater obliged the Athenians to deliver their orator, and Demosthenes, rather than fall into the hands of his enemies, destroyed himself by poison, B. C. 322. The best edition of his orations is that of Reiske.

Demours, Peter, a native of Marseilles, known for his eminence as a physician and for the dexterity of his surgical operations, and his great skill as an oculist. He died at Paris 26th June 1795, aged 93, author of some respectable works on his profession.

Dempster, William, a learned Scotsman, born in the shire of Angus, 1490, and educated at St. Andrew's, from whence he went to Paris, and was successfully employed by the university there to refute the books of Raymond Lully, who had impugned Aristotle's philosophy. After visiting Padua and other places, he returned to

Scotland, of which he published an ecclesiastical history, in which he magnifies the most common events into miracles. He died at Paris 1557.

Dempster, Thomas, a native of Scotland, who studied at Paris, and there taught classical learning. His quarrelsome temper however, and his severities to his pupils, rendered him unpopular, and he was obliged to fly from Paris, and to return to Scotland. He afterwards went to Pisa, where his wife, a woman of great beauty, ran away with one of his scholars, a misfortune which he bore with all the indifference of stoicism. He afterwards read lectures on polite learning in various universities, and obtained a professor's chair at Nismes, from whence he retired to Bologna, where after some years' residence he died 1625. He wrote some learned works, commentaries on Rosinus' Roman antiquities, and on Claudian,—four books of epistles,—dramatic pieces and poems,—a martyrology of Scotland,—a list of Scottish writers, &c. He was a man of astonishing memory, so that he was properly called a living library. His application was indefatigable, he never studied less than 14 hours daily, but he wanted judgment and discrimination. He was so partial to his country that he attributed to the natives of it, nearly all the books which English, Welsh and Irish authors had composed. He has therefore been censured by protestants as well as papists, and Baillet has observed that in his ecclesiastical history of Scotland, in 19 books, he had no conscience, he forged titles of books never published to raise the glory of his native country, and he has been guilty of several cheating tricks by which he has lost his credit among men of learning.

Denham, sir John, an English poet, born in Dublin 1615. His father was chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and when afterwards removed to the English bench, he brought his son with him, who was educated in London, and in 1631 entered at Trinity college, Oxford. During his residence in the university, and afterwards while a student at Lincoln's Inn, he was devoted to gaming and dissipation, more than to learning and science, and his father not only augured the most fatal consequences, but threatened to disinherit him. In 1641, three years after the death of his father, he published his tragedy of "Sophy," which, says Waller, broke out like the Irish rebellion threescore thousand strong, when nobody was aware of it. Soon after he was sheriff of Surry, and governor of Farnham castle, but not understanding military affairs he came to the king at Oxford, where, in 1643, he published his "Cooper's hill," a poem, says Dryden, which for majesty of style is and ever will be the standard of good writing. His attachment to the royal cause during the civil wars, insured him the confidence of the queen, who intrusted him with a commission to her unfortunate husband a captive in the army. He afterwards went as ambassador with lord Croft from Charles II. to Poland, and in 1662 he returned to England, where he found his estates greatly reduced in consequence of his former habits of gaming, and the persecutions of the civil war. For about a year he was hospitably entertained by lord Pembroke. At the restoration he entered upon his office of surveyor general to the king's buildings, and at the coronation he was created K. B. In the latter part of his life, in consequence of some domestic difference on his second marriage, he unfortunately lost his senses, which he however recovered. He wrote some verses on Cowley's death, and soon followed him to the grave. He died March 1668, and was buried in Westminster-abbey near the remains of Chaucer, Spenser, and Cowley. Denham's works have been published together at different times, the sixth edition of which appeared in 1719. These poems are above 20 in number, containing besides the Sophy, and Cooper's hill, the destruction of Troy, and Cato Major. Wood mentions other works of Denham, such as a new version of the psalms, a panegyric on general Monk, the true presbyterian, &c. Denham, as Johnson has observed, is deservedly considered as one of the fathers of English poetry. Cooper's hill is the work that confers upon him the rank and dignity of an original author. He seems to have been, at least among us, the author of a species of composition that may be denominated local poetry, of which the fundamental subject is some particular landscape to be poetically described, with the addition of such embellishments as may be supplied by historical retrospections or incidental meditation. He is one of the writers that improved our taste and advanced our language, and whom we ought therefore to read with gratitude, though having done much, he left much to do.

Denelle, an infamous revolutionist. He was the friend of Marat, and shared all his crimes, and at last, after trying to poison his wife and five children, he killed them with his own hand with blows. He expiated his crimes on the scaffold.

Denner, Balthasar, a portrait painter, born at Hamburgh 1685. He was offered, in London, for his excellent portrait of an old woman, 500 guineas which he refused. He died 1747.

Dennis, John, an English critic, born in London 1657, and educated at Harrow and Caius college, Cambridge. After taking his bachelor's degree he was expelled for attempting to stab a person in the dark, upon which he travelled over France and Italy, and at his return set up for a man of fashion and of wit. He began his literary career as early as 1690, and continued to write till his death in 1733. He was intimate with the great and the learned of the times, but his temper was so violent, and his pride and suspicions so great, that his life was a continual scene of tumult and quarrel, inflamed and cherished by the invectives of his pen. He wrote in 1692, a pindaric ode on William's

victory at Aghrim, and he also honored the death of that monarch and that of his queen, with poetical incense. In 1704 came his favorite tragedy "Liberty asserted," in which he used such violent language against the French nation that in the pride of self-consequence he persuaded himself peace could never be re-established between the two countries without his being delivered up to the offended enemy. With this idea he applied to the duke of Marlborough for his protection, who declared to the alarmed poet that he had no influence with the ministry, but that he thought, without being terrified, his own case as desperate, as he had done the French almost as much mischief as Mr. Dennis himself. This singular character thus exposed to ridicule, is said on another occasion to have been walking near the sea while the guest of a friend in Sussex, and that at the sudden sight of a ship sailing as he imagined towards him, he decamped in the greatest hurry, calling his friend a traitor for conspiring to deliver his person up to the French. His poems on the battles of Blenheim and Ramillies gained him the friendship of the victorious hero of the day, who presented him with 100*l.* and procured him an appointment in the customs worth 120*l.* per annum. He also wrote some prose pieces, especially priestcraft dangerous, &c. against Sacheverell's political union, and some severe reflections on Pope's essay on criticism, and Addison's Cato. This not only occasioned a curious pamphlet called the narrative of Dr. Robert Norris, concerning the strange and deplorable frenzy of Mr. John Dennis, but it drew upon him the satirist's resentment, and entitled him to a conspicuous place among the heroes of the Dunciad. Though now disregarded as a writer and a critic, he was esteemed in his day, but it was observed by a wit that Dennis was the fittest man in the world to instruct a dramatic writer, for he laid down rules for writing good plays, and showed him what were bad by his own.

Denny, sir Anthony, a favorite of Henry VIII. born at Cheshunt, and educated at St. Paul's school and St. John's college, Cambridge. His great abilities soon recommended him to the court, where he became gentleman of the bed chamber, groom of the stole, and a privy counsellor. He was also knighted by the king, and in the general plunder of the property of the church, sir Anthony received from his capricious master very large and valuable grants of lands in Hertfordshire. When Henry was on his death bed, sir Anthony alone had the courage and humanity to approach him, to remind him of his situation, and to exhort him to devote the few remaining moments of life to the momentous concerns of religion. The king had such an opinion of his integrity, that he made him one of the executors of his will, and of the counsellors of his successor, and gave him a legacy of 300*l.* Sir Anthony was a man of great piety as well as learning. He died 1550, leaving by his lady Joan, daughter of sir Philip Champernon of Modbury, Devon, six children, of whom Henry the eldest was father of Edward who was knighted, and in 1626 made earl of Norwich.

Denton, John, an English divine, educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge, and ejected for nonconformity from the living of Oswald kirk, Yorkshire, in 1662. He afterwards conformed and after being re-ordained, was presented to the living of Stonegrave, and a prebend of York, which he held till his death 4th January 1708, in his 83d year. He published some sermons and religious tracts, and was the intimate friend and correspondent of Tillotson afterwards the primate.

Dentrecolles, Francis Xavier, a Jesuit, born at Lyons 1664. He went to China as missionary with Parennin, and he died there on the same year as his associate 1741, and both aged 77. This Jesuit wrote several works in the Chinese language to recommend the christian religion to the disciples of Confucius, and some interesting pieces of his are also found in "lettres edifiantes & curieuses," and in du Halde's China.

Denys, James, an historical painter, born at Antwerp 1645. He studied in Italy, and resided for some time at the court of Mantua, where he was highly honored. He returned afterwards to his native city, where he died.

Deparcieux, Anthony, a mathematician, born in the diocese of Usez. He wrote a treatise on trigonometry 4to.—essays on the probabilities of the duration of human life 4to. a valuable work, which obtained him a seat in the academy of sciences,—memoir on the inundations of the river Seine, &c. His skill was much applauded in his construction of sun-dials on a new plan, and also for his meridian lines. He died 1768, aged 65.

Derby, James Stanley earl of, an English nobleman, celebrated for his courage during the civil wars. With only 600 horse he bravely defended himself at Wigan against col. Lilburne and 3000 horse and foot, but when taken at the battle of Worcester, he was basely beheaded though faithfully promised pardon, October 15th, 1651. His widow imitated his heroic conduct, and after the brave defence of Latham house, she retired to the Isle of Man, where she defied the attacks of her enemies. She was the last person who submitted to the power of the regicides.

Dercyllidas, a Lacedæmonian general, who avenged his country against the Persians and defended Chersonesus against the inroads of the Thracians about 400 B. C.

Dereing, Edward, an eminent divine, born in Kent, fellow of Christ's college, Cambridge. He was preacher at St. Paul's London, and distinguished himself by his eloquence before the court. He died 1576, much respected for his piety as well as learning. He wrote sermons,—lectures on the epistle to the Hebrews,—answer to Harding, &c.

Derham, William, an able philosopher

and divine, born at Stoughton near Worcester, 26th November 1657, and educated at Bloekley, and Trinity college, Oxford. He was presented in 1682 to Wargrave vicarage, Berks, and in 1689 to Upminster rectory, Essex. He devoted the best part of his time to mathematics and experimental philosophy. He was chosen fellow of the royal society, and enriched the philosophical transactions with many curious and valuable communications. In 1716 he was made canon of Windsor, and the university of Oxford in 1730 honorably granted him the degree of D.D. for his meritorious services in the cause of science. This pious and good man, always employed in the labors of philosophy, humanity and religion, died 5th April 1735, aged 78, and was buried at Upminster.. His publications are very numerous, not less than 40, and mostly on philosophical subjects. The best known of his works are his physico-theology, 16 discourses preached at Boyle's institution 1711 and 12, and in 1714 his astro-theology, and in 1730 his christo-theology, a sermon to prove the divine origin of christianity, besides the artificial clock-maker, an ingenious book the fourth edition of which was published 1734. He also assisted some of his literary friends, he revised the "miscellanea curioso," he prepared notes and observations for Eleazer Albin's natural history 4 vols. 4to. and published some pieces of Mr. Ray, and also the experiments of Dr. Robert Hooke. He left behind him a very valuable collection of curiosities.

Dering, sir Edward, a native of Kent, very violent in parliament in favor of republican principles. He brought in a bill for the abolition of bishops, deans, and chapters, and proposed other plans of reforms. Afterwards however he changed his opinion and espoused the royal cause which he supported with a troop of horse, equipped at his own expense. He was a great sufferer in the civil wars, and died before the restoration. His speeches in parliament were published in 4to.

Derrick, Samuel, a linen draper of Dublin, who in 1751 came to London with the intention of supporting himself as a literary character. He once attempted the character of Glocester in Jane Shore, but with such ill success that it was never repeated. After this he subsisted by pamphlet writing, but his extravagance led him into perpetual difficulties. He was on Beau Nash's death by means of his friends appointed in his place master of the ceremonies at Bath and Tunbridge, but ill conduct prevented his rise to independence, and he died very poor 7th of March 1769, aged 45. He translated among other things Sylla, a dramatic entertainment by the king of Prussia, 8vo. 1753.

Deryk or Derick, Peter Cornelius, a landscape painter of Delft, the pupil of Hubert Jacobs. He studied afterwards in Italy, and died 1630, aged 62.

Deryke, William, an historical painter at Antwerp, who died 1697.

Desaguliers, John Theophilus, son of a protestant minister at Rochelle, where he was born 12th March 1683, and which he left at the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was educated at Christ church, Oxford, and he succeeded Dr. Kiel in reading lectures on experimental philosophy. In 1712 he married, and was the first who introduced the reading of lectures in London, where he had for his audience not only the learned and the great, but also George I. and George II. and the royal family. He was patronised by the duke of Chandos, who gave him the living of Edgware, and he afterwards became chaplain to the prince of Wales, and had a valuable living in Essex. In the latter part of his life, he had lodgings under the piazzas, Covent-garden, where his lectures were continued till his death 1749. He was member of several foreign academies, and published a course of experimental philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. 1734,—Gravesand's mathematical elements of natural philosophy,—and an edition of Gregory's elements of catoptrics and dioptrics.

Desaix, Lewis Charles Anthony, a French general, born of a respectable family at Vegon, near Riom in August 1768. He embraced the military profession as lieutenant in the regiment of Britany, and at the revolution he assisted Custine as his aid-de-camp. He was wounded in the cheek at the battle of Lauterburg, but disregarded the pain while he boldly rallied the yielding battalions to the fight. He was general of division under Moreau, whom he assisted in his glorious retreat from the Danube; and afterwards he drove the Germans from the Rhine, and at the battle of Rastadt he obliged the archduke Charles to retreat. He bravely defended the bridge of Kehl, and afterwards in consequence of the treaty of Campo Formio, he attended Bonaparte into Egypt. In this distant country, he every where displayed the same presence of mind, the same bravery, and after dispersing the Arabs, and the scattered forces of Murad-bey, and Elphi-bey, he was named commander of Upper Egypt which his valor and steadiness had completely subdued. After Bonaparte's retreat from Egypt he signed the treaty of El-arisch with the English and the Turks, and returned to Europe, but was detained as a prisoner by lord Keith. When set at liberty he hastened back to France, and found his friend Bonaparte advancing to the conquest of Italy. His happy arrival, after a severe march of 30 miles, with a fresh squadron, gave the decision to the memorable battle of Marengo, but at the very moment that he insured the victory to his already yielding countrymen, the brave Desaix received a fatal shot in the breast and immediately expired 14th June 1800. He was buried with the military honors which his services and his private virtues deserved.

Desault, Peter, a native of Arsac, distinguished as a physician. His treatise on the venereal disease and on the method of curing it without salivation, was much admired, and also that on the stone in the kidneys, and the bladder, which was attacked by Astruc. He died at Bourdeaux 1737, aged 62.

Desault, Peter Joseph, a French sur-

geon whose journal de chirurgie was translated into English by Gosling. He was born at Maguibernois near Macon, and died June 1st 1795, in his 46th year, not without suspicion of being poisoned for his attendance on the unfortunate Lewis XVII. It is remarkable that his successors, Clopart and Doublet, died within four days after. He had been much esteemed as a professor of anatomy at Paris where 300 pupils together attended his lectures, and also as surgeon at the hospital of charity, and at the hotel Dieu.

Des Barreaux, James de Vallee lord, a French nobleman, born at Paris 1602. He was brought up by the Jesuits, who in vain endeavored to gain him over to their society, and he afterwards became counsellor in the parliament of Paris, where his wit was more admired than his application. He exposed himself to the resentment and persecution of Richelieu, by refusing to yield a favorite mistress to the hoary libertine, and thus banished from regular employment he spent his time in visiting his friends, and in pursuing his pleasures. About four or five years before his death, however, he began to reflect upon the vicious course of his conduct, and after disregarding the truths and the practice of christianity, he gave himself up to serious meditation, and to penitence. He retired to the pure air of Chalon on the Soan, where, after an exemplary close of life, he died 1647. Some time before his death he wrote the famous sonnet so full of contrition "grand dieu, tes jugemens," &c. He was, in the days of his gaiety and libertinism, author of some poems in Latin, and also in French, and of some popular songs, &c.

Desbillons, Francis Joseph, a French Jesuit, born at Chateaunenf 25th January 1711. After reading lectures in the colleges of Caen, Nevers, la Fleche, and Bourges, he came to Paris, where he studied for 15 years in the college of Lewis XIV. At the abolition of his order 1762, he retired to Manheim, where he published his fables, on which he had so long been engaged, 530 in number, divided into 15 books, in two vols. He also published a learned edition of Phædrus, and wrote some Latin poems, and left in MS. an history of the Latin tongue. He died 19th March 1788, aged 78.

Desbois, Francis Alexander, author of a military dictionary 3 vols. 8vo.—a dictionary of agriculture two vols. 8vo.—a dictionary of animals 4 vols. 8vo. and other works, died in the public hospital at Paris 1784, aged 85.

Des Cartes, René, a French philosopher. *Vid* Cartes.

Desericius or Desbritz, Joseph Innocent, a native of Nitra in Hungary, made a Roman cardinal, and sent by Benedict XIV. as ambassador to the hospodar of Wallachia. He died 1765, aged 63. He wrote pro cultu literarum in Hungariâ, ac speciatim civitate diœcesique vindicatio, 4to.—de initiis & majoribus Hungarorum commentaria, 5 vols. fol.—historia episcopatus diœcesis & civitatis Vaciensis, fol. &c.

Desgodets, Anthony, a native of Paris, eminent as an architect. When going to Rome in 1674 he was captured by the Algerines, and remained 16 months in slavery, and when he reached the capital of Italy at last, he composed his work "the ancient edifices of Rome drawn and measured with exactness," fol. which was newly edited 1779. He was made comptroller of the royal buildings at Paris and architect to the king. He died 1728, aged 75. Two of his works on architecture have appeared since his death.

Deshais, John Baptist Henry, a French painter, born at Rouen 1729. Under the direction of Vermont, Restout, and Carlo Vanloo, he improved his strong natural abilities, and in 1751 obtained the prize of the academy. After visiting Rome for improvement and information, he returned to Paris, and was admitted into the academy with universal approbation. The superior merit of his pictures promised the noblest monuments of genius to adorn the French school, but he unfortunately died in the midst of his career in 1765. The most celebrated of his pieces are the marriage of the Virgin, the resurrection of Lazarus, Potiphar's wife and Joseph, the combat of Achilles and Xanthus, Jupiter and Antiope, Artemisia at her husband's tomb, &c.

Desiderius or Didier, last king of Lombardy, succeeded Astolphus 756. His invasion of the papal dominions was resisted at the request of the pope by Charlemagne his son-in-law, and Didier was made prisoner and died in France. His other daughter had married a brother of Charlemagne, Carloman, another son of Pepin king of France.

Desmahis, Joseph Francis Edward de Corsembleu, a French writer, born at Sualy-sur-loire, who died February 25th 1761, aged 38. He was a man of great abilities, very amiable in his manners, moderate in his wishes, and benevolent in his intercourse with mankind. He used to say, "When my friend laughs, it is his business to inform me of the cause of his joy; but when he weeps, it is mine to discover the sources of his grief," He wrote the comedy of the "impertinent," which met with great applause. He also wrote miscellaneous works, and in his poetical pieces displayed ease, grace, and elegance. His works were published 1777, two vols. 12mo. Paris.

Des Maizeaux, Peter, a learned biographer, born at Auvergne 1666, where his father was a protestant minister. He came early to England and was elected secretary to the royal society. He died 1745. He edited the works of St. Evremont three vols. 4to. and also published the life of Bayle, prefixed to his dictionary. He had some hand in the general historical dictionary, 10 vols. fol. and in other useful works, and wrote the lives of Chillingworth and John Hales.

Desmares, Toussaint, a priest, native of Vire in Normandy. He defended the cause of the Jansenists before pope Innocent X. and distinguished himself by his sermons. He was persecuted for his opinions, but hu-

manely protected by the duke of Liancourt, at whose house in Beauvias he ended his days 1687, aged 87. He wrote the necrologe de port royal, printed 4to. 1723, and other works.

Desmarets, Nicholas, nephew of Colbert, and minister of state and comptroller in the reign of Lewis XIV. died 1721. He published a very curious and interesting account of his administration.

Desmoletz, Peter Nicholas, an ecclesiastic, born at Paris. He edited Lamy's treatise de tabernaculo fœderis sanctâ civitate Jerusalem & templo ejus fol.—Ponget's institutiones catholicæ in modum catecheseos, 2 vols. fol.—and continued Sallengre's memoirs of literature, 11 vols. 12mo. He died 1760, aged 83.

Desmoulins, Benedict Camille, a native of Guise in Picardy, who displayed his republican zeal at the taking of the Bastille, and in the demolition of the monarchy. As the friend of Danton he was one of the original founders of the Jacobin club, and he had a share in the atrocities of the 20th of June and the 10th of August 1792. His influence in the convention was seen with jealousy by Robespierre, and he marked for slaughter the man who presumed to defend Orleans, and to talk of a committee of clemency in the midst of a sanguinary assembly. The fall of Danton was his own; when seized in the night, 31st March 1794, he opened his windows to call in vain for help against the satellites of tyranny, and with Young's night thoughts, and Harvey's meditations in his hand, he was dragged to prison, and immediately after to the scaffold. His writings were periodical—the revolutions of France and Brabant—the history of the Brissotins—the Vieux Cordelier. His wife, who wished to share his fate, was permitted to follow him 10 days after to the scaffold. When asked his age by the bloody tribunal, he answered, "My age is that of Jesus Christ when he suffered death," 35.

D'Espagne, John, minister of a French congregation at Durham-house, Strand, died about 1660. He was much admired as a preacher, and several of his works have been translated into English. They are all on theological subjects.

Despard, Edward Marcus, a native of Queen's county in Ireland, of a respectable family. He early embraced a military life, and was employed in the West Indies, on the Spanish main, and in the bay of Honduras, where he was appointed superintendant of the English colony. His conduct in this office gave offence to the settlers, and in consequence of their complaints he was recalled home 1790; but when he applied to government to investigate his administration his representations were rejected without explanation. This rendered him a disaffected subject, and the French revolution no sooner tended to disseminate principles of disloyalty and rebellion, than he warmly embraced the new doctrines. He was seized for his seditious conduct, under the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and confined in several prisons, but when at last liberated, past misfortunes had made no impression upon him, but rather stimulated him to revenge. He now formed the plan of seducing the soldiery from their allegiance, and in the secret committees which he held with his associates, under the sanction of a solemn oath it was agitated to assassinate the king, as he proceeded to the opening of parliament. This murderous design was happily discovered by some of the accomplices, and Despard and his associates were seized, and tried at a special commission in Southwark, 5th February 1803, and on an impartial trial his atrocious guilt was made too evident to deserve pardon. He suffered on the 21st March with nine others, and after their heads had been cut off, their bodies were delivered to their friends for interment. Without contrition, sorrow, or concern, this infatuated man met his fate, and convinced the spectators how well qualified he was for the worst of nefarious attempts.

Despautere, John, a Flemish grammarian, who was born at Ninove, and died at Comines 1520. He had the use of only one eye. His works, which were chiefly grammatical, were in great vogue in all schools at one time, but now they have given way to more modern and methodical elements of education.

Despierres, John, superior of the Benedictine college at Douay, died there 1664, aged 67. He was eminent as a mathematician, and as a mechanic, and wrote treatises on the Roman calendar—a defence of the vulgate translation of the bible—a commentary on the psalms, &c.—and he also constructed an iron sphere which with great exactness represented the planetary system.

Desplaces, an eminent French engraver, who died 1749. His best pieces were his soldier holding a dagger at Astynax in his mother's arms, his descent from the cross, after Jouvenet, his rape of Helen after Guido. Another of the same name engraved several pieces for the cabinet de Crozat.

Desportes, Claude a painter of Champagne, who died at Paris 1743, aged 82. He was highly favored by Lewis XIV. and XV. His best pieces are preserved at Marly. He excelled in grotesque figures, and in animals, flowers, fruits, &c. His son and nephew were equally celebrated.

Destouches, Andrew, a Frenchman, who went to Siam, and abandoned the profession of a soldier, for that of musician. Though unacquainted with rules, by the mere powers of genius he produced his Isse, an opera, which so highly pleased the French king, that he gave him 200 louis, with many commendations. Afterwards he studied the rules of musical composition, but his other pieces were never equal to Isse. He died 1749.

Destrouches, Philip Nericaut, a French dramatic writer, born at Tours, and educated at Paris. He shone also as a negotiator in Switzerland, and lastly in London, where

he resided seven years, and where he married. On his return to Paris he was received with esteem for his services, but the death of the regent shattered his fair hopes of preferment and reward, and he retired to Fortoiseau, near Melun, where he forgot the ingratitude of the court in the cultivation of the muses and of agriculture. Cardinal Fleury in vain wished to draw him from his retirement to go to Russia. He died 1754. His works were published by his son, by the order of Lewis XV. 4 vols. 1757, and 10 vols. 12mo. Though devoid of the gaiety of Regnard, and the strong touches of Moliere, he yet commands attention by his interesting scenes, and his tender and affecting delineations of nature. His Philosophe Marié, and his Glorieux, a comedy, rank next to the compositions of Voltaire.

Devaux, John, a native of Paris, esteemed as a surgeon, and author of a treatise on preserving health, by instinct—on making reports on surgery—and other works, besides translations of medical works into French. He died 1729, aged 80.

Devereux, Robert, earl of Essex, the favorite of Elizabeth, was born 10th November 1567, at Netherwood, Herefordshire, and under the guardianship of lord Burleigh he was educated at Cambridge by Dr. Whitgift afterwards primate. His first appearance at court was in his 17th year, and in 1585 he accompanied the earl of Leicester to Holland, and distinguished himself greatly by his courage at the battle of Zutphen. At his return he was master of the horse to the queen, and at the assembling of an army at Tilbury fort against the Spanish invasion, he was declared general under Leicester, and soon after made knight of the garter. Thus elevated in rank he disputed for the queen's favor with sir Charles Blunt earl of Devonshire, who wounded him in the knee, but afterwards became his most intimate friend. In 1589 he went with sir John Norris and Francis Drake in the expedition to replace Antonio on the throne of Portugal, but as it was without the queen's permission, he was soon recalled with marks of displeasure, which, however, his presence soon dissipated. His private marriage with the widow of sir Philip Sidney, daughter of sir Francis Walsingham, was also disagreeable to the queen, and his unsuccessful expedition to assist Henry IV. of France, and his quarrel with lord Burleigh about the Spanish war, tended to show the violence of his temper and the ambition of his heart. Though Burleigh, by proposing a peace with Spain, opposed him, yet he loved him, and after the death of that statesman, Essex found that he had lost a most valuable friend, whose advice and protection often interposed between him and the commission of wrong. He succeeded Burleigh as chancellor of Cambridge, but his enemies viewed the increase of his dignities with a jealous eye. When a consultation took place about appointing a viceroy in Ireland, the queen recommended sir William Knollis, and Essex sir George Carew, and when the favorite saw his mistress unwilling to yield to his persuasion, he contemptuously turned his back upon her. Elizabeth resented the ill conduct of Essex, and gave him a box on the ear, upon which he placed his hand on his sword, with threatening attitude, swearing he would not take such an affront even from her father. The courtiers present interfered, and he left the palace with unsubdued indignation. His friends however prevailed upon him to make concessions, and he was apparently reconciled to Elizabeth, and soon after by the artifice of his enemies sent over to Ireland. The ill success of his ministry there encouraged his opponents, who persuaded the queen to levy an army under Nottingham, to counteract the rebellious schemes of Essex. Essex heard of their plans, and coming suddenly over to England, he was apparently received with cordiality, but soon after stripped of all his honors except of the office of master of the horse. While thus disgraced, he was advised by his favorite Cuffe to restore himself to the queen's partiality by force, but though he disapproved all violent measures, he could not refrain saying the queen grew old and cankered, and that her mind was as crooked as her carcass. The rash words were reported to the queen, and Essex was summoned to appear before the council, but he conceived his person in danger, and instead of submitting he prepared to resist. After an unavailing struggle, and some bloodshed, he surrendered and was conveyed to the tower. He was arraigned before his peers on the 19th February 1601, and condemned to lose his head, and his execution took place on the 25th. He was in person tall, but careless in his dress. He was learned and to his honor protected and encouraged learned men. Warm in his friendships, and sound, except in few instances, in his morals, he was a good protestant. It is remarkable that his execution took place not without great struggles in the queen's affections. In the days of their friendship, she had given him a ring with promises that it would restore him at all times to her favor, and therefore she suffered to be sacrificed the man who so proudly refused to purchase and at so little price her pardon. The fatal ring indeed was sent by the repenting Essex, but lady Howard the bearer refused to deliver it, and on her deathbed she revealed to the queen her ill conduct, which she attributed to the jealousy of her husband. The queen heard the dreadful tale with astonishment, she retired overwhelmed with grief, and a few weeks after expired.

Devereux, Robert, earl of Essex, son of Elizabeth's favorite was born 1592, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, under sir Henry Saville. His marriage with lady Frances Howard, lord Suffolk's daughter, was very unfortunate, for the lady accused him of impotency, and obtained a divorce that she might marry her new favorite Carr earl of Somerset. Essex served in the Pa

latinate under sir Horatio Vere, and in Holland, under prince Maurice, and on his return to England appeared in parliament as a violent opposer of the measures of government. During the civil wars he headed the parliamentary army, faced the king's forces at Edgehill, and at the first battle of Newbury, and after reducing Reading and relieving Glocester he in 1644 returned to the west of England. Here he was unsuccessful against the king's troops, and he owed his safety to flight by sea from the untenable garrisons of Cornwall. In 1645 the parliament, jealous of his power, or dissatisfied with his conduct, deprived him of his office by the self-denying ordinance, and the next year he died at Essex-house in the Strand.

D'EWES, sir Symonds, an English historian and antiquarian, born in 1602, at Coxden Dorsetshire, the seat of Mr. Symonds, his mother's father. His ancesters came from the Low Countries. In 1618 he entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, and two years after began his collection of materials for an history of England. His learning and his labors recommended him to the notice of the most distinguished characters of the times, of Cotton, Spelman, Selden, and others. In 1626 he married Anne daughter of sir William Clopton, who was scarce 18, with whom he lived in great domestic happiness. His great work was finished when he attained his 30th year, but he did not publish it, and it appeared afterwards under the title of Journals of all the parliaments during the reign of Elizabeth, &c. revised by Paul Bowes 1682, folio. He served the office of sheriff for suffolk, and was knighted, and in 1641 was made baronet; but notwithstanding these marks of royal favor, he embraced the cause of the parliament. He sat in the house till December 1648, when he was ejected for supposed attachment to the king. He died April 18th 1650, and was succeeded by his son Willoughby, to whom the journals were inscribed by Mr. Bowes. The manner in which sir Symonds spoke of Camden's Britannia has drawn upon him the censures of several writers, and he certainly was very injudicious in asserting that scarce a page of it was free from errors. From his MSS. preserved among the Harleian papers, there are some particulars of his life.

DE WITT, John, the famous pensionary of Holland, was born at Dort in 1625, and educated there. His abilities were so great, and his improvement so rapid, that at the age of 23 he published his "Elementa curvarum linearum," a work displaying the deepest knowledge of mathematics. After taking the degree of L. L. D. and travelling for some time, he was made pensionary of his native town, and began to distinguish himself by his skill in political affairs. He warmly but unsuccessfully opposed the war between England and his country, and when afterwards raised to the high office of pensionary of Holland, he sent ambassadors to Cromwell, to negotiate a peace. A pacification took place, but the secret article to exclude the family of Orange from the stadtholdership, brought public odium on De Witt's administration. Notwithstanding the clamors of his enemies, and the pulpit invectives of the clergy, he subdued all opposition by his firmness, and when his office expired, he was unanimously re-elected by the states, 15th Sept. 1663. When war was unfortunately declared against England, after the restoration, De Witt exerted all his power to make the naval armaments as respectable as possible, and after Opdam's defeat, he was one of those named to preside over the fleet. The fleet was shut up in the Texel; but whilst the commanders considered it impossible to sail but with only 10 points of the compass, he by mathematical calculation, convinced them that only four points were against them, and 28 for them, and in consequence of this, the ships were safely conveyed through a passage, which since that time has been called De Witt's diep. Of this affair, and of the events which took place afterwards, he wrote an accurate relation, for which he received the thanks of the state. Of the famous battle of three days, in 1666, he also gave a full account to the states, and in 1667 he established an edictfor ever to abolish the stadtholderate in Holland; but in 1672 when the prince of Orange was nominated captain general, the mob invited him to accept the office of stadtholder, and De Witt, no longer popular, resigned his office, after receiving the solemn thanks of the states for his services. When Holland was invaded by the French, the odium was thrown by the friends of the Orange family on De Witt and his party, and so violent were the tumults, that De Witt's brother, Cornelius, was accused by Tickaer, a barber, and though declared innocent, was sentenced to exile, and soon after the prison in which he was, was attacked, and he as well as his brother, who unfortunately was present, were inhumanly butchered. Their dead bodies were dragged to the gallows, and the pensionary's remains were hung one foot higher than those of his brother. Their bodies thus insulted were cut into a thousand pieces, and it is even said, that some of the flesh was broiled and eat by the savage murderers. Thus fell this virtuous and amiable man, in his 47th year. As a politician he had no equal, and his love to his country was inferior to none of his other virtues. Without pride and pomp, he lived upon little more than 700*l.* a year, though at the head of a government; and with the greatest and most laudable integrity, he refused a gift of 10,000*l.* with which the states wished to reward his noble services, observing, that such liberality was a bad precedent in a government. His work called, "the true interest and political maxims of the republic of Holland," translated into English by John Campbell, is a glorious monument of his abilities as a statesman, and it displays the true maxims by which a

government may become popular at home and respectable abroad, whilst it maintains justice with liberty, and encourages trade without oppression, or monopoly.

DEWITT, James, a painter of Amsterdam, born 1695. He was pupil to Van Hal. His best work is Moses appointing the 70 elders, painted for the burgomasters of Amsterdam.

DEYNUM, John Baptist Van, an eminent miniature painter of Antwerp, born 1620.

DEYSTER, Lewis, an eminent painter and engraver of Bruges, who died 1711, aged 55. His death of the Virgin, is his best piece. His daughter Anne was equally famous as a painter, but she relinquished the profession to construct organs and harpsichords, and consequently died poor, 1746, aged 50.

D'HOSIER, Peter, a native of Marseilles, the first who formed genealogies into a science. He was patronised by Lewis XIII. and XIV. who made him counsellor of state. He died 1660, aged 68.

DIACONUS, Paulus, a Lombard, born at Friuli, and educated at the court of Pavia. He became a monk in the monastery of Monte Casino, where he composed his history of the Lombards, in six books. He is considered as accurate in the affairs of his own nation, though not equally exact in treating foreign affairs. He died 770. His history was printed 1611, and is also found in Muratori's Rerum Ital. Scriptores.

DIAGORAS, a philosopher born at Melos, who professed publicly atheism, for which he was accused before the Athenians. He afterwards perished in a shipwreck, 412 B. C.

DIAZ, Bartholomew, a celebrated Portuguese navigator, who in 1466 discovered the most southern cape of Africa, to which he gave the name of the Cape of Storms. This appellation, so ill omened, was altered by John II. king of Portugal, to the name of the Cape of Good-hope.

DIAZ, John, a Spaniard, who studied at Paris, and embraced the doctrines of Luther. He afterwards visited Calvin at Geneva, and Bucer at Strasburg, and met at Neuburg his brother Alphonsus, who, as a violent catholic, endeavored to convert him from the protestant faith. Unable to do this, Alphonsus pretends to return home, and the next morning, instigates an assassin to enter his brother's apartment, and with an axe to dash out his brains, whilst he himself awaits the event at the door of his chamber. The assassins were pursued and seized at Inspruck, but Charles V. took their punishment into his own hand. This dreadful deed was perpetrated the 27th March 1546.

DICEARCHUS, a philosopher of Messina in Sicily, who wrote a treatise on the geography of Greece, &c. published 1709.

DICENEUS, an Egyptian philosopher, in the age of Augustus. He travelled into Scythia, where he persuaded the people to learn and to practise temperance.

DICETO, Ralph de, author of abbreviationes chronicorum, or an epitome of English history to the conquest—& imagines historiarum, or lives of some English kings —was dean of St. Paul's, London, 1210.

DICK, sir Alexander, son of sir William Cunningham of Copington, by the daughter and heiress of sir James Dick of Prestonfield, was born 1703. He studied medicine at Edinburgh, and afterwards under Boerhaave at Leyden, where he took his degrees, and after visiting several countries of Europe, he returned to England, and began to practise in Pembrokeshire. On the death of his brother sir William, he assumed the name of his maternal grandfather, and retired to his family seat at Prestonfield, where he died 1785. He was in 1756 president of the college of physicians in Edinburgh, and liberally contributed to the honor and support of his profession. He was in 1774 honored with a medal from the London society of arts and commerce, for his successful culture of rhubarb, the first attempt of rearing which in England was owing to his patriotic views.

DICKINSON, Edmund, an eminent physician, son of the rector of Appleton, Berkshire, where he was born 1624. He was educated at Eton, and at Merton college, Oxford, where he took his medical degrees. He published in 1655 his Delphi Phœnicizantes, a learned work, in which he proved that the Greeks borrowed their history of the oracle of Delphi from the scriptures, especially the book of Joshua. This book was universally admired, and Sheldon the primate wished in vain to turn the attention of the ingenious author to theological studies. After practising for some time in Oxford, where he had the misfortune to lose his first wife in childbed, and his second soon after his marriage, he in 1684 settled in London, where, by recovering lord Arlington, he obtained an introduction at court, and became physician to Charles II. and afterwards to his successor. Upon the abdication he retired from practice, and applied himself to the completion of his Physica vetus & vera, &c. which when just finished was unfortunately burnt, and cost him the heavy labors of recomposition. It appeared in 1702, and it proved that the method and mode of the creation of the universe, according to the principles of true philosophy, are related in a concise and general way by Moses. He wrote besides, diatriba de Noæ in Italiam adventu, &c.—de orgine Druidum, &c. He was also an able chemist, and was intimate with Theodore Mundanus, an illustrious professor in that science at Paris. He died of the stone in April 1707, in his 83d year, and was buried in the chapel of St. Martin in the fields.

DICKSON, David, a Scotch divine, born at Paisley 1591, and educated at Glasgow. He was an eloquent preacher; but he was too violent against the episcopalians, which subjected him to much obloquy, and to persecution. He was in 1638 a commissioner

to the general assembly at Glasgow, and in 1643 in Westminster. He was divinity professor at Edinburgh, but in 1662 he was stripped of all his employments, and died at Edinburgh two years after, aged 73. He wrote a commentary on St. Matthew—the epistle to the Hebrews and Romans—and the psalms, &c.—besides some divinity tracts.

DICTYS CRETENSIS, an ancient historian, said to have been engaged in the Trojan war, under Idomeneus. The work extant under his name is spurious.

DIDEROT, Dionysius, a celebrated writer, son of a cutler, was born at Langres 1713, and educated by the Jesuits, and afterwards at Paris. His father wished him to study the law, but belles lettres were his favorite pursuits, and when settled in the capital, he soon acquired by his wit, his learning, and his genius, friends, patrons, and encouragement. His first publication was Pensées philosophiques in 1746 which afterwards was published under the title of Etrennes aux esprits forts. He now employed himself with Eidons and Toussaint, in publishing an universal dictionary of medicine, in six vols. folio. This work, though deficient in many respects, procured him a greater share of reputation, and he now formed the gigantic plan of a Dictionnaire encyclopedique. In this laborious undertaking he was assisted by d'Alembert, and by several other associates, whose genius, diligence, and judgment were united to produce a work of merit, and of universal interest. Diderot himself took the arts and trades, and infused into his subjects, all the knowledge, the brilliancy, and the nervousness of language, of which he was so capable; but he did not find in his fellow laborers, the same zeal, nor the same abilities. While his own part was completed with spirit and success, his associates proved too often inadequate to their undertakings; their contributions are ill digested, puerile, and contradictory, without system, without union, and devoid of interest and accuracy. This great work, which cost twenty years' labor to Diderot, was retarded in its progress by the suspicions of the court, who considered some reflections on government and religion, as improper and indelicate, and not only some copies were seized, but the printers themselves were sent to the bastille. The work was delivered to the public between 1751 and 1767, and soon sold off, but Diderot did not find that increase to his independence which he expected, so that he was obliged to sell his library, which was purchased for 50,000 livres by the empress of Russia; but with a generosity truly great, the philosopher was permitted the use of his books as long as he lived. Though laboriously engaged in the encyclopedia, Diderot found time to write his Bijoux indiscrets, 2 vols. 12mo. a licentious and disgusting romance, the Fils natural, and the Pere de famille, 1757 and 1758, two prose comedies, which, in an elegant and nervous style, paint the passions, strongly interest the heart, and render virtue in her various trials truly great, noble, and amiable. His letters on the blind appeared in 1749, but the freedoms, and the scepticism of the author cost him his liberty, and he was imprisoned for six months at Vincennes, where the gloom and horrors of confinement nearly deprived him of reason, had not the conversation of J. J. Rousseau and other literary men comforted his affliction. In 1751 he delivered his opinion on metaphysics, poetry, eloquence, &c. in a letter on the deaf and dumb, 2 vols. 12mo. Diderot's other works are—principles of moral philosophy, 12mo.—history of Greece, translated from Stanyan, 3 vols. 12mo.—pieces on mathematical subjects—the code of nature—the sixth sense—of public education—reflections on the interpretation of nature—panegyries on Richardson—and the life of Seneca, a useful work. He died suddenly on rising from table, 31st July 1784, aged 71. Diderot's character has been variously described. His frankness and candor are extolled by his friends, whilst his enemies reproach him as an artful, interested, pliant, and dangerous character. Of his extensive learning, and of his knowledge in every branch of science, his writings are most lasting monuments. It is however to be lamented, that his erudition was not always employed in the support of virtue and morality, nor his abilities exerted to animate man in the cultivation of what is so necessary to his welfare and happiness, the religious duties. A partial collection of his works has been published in 6 vols. 8vo.

DIDIUS JULIANUS, M. Salvius Severus, a Roman emperor, who purchased the diadem of the corrupt soldiery. Severus was soon after raised to the throne, and Didius was put to death after a short reign of 66 days, A. D. 193.

DIDO or ELISSA, queen of Carthage, fled from Tyre after the murder of her husband Sichæus, by his brother Pygmalion, and she settled on the coast of Africa, where she laid the foundation of a new empire. Virgil and others represent her as visited by Æneas, after whose departure she destroyed herself through grief and disappointed love.

DIDOT, Francis Ambrose, an eminent printer at Paris. The works which he printed were peculiarly admired for the correctness, elegance, and beauty of the type, and among these, the edition of the classics published by order of Lewis XVI. for the use of the dauphin, ranked very high. He made some useful improvements in paper mills, and in printing machines, and to his ingenuity the invention of stereotype-printing may be fairly ascribed, to the perfection of which he devoted himself with so much zeal, that at the age of 73 he perused five times successively, the edition of Montaigne which his sons had undertaken. He died at Paris, 10th July 1804, aged 74, and was succeeded in his business by his sons, the eldest of whom is lately dead, leaving his concern to his brother, and to his son.

DIDYMUS, of Alexandria, an ancient

grammarian, in the age of Augustus, said to have been the author of 400 books.

DIDYMUS, of Alexandria, an able writer, though blind at the age of five. He died 395, aged 85.

DIECMAN, John, a native of Stade, who became superintendant of the duchies of Bremen and Verdun, and rector of Stade university, where he died 1720, aged 73. Besides several theological, metaphysical, and philosophical works, he published an edition of Luther's bible, used at Stade.

DIEMEN, Anthony Van, a native of Kuilenberg, where his father was burgomaster. He went to the East-Indies, and gradually rose to be governor of the Dutch territories there, an office which he discharged with great zeal, ability, and success. He sent in 1642 Abel Tasman on a voyage of discovery to the southward, and the land which was discovered on the south of New Holland, was called in his honor Van Diemen's land. He died 1645.

DIEMERBROEK, Isbrand, a learned professor of anatomy at Utrecht, born at Montford in Holland. He died at Utrecht, 1674, aged 65. His works are a treatise on the plague—an history of distempers—a miscellany of pieces on physic and anatomy, folio.

DIEPENBECK, Abraham, a painter of Boisleduc, who died at Antwerp 1675, aged 67. He studied under Rubens, and first painted on glass, and afterwards in oil. His drawings are numerous, and his temple of the muses is considered as a master piece.

DIEST, Adrian Van, a landscape painter, of the Hague, who died 1704, aged 49. He spent the best part of his life in England, where his pencil was employed in delineating the beauties of the western plants of the island.

DIETRIC, John Conrad, a Lutheran, native of Butzbach in Wetteravia. He was professor of Greek and history in his native town, and removed in 1655 to Giessen, where he died 1667, aged 55. He was author of a book de peregrinatione studiorum—antiquitates Romanæ lexicon etymologico-græcum—antiquitates novi testamenti—antiquitates biblicæ, &c.

DIETRICH, John William Ernest, a native of Weimar, where his father was eminent as a painter of battles, and of portraits. After studying under his father, he went to Dresden to improve himself under Alexander Thiele, and thence removed to Italy. His abilities recommended him to the public notice, and he was made professor of Dresden academy, and director of the painting school of Meissen, and died 1774, aged 62. His landscapes, portraits, scripture pieces, conversations, &c. were much admired, and he acquired some celebrity also as an engraver.

DIETRY, a painter of Dresden, who died there 1730, aged 45. His two views near Rome are very pleasing proofs of his great skill in landscape painting.

DIEU, Lewis de, an eminent divine, born at Flushing, 7th April 1590. He early distinguished himself as a preacher, and refused to be the court minister at the Hague, as he was more desirous to censure than countenance the licentious morals of the great. He came to Leyden to teach with his uncle and preceptor, the learned Colonius, and he was divinity professor in the Walloon college till his death in 1642. He published in 1651 a commentary on the four gospels—and notes on the Acts, after a careful examination of several translations,—the history of our Saviour in the Persian language by the Jesuit Jerome Xavier, and a Latin translation—rudiments of the Hebrew and Persian tongues—besides the revelations of St. John, in Hebrew and Syriac, with a Latin version—and other inferior treatises. His father Daniel de Dieu, was minister of Flushing, and a very learned orator, who could fluently preach in German, Italian, French, and English.

DIGBY, Everard, an English gentleman of Drystoke in Rutlandshire, educated at St. John's college, Cambridge. He wrote some curious and learned books, de arte natandi,—de duplici methodo, &c.—theoria analitica—a dissuasive from taking the church livings, &c. He died 1592.

DIGBY, sir Everard, son of the preceding, was educated in the Romish church after his father's death. He was recommended to queen Elizabeth, whose court he attended, and he was knighted by king James. Though of mild manners, and peaceful disposition, and rich and independent from his own paternal estates, and the property of his wife, daughter of William Mulsho esq. of Gothurst, Bucks, he yet engaged in the schemes for the destruction of the government. Though not immediately an agent in the gunpowder plot with Guy Fawkes, he gave 1500*l.* towards the expenses of it. On the discovery of this diabolical scheme, therefore he was sent to the tower, and when arraigned he pleaded for his conduct, that the king had broke his promises to the catholics, and that the restoration of the catholic religion was an event, which in the opinion of this infatuated sect, it became every subject to accomplish by whatever means they could; and he added, that as he alone was guilty, pardon should be extended to all others, and his family particularly, not ruined. On the 30th January 1606, pursuant to his sentence, he was hanged, drawn, and quartered at the west end of St. Paul's, London, and he died very penitent, and anxious to make deep atonement for the meditated horrors of the conspiracy.

DIGBY, sir Kenelm, an eminent philosopher, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Gothurst, Bucks, 11th June 1603. He was educated under the care of Laud then dean of Glocester, and in 1618 he entered at Glocester-hall, Oxford, where during the three years of his residence, he displayed such great abilities, and so extensive a knowledge, that he was compared to the celebrated Picus de Mirandula. After travelling through France, Spain, and Italy, he re-

turned to England in 1623, and was knighted. He then engaged the attention of the learned and the curious, by the introduction of a secret medicine, afterwards well known by the name of sympathetic powder, which he discovered in his travels. He became a favorite of Charles I. and when a quarrel arose with the Venetians, he was sent with a fleet into the Mediterranean in 1628, and acquired great reputation by his conduct at Algiers, and by his attack of the hostile fleet in the bay of Scanderoon. In 1636, after a visit to France, he was reconciled to the Romish church, much to the regret of his guardian and friend Laud, who expostulated with him in vain, and he defended his motives, and published 1638, a conference with a lady about the choice of religion, re-printed 1654. In 1639 he was very active to levy contributions among the papists for the king's service, for which interference he was called before the parliament, and imprisoned in Winchester-house, from which, however, he was released in consequence of the honorable interference of the queen of France. Upon his liberation he retired to Paris, and soon after visited Des Cartes at Egmont, and laid the foundation of that friendly intercourse and literary communication, which always afterwards prevailed between these two celebrated characters. During his retirement in France, sir Kenelm devoted himself to philosophical pursuits, and published his treatise of the nature of bodies—and another on the operation and nature of man's soul, &c. 1644—an institutionum peripateticarum libri quinque, &c. 1651. Upon the destruction of the regal power, he returned to England to collect the shattered remains of his fortune, but the parliament ordered him to leave the country on pain of confiscation and loss of life. His return to Paris was agreeable to queen Henrietta, whose chancellor he had been appointed, and he was sent by her as negotiator to pope Innocent X. The elevation of Cromwell to supreme power enabled him to revisit England, and after staying there the best part of the year 1655, and engaging, it is supposed, to reconcile the papists to the usurpation, he returned to Paris. He afterwards spent some time at Toulouse and Montpellier, where, as a man of letters and as a philosopher, he was courted and respected. At the restoration he came back to England, and became a favorite in the court of Charles II. though his enemies failed not to represent him as lately employed in the service of the usurper. At the establishment of the royal society he was made one of the council. He was very grievously afflicted the latter part of his life by the stone, of which painful disorder he died at his house, Covent-garden, June 11th 1665. His remains were interred in Christchurch, Newgate. His valuable library, which, during the troubles, had been removed to France, became at his death the property of the French king. Besides the books mentioned, sir Kenelm published observations on Dr. Brown's religio medici—observations on the 22d stanza of the 9th canto, second book of the fairy queen—a discourse on the vegetation of plants—a treatise of adhering to God, translated from Albertus Magnus. Sir Kenelm was ridiculed for asserting, on the report of some of his friends, that there was a city near Tripoli, whose inhabitants, beasts, &c. had in a few hours been turned to stone, by petrifying vapor from the earth; a circumstance supported by the observations of late travellers, mentioned in Dr. Rob. Hook's philosophical observations, &c. 1726, 8vo. Sir Kenelm left an only son John, who succeeded him to his estate. Another son, Kenelm, was slain in the king's cause at the battle of Saint Neots.

Digby, John, a nobleman descended of a respectable family at Coleshill, Warwickshire. He was of Magdalen college, Oxford, and after finishing his travels, he was introduced to James I. who appointed him gentleman of the privy chamber, and in 1606 knighted him, and in 1611 and 1614 sent him as his ambassador to Spain. In 1616 he became a privy counsellor, and chamberlain to the king; two years after he was made baron Digby of Sherbourne, and 1620 sent ambassador to the archduke Albert, and next year to the emperor. In 1622 he went to Spain to negotiate the prince's marriage with the infanta, and on his return he was created earl of Bristol. He opposed Buckingham in parliament, and for a while he favored the popular party; but in the civil troubles he was exiled, and died at Paris 21st Jan. 1653. He was author of some poems, of airs and dialogues. He also translated, it is supposed, at James I.'s request, Du Moulin's defence of the catholic faith, contained in the books of king James against the answer of N. Coeffeteau, &c. 1610.

Digby, George, earl of Bristol, son of the preceding, was born at Madrid, October 1612. He was educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, where he distinguished himself by his abilities, and by his friendship with the celebrated Peter Heylin. In his politics he embraced the popular cause, and was one of Strafford's accusers; but he afterwards favored the king's party, and was expelled from the house of commons for speaking in the defence of that unfortunate nobleman. During the civil wars he was very active in the royal cause, and in Ireland, Jersey, and France he displayed his zeal in the service of his unfortunate master. After Charles' death he was exempted from pardon by the parliament, and consequently spent his life in exile, but at the restoration he was made a knight of the garter, but he violently opposed in parliament the great Clarendon. He died at Chelsea, 20th March, 1676. It is remarkable, that though he wrote against popery he died a papist, and though a papist he spoke in favor of the test act.

Digges, Leonard, a learned mathematician, born at Barham in Kent, and educated at University college, Oxford. He wrote

Tectonicum, to shew the measuring of land, &c. 1556, 4to. improved by his son Thomas 1592,—a geometrical practical treatise—pantometria, published by his son 1591—prognostication of everlasting right, good effect, or rules to judge the weather by the sun, moon, stars, &c. 1564. He died 1574.

DIGGES, Thomas, only son of Leonard, after studying at Oxford, proved himself a very great mathematician. He went as muster-master general to the forces sent by Elizabeth to defend the Netherlands. Besides improving some of his father's works, he published also sive scalæ, &c. mathematical wings or ladders, 1573, 4to.—an arithmetical military treatise, 4to.—a geometrical treatise, &c.—a description of celestial orbs, &c. —motive for association, &c.—England's defence, &c. He died 1595.

DIGGES, sir Dudley, eldest son of Thomas, was born 1586, and educated at University college, Oxford. He studied the law, and after being knighted, travelled to improve himself in foreign lands. He was sent in 1618 as ambassador to Prussia by James I. and two years after he went to Holland as commissioner. He was in parliament in the reign of James, and of Charles I. and his conduct was very independent, and often hostile to the measures of the court, so that he was sent to the tower for his accusation against Buckingham. So powerful was his influence, that measures were adopted to gain him over, and by a reversionary grant of the office of master of the rolls in 1630, which he obtained in 1636, he was brought over to favor the measures of government. He did not long enjoy this honorable office, as he died 8th March 1639, universally lamented. He published a defence of trade, 4to.—a discourse on the rights and privileges of the subject, or a conference with the lords by a committee of both houses, 1628 and 1642—speeches on several occasions inserted in Rushworth's collections—letters between Walsingham and Burleigh, and others, about Elizabeth's marriage with the duke of Anjou.

DIGGES, Thomas, brother to sir Dudley, was educated at University college, and improved himself by travelling abroad. He translated Gerardo, the unfortunate Spaniard, from Cespades—and Claudian's rape of Proserpine into English verse. He was a learned man, and died 1635.

DIGGES, Dudley, third son to sir Dudley, was educated at University college, and became fellow of All-souls, 1633. He wrote an answer to observations on his majesty's answers and expresses—and the unlawfulness of subjects taking up arms against their sovereign, 1643. He died 1643.

DILLENIUS, John James, an eminent botanist, born at Darmstadt in Germany 1681, and educated at the university of Giessen, in Upper Hesse. He established his reputation as a learned botanist, by his valuable communications to the miscellanea curiosa, and by his other ingenious publications. In his dissertation on the coffee of the Arabians, he gives his preparations made with peas, beans, &c. and asserts, that from rye can be produced, that which most nearly resembles coffee. He enumerates not less than 980 plants, exclusive of mushrooms and mosses in the neighbourhood of Giessen, and thus displays the most indefatigable and ardent industry. His acquaintance with Dr. Sherard, who had been British consul at Smyrna, was productive of an alteration in his plans; he followed his friend to England in 1721, and there resided the rest of his life. He first engaged himself in this country, in a new edition of Ray's synopsis stirpium Brittannicarum, and by the death of his friend in 1728, and his bequeathing of 3000*l.* to the university of Oxford for a botanical professorship, to which Dillenius was first to be appointed, he was raised to comfortable independence, and learned retirement. In this wished for situation he applied himself diligently to the improvement of botany, and in his hortus Elthamensis, 417 plants, chiefly exotics, were described and figured with the most careful attention. His expectations, however, did not answer; botany was not yet a favorite study, and the author sold few of his copies, and where he flattered himself with profit, he experienced only loss. In 1735 the university granted him the degree of M. D. and the following year he was honored with a visit from his friend and correspondent Linnæus. He now devoted himself to the completion of an history of mosses, and probably would have undertaken the funguses, had not death closed prematurely his labors. He was attacked the last week in March 1747 with an apoplexy, and died on the 2d April, aged 60. In his private character, Dillenius was very respectable, naturally of a mild temper, but fond of retirement, that his studious pursuits might meet less interruption. His drawings, dried plants, MSS. &c. were purchased by Dr. Sibthorpe his successor, and now enrich the treasures of Oxford.

DILLON, Wentworth, earl of Roscommon. *Vid.* ROSCOMMON.

DILWORTH, Thomas, a diligent schoolmaster, whose spelling book—book-keeper's assistant—schoolmaster's assistant—miscellaneous arithmetic, &c.—are well known as useful and popular books. He was for some time engaged at Stratford-le-bow with Dyche, and then set up a school for himself at Wapping. He died 1781.

DIMSDALE, Thomas, an eminent English physician, born at Thoydon-garnon, Essex, where his father was a surgeon. His family were quakers, and his grandfather was the companion of Penn in America. Young Dimsdale, after studying at St. Thomas' hospital, settled at Hertford, which he quitted in 1745 in consequence of the death of his wife, and engaged as surgeon in the duke of Northumberland's army in the Scotch campaign. On the taking of Carlisle he returned to Hertford, where he again married, and in 1761 began to practice as physician. His celebrity as an inoculator in the small-pox, recommended him to the empress Catharine,

at whose request he visited Russia in 1768. His successful inoculation of the empress, and of her son the grand duke, was rewarded with the rank of baron of the empire, of counsellor of state, and of physician to the empress, besides a pension of 500*l.* per ann. and a present of 12,000*l.* His son who had accompanied him shared his honors, and was presented with a gold snuff-box set with diamonds. In 1781 Dimsdale was again in Russia to inoculate the grand duke's two sons, and so respectable was his character, that he was elected member of parliament for Hertford in 1780, and again 1784, but resigned his pretensions at the next general election. This able practitioner had the misfortune to lose his eye-sight by a catarrh, which however was happily removed by Wenzeil. He died 1800. He was author of tracts on inoculation, with an account of his journey to Russia, 8vo. 1781.

Dinarchus, a Greek orator, the pupil of Theophrastus. He was banished for a false accusation of receiving bribes, B. C. 340.

Dingley, Robert, an English writer, educated at Magdalen college. He became a zealous puritan, and was made rector of Brixton in the Isle of Wight, by the interest of his uncle col. Hammond, when governor there. He died 1659, aged 40. Among his works are mentioned, the deputation of angels, proved by the divine right of nature, from many rubs and mistakes, &c.

Dino, compiler of the six books of decretals, and author of a valuable commentary on the rules of law, was professor of jurisprudence at Bologna, and died about 1307. It is said, that he expected to be made a cardinal, as the reward of his services, and in consequence of such hopes he took orders, and divorced his wife.

Dinocrates, a Macedonian architect, whose abilities were employed in the building of the city of Alexandria. His offer to cut mount Athos into the form of a statue in honor of Alexander, was rejected by the monarch.

Dinostratus, a mathematician, the pupil of Plato. He is the inventor of the quadratic curve which bears his name.

Dinoth, Richard, a protestant writer of Coutances, who died 1680, leaving an accurate work, de bello civili Gallico.

Dinouart, Anthony Joseph Toussaint, canon of St. Bennet, Paris, and member of the academy of the Arcades at Rome, was born at Amiens 1st Nov. 1715, and died at Paris 23d April 1786. He first engaged at Paris with Joannet in periodical publications, where the severity of his remarks drew upon him trouble and law-suits. In 1760 he began his ecclesiastical journal, which produced him an extensive correspondence with France, but he was little attentive in this periodical work to propriety, as nostrums, and sermons were recommended in the same page to his readers, and large quotations from various authors were made without any acknowledgement. His other works are embryologia sacra, 12mo.—the manual for pastors, 3 vols. 12mo.—the rhetoric of preachers, &c.—besides some Latin and French poems of inferior merit.

Dio Chrysostom, an orator of Prusa in Bithynia, wantonly disgraced by Domitian, but treated with great kindness by Trajan.

Diocles, a mathematician in the fifth century, the inventor of the cissoid or curve line, which Newton calls one of the defective hyperbolas.

Diocletian, Caius Valerius, a Roman emperor, born of an obscure family in Dalmatia. He succeeded Numerian in 284, and after a glorious reign of valor, and the honorable patronage of virtue and learning, he laid down his power at Nicomedia 304, and retired to privacy at Salona, where he died 313.

Diodati, John, a native of Lucca, professor of philosophy at Geneva, where he died 1652, aged 73. He is well known for his translations of the bible into Italian, with notes, 4to. 1607, into French, 1644—and father Paul's history of the council of Trent into French.

Diodorus Siculus, a Greek historian, born at Argyrium in Sicily. Of his universal history only 15 books remain, best edited by Wesseling. He flourished about 44 B. C.

Diodorus, bishop of Tarsus, eminent as a divine, and also as an instructor of youth in the fourth century. Of his writings only a few fragments remain.

Diogenes, a famous cynic philosopher, born at Sinope, in Pontus, B. C. 414. He was so independent in his character and conduct, that he preferred living in a tub to the comforts of a house. Pride, however, and misanthropy, seem to have predominated in him, over virtue and true philosophy.

Diogenes, a philosopher of Babylon, B. C. 200. He succeeded Zeno in his school, and attended Carneades to Rome in his embassy.

Diogenes Laertius, a Greek historian of Cilicia. His lives of philosophers in 10 books are esteemed. He died A. D. 222.

Diogenes, a Cretan philosopher, the successor of Anaximenes, B. C. 500.

Diognetus, a philosopher, preceptor to Marcus Aurelius.

Dion, a Syracusan, celebrated as the friend of Plato, and particularly as the relation and the opponent of the Dionysi, tyrants of Sicily. After successfully expelling the younger Dionysius, he was himself soon after murdered about 354 B. C.

Dion Cassius, an historian of Bithynia in the third century. Of his Greek history from the age of Romulus to the reign of Alexander Severus, much has been lost.

Dionis, Peter, a French surgeon who died 1718. His skill in anatomical dissertations and chirurgical operations was very great. He published some valuable works, —un cours d'operations de chirurgie,—l'anatomie de l'homme,—& traité de la maniere de secourir les femmes dans les accouchemens, &c.

Dionysius I. tyrant of Sicily, raised himself from obscurity to the sovereign power, which he maintained with great vigor. His reign is however marked by many actions of cruelty and oppression, and his conduct towards Plato, whom he ordered to be sold as a slave, was infamous in the extreme. He died 366 B. C. after a reign of near 40 years.

Dionysius II. succeeded his father as tyrant of Syracuse, and exceeded him in cruelty though he was inferior to him in sagacity. He was at last expelled by Dion B. C. 343, and died a private man at Corinth.

Dionysius Periegetes, author of Periegesis, or geography of the world, in Greek verse, was patronised by Augustus.

Dionysius, an historian of Halicarnassus, who settled at Rome B.C. 30, and wrote a valuable work called Roman antiquities, of which only 11 books are extant. He wrote some other works.

Dionysius, a tyrant of Heraclea, who married a niece of Darius. He was remarkable for his corpulence, and died 304 B.C.

Dionysius, a bishop of Corinth, who suffered martyrdom 178.

Dionysius a bishop of Alexandria, the disciple of Origen. He wrote some things, and was exposed to persecution. He died 267.

Dionysius, bishop of Rome after Sixtus 259, condemned the heresy of Sabellius in a full synod, and died 269.

Dionysius, a Romish monk called the little, in the fifth century. He compiled a book of decretals, and translated from the Greek, a body of canons, and invented, as it is said, the victorian period, or method of calculating the time of Easter.

Dionysius, the Areopagite, a learned Athenian, member of the court of the areopagus, and converted to christianity by Paul's preaching on the unknown God, as mentioned in the Acts 17. He is supposed to have suffered martyrdom, but when or where is unknown. The works published under his name, Antwerp, 2 vols. 1634, are spurious.

Diophantus, a mathematician of Alexandria, said to have invented algebra. The age in which he lived is unknown. His six books on arithmetic, in Greek and Latin, were published Paris 1621.

Dioscorides, Pedacus, a physician under Nero. He wrote five books on the virtues of plants, edited by Saracenus 1598 fol.

Dippel, John Conrad, a curious and extravagant character, who called himself in his writings, Christianus Democritus. He warmly opposed the Pietists at Strasburg, and afterwards supported them at Giessen When unable to get a wife and a professor's chair, he began his invectives against the protestants, and soon after turned his thoughts to chemistry, and pretended to have discovered the philosopher's stone. But though thus rich in his opinion he was literally poor, and in consequence of his debts successively confined in the prisons of Berlin, Copenhagen, Frankfort, Leyden, Amsterdam, &c. In 1727 he went to Stockholm to prescribe for the king, but the Swedish clergy, though pleased with the recovery of the monarch, banished the operator, who returned to Germany. In 1733 he published a statement to prove that he should not die till the year 1808, but the next year, unfortunately for the prophecy, he was found dead in his bed at Widgenstein, 25th April 1734. He wrote some enthusiastic works, and denied the divine inspiration of the holy scriptures.

Dirois, Francis, doctor of the Sorbonne, is known for his work called Prenves & prejugés pour la religion chretienne & catholique, contre les fausses religions & atheism, and for other ecclesiastical labors. He died about 1700.

Disney, John, a native of Lincoln, educated at the grammar school there, and among the dissenters, and afterwards removed to the Middle temple. He never however practised at the bar, but devoted himself to the arduous offices of public magistrate in his native country, and was so upright and zealous in the support of virtue and morality, that he received the thanks of the judges at the assize. Though brought up among the dissenters and the son of a dissenter, he yet honored the church of England, and at the age of 42, took orders and succeeded to the livings of Croft, and Kirkby on Baine, Lincolnshire, and in 1722 to that of St. Mary, Nottingham. He was author of two essays on the execution of the laws against immorality and profaneness, 8vo.—Flora prefixed to Rapin's poem on gardens, translated,—remarks on Sacheverell's sermon,—primitiæ sacræ, or reflections on devout solitude 8vo. —genealogy of the house of Brunswick Lunenburg,—view of ancient laws against immorality, &c. folio. This excellent man died at Nottingham 1730, aged 53.

Dithmar, a Benedictine monk, bishop of Mersburg, died 1028, aged 42. He is known for a valuable chronicle of the emperors Henry I. Otho II. and III. and Henry II. the best edition of which is that published by Leibnitz in his collection to illustrate the history of Brunswick.

Dithmar, Justus Christopher, member of the academy of Berlin, and historical professor at Frankfort, where he died 1737. His works on the history of Germany evince great learning and strong application.

Ditton, Humphrey, an eminent mathematician, born at Salisbury, 20th May, 1675. He entered upon the labors of the ministry at his father's request, and for some time officiated at a dissenting meeting house at Tunbridge, where he married. The death of his father soon after enabled him to pursue his favorite studies, and to abandon divinity for mathematics. By the interest of his friends, and especially sir Isaac Newton, he was appointed master of the mathematical school, Christ's Hospital, where he continued till death 1715. He favored the world with some learned works, and his tracts on the tangents of curves, in

spherical catoptrics, general laws of nature and motion, Alexandra's synopsis algebraica, the institution of fluxions, his discourse on the resurrection of Jesus, and the new law of fluxions and a treatise on perspective, are well known.

Divini, Eustachius, an Italian artist, eminent in the making of telescopes. He disputed with Huygens about the discovery of Satan's ring, but the pamphlets written on this occasion show that the Italian's telescopes were not so good as those of his opponent. He died about 1664.

Dlugoss, John, a Pole, who became archbishop of Leopol, and died 1480, aged 65, much persecuted by king Casimir. His history of Poland, in Latin, though accurate, is written in barbarous language. He brought it down to the year 1444. The 12 first books were printed at Frankfort 1711, folio, and the 13th at Leipsic 1712.

Dobson, William, an English painter, born in London 1610. Under Peake, a stationer, he had the opportunity of copying Titian and Vandyck's pieces with such success that he was generously recommended by Vandyck to Charles I. who patronised him. Though highly favored at court, he died poor at his house in St. Martin's lane 1647. Had his genius been early tutored by the hand of art, he might have become a very great master. His pieces however in history and portraiture exhibit unusual powers.

Dod, John, a nonconformist of Jesus college, Cambridge, who died about 1645. His pious observations were once very popular among the vulgar, as well calculated to recommend virtue and religion. He was called the decalogist, from his exposition of the 10 commandments in conjunction with Robert Cleaver. He was very eminent as a Hebrew scholar, in which he instructed his friend John Gregory of Oxford.

Dodart, Denys, physician to Lewis XIV. was born at Paris 1631, and died 1707, greatly regretted. He was a supporter of Sanctorius' notions about insensible perspiration, and he made an experiment upon himself during Lent, by which he found that he weighed at the end of that season of abstinence only 107 pounds 12 ounces, having lost during that time eight pounds five ounces. He was a very religious and amiable character. His son Claude, was physician to the king, and died at Paris 1720, leaving notes on Pomey's history of drugs.

Dodd, William, a learned but unfortunate divine, born 1729 at Bourne, Lincolnshire, where his father was vicar. In 1745 he entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, where he early distinguished himself and took his degrees. He published about this time the beauties of Shakspeare, 2 vols. 12mo. and having entered into orders in 1753, he became a popular and eloquent preacher in London, and was appointed lecturer to some charities, especially the Magdalen hospital, in whose establishment he had been zealously active. In 1761 he wrote a sonnet in praise of Dr. Squire, bishop of St. David's, and for his flattery was made his chaplain, and afterwards prebendary of Brecon. But though his income was respectable from his ecclesiastical appointments, and from his connections with the booksellers, who allowed him 100*l.* a year to superintend the Christian's magazine, his expenses were great from an improper spirit of extravagance and gaiety which he thoughtlessly indulged. In 1765 he began to publish in weekly numbers his commentary on the bible, which drew the public attention, as being collected from the papers of Lock, Waterland, West, Clarendon, and other celebrated men, and the work was completed in 3 vols. folio. and dedicated to bishop Squire, who unluckily for the author died soon after. In 1766, as being king's chaplain, he took the degree of L. L. D. and soon after published a volume of poems, and in 1769 he translated Massillon's sermons, inscribed to the prince of Wales. In 1771 appeared his sermons to young men 3 vols. 12mo. dedicated to his pupils Charles Ernst, and Philip Stanhope, afterwards earl of Chesterfield. He was presented in 1772 to the living of Hockliffe, Bucks, by his pupil, but though his income was enlarged his expenditure increased in far greater proportion, and in a thoughtless moment of ambition and avarice, he endeavored to obtain the vacant living of St. George's Hanover square, by offering in an anonymous letter 3000*l.* to lady Apsley, if she would use her influence for the appointment. The unfortunate letter was divulged, and the chancellor Apsley laid it before the king, in consequence of which Dodd, now proved to be the author of it, was not only erased from the list of chaplains, but ridiculed in the papers, and lampooned on the stage in one of Foote's pieces at the Haymarket. Ashamed of his conduct he fled to Geneva, where his pupil lord Chesterfield honorably gave him in addition the living of Winge in Bucks; but so extravagant and ridiculous was the conduct of this ill fated divine, that he appeared at the races at Sablons near Paris, in a phaeton, in all the attire of French foppery. On his return to London he preached his last sermon at the Magdalen 2d February 1777, and two days after signed a bond for 4000*l.* which he had forged in the name of lord Chesterfield, and by which he obtained money to relieve his necessities. The forgery was soon discovered, Dodd was tried and condemned at the Old Bailey 24th February, and executed at Tyburn 27th June. Between the passing of his sentence and its execution, which had been delayed in consequence of doubts about the admissibility of the evidence of the man who had drawn up the bond, great interest was made, and a petition signed by thousands presented to the king, to save from ignominious death this unfortunate man, but all in vain. During his confinement he behaved with great penitence, and addressed his fellow prisoners in his "thoughts in prison," with energy and Christian fortitude. He.

translated Callimachus, and wrote 4 vols. of sermons on the miracles and parables of our Saviour. His publications are said to have altogether amounted to 55 in number, chiefly on religious and moral subjects. Before the commission of his forgery he offered proposals for a history of free-masonry 2 vols. 4to. He was married in 1751, but he left no children.

Doddridge or Doderidge, sir John, a native of Barnstaple, Devonshire, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree 1576. He then removed to the Middle-temple, and became in 1603 serjeant at law, solicitor to the king, and in 1612 a judge of the common pleas, and afterwards of the king's bench. He died at Egham, Surrey, and was buried in Exeter cathedral, where a monument records his services. He is author of the lawyer's light, or direction for the study of the law, 4to. 1629, —a complete parson, or description of advowsons, &c. 4to. 1630,—history of the ancient and modern estates of Wales, Cornwall, and Chester, 4to. 1630,—the English lawyer 4to. 1731,—opinion on the antiquity, power, order, &c. of the high court of parliament in England 1658, published by his relation John Doddridge recorder of Barnstaple.

Doddridge, Philip D. D. an eminent dissenting divine, son of an oilman in London, where he was born 26th June 1702. He was educated at private schools at Kingston-on-Thames and at St. Alban's, and began at the latter place a lasting friendship with Dr. Samuel Clarke who became his religious instructor, and, on his father's death, his faithful guardian. Tinctured with the tenets of the dissenters, he declined the liberal offers of the duchess of Bedford, who wished to bring him up at the university, and to raise him to preferment, and in 1719 he went to the academy of Mr. Jennings at Kibworth in Leicestershire, where he displayed uncommon diligence. He afterwards took the care of a small congregation at Kibworth, and soon after succeeded on Jennings' death to his academy, which, at the invitation of his friends, he removed to Northampton, where he continued the rest of his days, respected as a divine, successful as an instructor, and beloved as a private man. He died 26th October 1751, at Lisbon, where he had gone for the recovery of his health, and was buried in the ground of the English factory there. This amiable character, so much respected by all parties, published several religious tracts, the best known of which are, the principles of the christian religion, &c.—the rise and progress of religion in the soul, —remarkable passages in the life of col. James Gardiner, &c.—ten sermons on the power and grace of Christ, &c.—the family expositor, containing a version and paraphrase of the New testament with critical notes, &c. a valuable work, in 6 vols. 4to. Some of his letters and smaller tracts have been published by Stedman of Shrewsbury.

Dodoens or Dodonæus, Rambert, a botanist of Malines, physician to the emperors Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. and professor at Leyden, died 1585, aged 67. He wrote an history of plants, Antwerp fol. 1616, translated into French by l'Ecluse.

Dodsley, Robert, a well known bookseller and writer, born at Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, 1703. Receiving little of education, he began life as footman in the family of Mrs. Lowther, but in this servile situation he indulged his natural talents for poetry and satire, and wrote the muse in livery, and a small dramatic piece, called the Toyshop, which accidentally was seen by Pope, and engaged all his attention. Interesting himself in the cause of this humble poet, he procured for him the introduction of his piece at the theatre, and manifested for him to the end of life the most cordial and honorable friendship. The Toyshop was succeeded by "the King and Miller of Mansfield," in 1736, and from the great success of these two pieces, he was enabled to settle himself independently as a London bookseller, a situation in which he maintained the greatest respectability of character with the most benevolent intentions and great humility of deportment. After acquiring a very handsome fortune, Dodsley retired from business in favor of his brother, and died 25th September 1764, in his 61st year, at the house of his friend Mr. Spence of Durham, and was buried in the abbey church at Durham. His works consist of six dramatic pieces of which the Cleone, a tragedy, is much admired, besides public virtue, a poem 1754, 4to. trifles 1745, 8vo. Melpomene, agriculture a poem, the economy of human life, and another book of trifles, collected after his death. He also collected some scattered poems of great merit in 6 vols. 12mo. and also plays by old authors in 12 vols. 12mo. which have lately been reprinted, and introduced to the public by a handsome and well deserved compliment, to the genius, character, and integrity of the first editor.

Dodson, Michael, a native of Marlborough, Wilts, son of a dissenting minister. Under the protection of his paternal uncle, sir Michael Foster the judge, he studied the law, and was called to the bar 1783. In 1770 he had been made by lord Camden commissioner of bankrupts. Besides a translation of Isaiah with notes published in 1790, and ably defended against the attacks of Dr. Sturges, he wrote the life of judge Foster, for the Biographia Brit. and the life of Hugh Farmer, some papers, &c. among the essays published for the promotion of scripture knowledge. He died 1799, aged 67.

Dodsworth, Roger, an indefatigable topographer, born 24th July 1585, at Newton Grange, St. Oswald, Yorkshire. He died August 1654, and was buried at Rufford, Lancashire. In his laborious researches in the antiquities of his native country he wrote 122 volumes, besides other MSS. which altogether amount to 162 folio vols. which were never published but are deposited in the Bodleian library. Gen. Fairfax, was, notwithstanding the violence of the times, a great patron of Dodsworth, and to the liberality of his nephew, dean Fairfax of Nor-

wich, the university of Oxford are indebted for this valuable collection.

Dodwell, Henry, a learned writer, born in Dublin October 1641, but of English parents. He came over to England in 1648, and was placed at a school in York, but the death of his father by the plague at Waterford, and of his mother, by a consumption soon after, reduced him to a wretched and indigent situation, from which he was at last relieved by his uncle a clergyman of Suffolk, who in 1654 sent for him, paid his debts, and afterwards had him conducted to Dublin. In 1656 he entered at Trinity college under Dr. Stearne, and became fellow, but in 1666 quitted his fellowship because he would not go into orders, as the statutes required. He then passed over to England, but afterwards revisited Ireland, and in 1674 settled in London, where he soon formed a lasting friendship with several learned men, especially bishop Lloyd. In 1688 he was without his knowledge, and in his absence, elected Camden professor of history at Oxford, of which employment however he was deprived 3 years after for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance. He afterwards settled at Cockham, Berkshire, and separated from the church because new bishops were appointed to succeed such as refused the oath of allegiance. In consequence of his acquaintance with Mr. Cherry of Shottesbrooke, he removed to that village, and after the death of the Dodwells his nephews, whom he nominated his heirs, he married the daughter of the person where he lodged at Cookham in 1694, by whom he had 10 children, six of whom survived him. He was afterwards reconciled to the church, and died at Shottesbrooke 7th June 1711, aged 70. His writings, which are very numerous, and which prove him to have been a man of indefatigable diligence and extensive learning, are on controversial, theological, and classical subjects. The best known of these are annals of Thucydides and Xenophon,—de veteribus Græcorum, Romanorumque cyclis, obiterque de cyclo Judæorum,—ætate Christi, dissertationes decem, cum tabulis necessariis 4to. 1701, a most excellent book according to Dr. Halley, an epistolary discourse proving from the scriptures and the first fathers that the soul is a principle naturally mortal, but immortalized actually by the pleasure of God, to punishment or reward, by its union with the divine baptismal spirit, wherein is proved that none have the power of giving this divine immortalizing spirit since the apostles, but the bishops, 1706, 8vo. a work which gave rise to a violent controversy, which was defended by the author in three different treatises against the attacks of Chishull, Norris and Clarke, &c.—chronology of Dionysius Halicarnassus—exercitationes duæ, &c.—Julii vitalis epitaphium, &c.

Dodwell, Henry, eldest son of the preceding, was author of an anonymous pamphlet, "Christianity not founded on argument;" an artful work, in which he attempted to undermine and vilify religion. It was answered by his own brother, and by Leland, and Doddridge. He was brought up to the law, and was a zealous promoter of the society for the promotion of arts, manufactures, and commerce.—His next brother, William, D.D. of Trinity-college, Oxford, was archdeacon of Berks, prebendary of Sarum, and rector of Shottesbrooke. Besides an answer to his brother's pamphlet, he wrote a dissertation on Jephthah's vow—practical discourses, 2 vols.—an answer to Dr. Middleton's free inquiry—defence of the answer against Toll, 1751, &c.

Does, Jacob van der, a Dutch painter, who died 1673, aged 50. As his temper was gloomy, it is supposed his pictures partake strongly of his feelings. His landscapes are very much admired. His pieces are generally in the style of Bombaccio.

Does, Jacob van der, son of the preceding, was born at Amsterdam, and died 1659, aged 19, giving, by the few pieces which he finished, the most promising tokens of a great genius in the art of painting.

Does, Simon van der, brother to the preceding, died 1717, aged 64. His landscapes, portraits, battles, &c. are in a pleasing style.

Dogget, Thomas, an author and actor, born in Castle-street, Dublin. He first appeared on the Irish stage, but afterwards came to England, and engaged himself in the Drury-lane and Lincoln's-inn-fields companies, where he was particularly applauded in the characters of Fondle-wife, in the Old Bachelor, and Ben in Love for Love. He was joint manager of Drury-lane with Wilks and Cibber; but gave up his concern, because Booth was forced upon him as fellow-manager in the house; and he retired in the meridian of his reputation, to the private enjoyment of a moderate fortune. He died highly respected, 22d September 1722. In his principles he was a whig, and so strongly attached to the house of Hanover that he left a waterman's coat and silver badge to be rowed for yearly by six watermen, on the Thames, against the stream, from the Old Swan, London-bridge, to the White-Swan, Chelsea, on the 1st of August, the anniversary of George I.'s accession to the throne. He wrote only one comedy, "the country wake," 1696, 4to. better known in its altered form of "Flora, or Hob in the well," a farce.

Doissin, Lewis, a Jesuit, who died 1753, aged 52. He displayed great powers in the composition of elegant Latin verse, in his two poems on the art of sculpture and the art of engraving, in which he celebrates in an animated style, the immortal labors of Praxiteles, Miron, &c.

Dolabella, P. Cornelius, son-in-law of Cicero, was the friend of Cæsar, and became governor of Syria. When besieged in Laodicea by Cassius, he killed himself, in his 27th year

Dolbin, John, descended from an ancient family in North Wales, was born at Stanwick, Northamptonshire, 1624, and educated at Westminster school, and Christchurch, Oxford. During the civil wars, he

bravely espoused the king's side, and was major in his army; but upon the triumph of the republicans, he returned to a collegiate life, and was turned out in 1648. At the restoration he became canon of Christchurch, archdeacon of London, dean of Westminster, and in 1666, bishop of Rochester, and in 1683 was translated to York, where he died 1686. He was an eloquent and admired preacher, and his sermons, delivered before Charles II. and on other occasions, possess merit.

Dolce, Lewis, a native of Venice, who died there 1568, aged 60. He wrote several poems, and translated some ancient authors, Ovid, Seneca, Euripides, &c. in a style pure and elegant. He published Dialogo della pittura, intitolato l'Aretino, Venice, 1557, 8vo. reprinted at Florence 1735—cinque primi canti del Sacripante, 1535, 8vo.—Primaleone, 4to.—Achilles and Æneas, 1570, 4to.—poems in different collections, and the life of Charles V.

Dolce, Carlo, a painter of Florence, who died 1686, aged 70. His St. John, though painted only in his 11th year, was much admired. His religious pieces are very highly finished.

Dolet, Stephen, a learned Frenchman, born at Orleans 1508 He was a printer and bookseller at Lyons, where he published some of his works for the reformation and improvement of the French language. He ventured, however, to give way to licentious and profane ideas in his writings, which drew upon him the vengeance of the inquisition, so that he was condemned to be burnt for atheism. He suffered the dreadful punishment on his birth-day, 3d August 1546. Though some attribute his sufferings to his attachment to Lutheranism, yet Beza and Calvin seem to place him in the number, not of martyrs, but of impious blasphemers.

Dolomieu, Deodat, commander of the order of Malta, member of the academy of sciences and of the institute at Paris, was made inspector of the mines. In the pursuit of knowledge he exposed himself to all the inclemencies of the air, the climate, and the seasons, and regarded neither expense nor difficulties for his favorite studies of nature. He was in Egypt with Bonaparte, and on his return was taken prisoner, and confined at Messina, from whence he was liberated by the kind interference of sir Joseph Banks. He died suddenly at Cree, near Macon, in 1802, as he was preparing a scientific excursion to the north, to examine the rocks and the natural curiosities of unexplored regions. He published a voyage to the isles of Lipari, 1781—memoir on the earthquake of Calabria in 1783—a mineralogical dictionary—a treatise on the origin of basaltes—memoir on Ætna, &c.

Domat, John, a French lawyer, born at Clermont, in Auvergne, 1625. He studied the learned languages and belles lettres at Paris, and applied himself to the law at Bourges, where, though only 20 years old, he was offered, on account of his great proficiency, a doctor's hood. He became a pleader at Clermont, and, as advocate to the king, which he continued for thirty years, he was, for his integrity and extensive abilities, the arbiter of all the affairs of the province. In 1648 he married, and by that marriage had thirteen children. He applied himself to simplify the laws of the state, and to reduce them from confusion to order and regularity; and was so successful in his plan that Lewis XIV. granted him a pension of 2000 livres, and encouraged him in the prosecution The first volume was published 1689, in 4to. called, "the civil laws in their natural order;" to which three volumes of equal size and value were afterwards added. Domat was the friend of Pascal, whom he assisted in some of his experiments on air, and in other branches of philosophy. He died at Paris 1696. A new edition of his works appeared in 1777, in folio.

Domenichino, an Italian painter, born at Bologna 1581. He was the pupil of Calvert the Fleming, and afterwards of the Caraccis; but he was so slow in his progress that his fellow students called him "the ox." Annibal Caracci observed, upon this ridiculous appellation, that "this ox, by dint of labor, would in time make his ground so fruitful that painting itself would be fed by what it produced"—a prognostic of his future greatness, which was most truly fulfilled. He applied to his work with great study and zeal; and though he wanted genius, yet solidity and judgment, and a strong enthusiastic ardor, made him one of the greatest Italian masters. According to N. Poussin, his communion of St. Jerome and Raphael's transfiguration, were the two best pieces which ever adorned Rome. He also shone as an architect, and built the apostolical palace for Gregory XV. He was reserved, but mild in his manners; but his great merit raised him many enemies, who were jealous of his fame, and envious of his eminence. He died 1641, not without suspicion of poison.

Dominic, de Guzman, a Spaniard, born 1170, at Calahorra, in Arragon, known as the founder of the order of the predicants, and the establisher of the inquisition in Languedoc. Before he was born, his mother dreamed she had a dog vomiting fire in her womb; and the dream was fulfilled, when Dominic, followed by fire and sword and the army of Innocent III. preached to the Albigenses, and, with the offer of death or abjuration, converted above 100,000 souls. He was the first master of the sacred palace, an office which at his suggestion Honorius III. established. He died at Bologna 1221, and was afterwards canonized for his great services. The great men of the order were, Thomas Aquinas, Albertus Magnus, cardinal Cajetan, Dominicus Soto, Lewis of Granada, &c.; and it is said that the Dominicans produced to the church no less than 3 popes, 48 cardinals, 23 patriarchs, 1500 bishops, 600 archbishops; 43 legates, and other inferior agents actively employed in the service of the Romish church.

Dominichini, Lodovico, a native of

Placentia, famous for his voluminous translations from ancient authors and other works, which are mentioned in Baretti's Italian library. He was poor, and died 1574.

Dominis, Mark Antony de, originally a Jesuit, afterwards bishop of Segni, and lastly archbishop of Spolato, in Dalmatia, in the 16th century. He was very unsettled in his religious notions, though so elevated in the church; and he wrote his famous book, called "de republicâ ecclesiasticâ," in which he assailed the papal power. This work was seen in MS. and corrected by the learned Bedell, who was chaplain to sir Henry Wotton, the ambassador of James I. to Venice, and by his means it was published in London. De Dominis accompanied his friend Bedell on his return to England, and was received with great respect by the English clergy. He was favored by the king, and made dean of Windsor; but, after preaching against the pope, and endeavouring to reconcile and reunite the Romish and English churches, he, with his usual wavering temper, expressed an inclination to return to Rome. He there abjured all his errors 1622, and was received into the pope's protection; but an expression against Bellarmine, who, as he said, had not refuted his arguments, in his answer to him, rendered him suspected to the catholics. He was seized and imprisoned, and died in confinement, in the castle of St. Angelo, 1645. It was afterwards discovered, that his writings and correspondence had been very hostile to the pope, and therefore, by order of the inquisition, his body was dug up, and together with his writings burnt in Flora's field. He wrote besides a treatise, de radiis visus et lucis, &c. in which he was the first who gave a rational explanation of the colors of the rainbow.

Domitian, Titus Flavius, a Roman emperor, after Titus son of Vespasian. From a very mild character at the beginning of his reign, he became licentious, debauched, cruel, and vindictive, and was at last assassinated 96, in his 45th year.

Domitianus, Domitius, general of Diocesian was proclaimed emperor in Egypt 288, and died a violent death two years after.

Donato, Bernardino, Greek professor at Padua, and other Italian cities, died about 1550. He was the learned author of a Latin dialogue on the difference between Aristotle's and Plato's philosophy, and translated into Latin, besides some of Galen's, Aristotle's and Xenophon's works, the demonstratio evangelica of Eusebius, &c.

Donato, an architect and sculptor of Florence. He was employed by Cosmo de Medicis, by Venice and other states. His Judith cutting off the head of Holofernes is his best piece. He died 1466, aged 83.

Donato, Jerom, a Venetian nobleman, eminent for his learning, for his military services, and particularly for his negotiations. He was the successful ambassador in the reconciliation made between his country and pope Julius II. When asked by the pope why Venice claimed the sovereignty of the Adriatic, he answered, your holiness will find the concession, on the back of the record of Constantine's grant to pope Silvester of the city of Rome and of the ecclesiastical states —a bold answer on a donation about doubting which in former times 1478 persons had at Strasburg been sent to the flames. This great statesman died of a fever at Rome 1511, just before the pacification was signed.

Donato, Alexander, a Jesuit of Sienna, who died at Rome 1640. He wrote a very valuable description of Rome 1639, 4to. called Roma vetus & recens, besides poems in 8vo. Cologne 1630, and other works.

Donato, Marcellus, an Italian count, who held some important offices at Mantua, and died at the beginning of the 17th century. He wrote a learned work, scholia on the Latin writers of the Roman history 1607, 8vo. Frankfort.

Donatus, bishop of Carthage was banished 356. He maintained that the three persons of the trinity are of the same substance, yet unequal.

Donatus, Ælius, a grammarian of the fourth century, preceptor of St. Jerome, and author of commentaries on Terence and Virgil.

Donatus, bishop of Numidia, founder of a sect after his own name 311, was deposed for supporting Majorinus as a candidate for the see of Carthage against Cecilianus.

Doncker, Peter, a painter of Gouda, disciple to Jacques Jordaens. He studied at Rome, and died 1668. There was also another painter named John, of the same place, who died young.

Dondus, or de Dondis, James, a physician of Padua, surnamed Aggregator, from the number of medicines he had made. He was also well skilled in mechanics and in mathematics, and he invented a clock on a new construction, which pointed out not only the hours, but the festivals of the year, and the course of the sun and moon. He found out also the secret of making salt from the wells of Albano, and died 1350. He wrote Promptuarium medicinæ Venice, fol. 1481.—de fontibus calidis Patavini agri, 1553, folio. —the flux and reflux of the sea.

Doneau, Hugh, Donellus of Chalons-sur-Soane, professor of law at Bourges and Orleans, was saved from the massacre of Bartholomew by the affection of his scholars, and escaped into Germany, and died at Altorf 1591, aged 64. He wrote commentaria de jure civili, five vols. fol. reprinted at Lucca 12 vols. fol. 1770.—Opera posthuma, 8vo.

Doni, Anthony Francis, a Florentine priest, who possessed great satirical powers, and died 1574, aged 61. His works are, letters in Italian 8vo.—la libraria 8vo.—la Zucca four parts with plates 8vo.—Imond, celesti, terrestri, &c.—Imarmi cive Raggionamenti, &c. 4to.

Doni d'Attichi, Lewis, a Florentine noble, whose modesty and learning recommended him to Richelieu, who made him bishop of Reiz, and afterwards of Autun. He

died 1664, aged 68. He wrote in French a history of the Minims, 4to. a society to which he belonged,—and in Latin the life of queen Joan 8vo.—of cardinal de Berulle 8vo.—and of the cardinals, two vols. fol. 1660.

Doni, John Baptiste, an Italian, who died in his native city of Florence 1647, aged 51. He was professor of eloquence, and member of the Florentine and del crusca academies. and invented a musical instrument called lyra barbarini. He wrote a well known treatise on music in Latin, and other tracts on the same subject in Italian.

Donne, John, an English poet and divine, born in London 1573, and deseended by his mother from sir Thomas More. At the age of 11 he went to Oxford, and after three years' residence he removed to Cambridge, and three years after to Lincoln's-inn. His friends were papists, but he refused to be shackled by their opinions and prejudices, and at the age of 19 he embraced the protestant faith. When 21 he began to travel, and accompanied the earl of Essex in 1596 and 97, against Cadiz and the Azores, and afterwards visited Spain and Italy, and formed the resolution of going as far as Jerusalem, which however he did not do. On his return to England he became secretary to Egerton keeper of the great seal, but his secret attachment and his marriage to the daughter of sir George More, chancellor of the garter, threatened for a time every possible misfortune to him. The father was so irritated that he not only prevailed upon Egerton to dismiss the offender from his service, but he procured his imprisonment, and that of the two brothers, Brooke, the one the minister who had married him and the other the friend who had given the lady away. He at last liberated himself and his friends from confinement, and was with difficulty reconciled to his father-in-law, who consented to make him a decent allowance. Though not replaced in the favor of Egerton, he applied himself diligently to the study of civil and canon law, and was much respected for his learning and abilities. About the year 1612, he accompanied sir Robert Drury to Paris, and about that time he displayed such ability in a treatise on the oaths of allegiance and supremacy then agitated, that king James highly favored him, and in compliance with his intimation and the request of his friends, he now applied himself to divinity and took orders. James made him his chaplain, and the university of Cambridge conferred on him the degree of D. D. At this time to his great grief his wife died on the birth of her 12th child. He was no sooner ordained than 14 livings in the country were offered to him, which he declined to reside in London, where he became Lincoln's-inn preacher, and two years after was appointed chaplain to lord Doncaster's embassy to Vienna. In 1621, he was made dean of St. Paul's, and afterwards he was presented to St. Dunstan in the west and another benefice. His eloquence as a preacher was great, but his enemies represented him as hostile to the king, and therefore he was obliged to vindicate himself before James who expressed himself much pleased with his conduct. He was in 1630 attacked by a fever which brought on a consumption. He preached at court the first Friday in lent, on the words "to God the Lord belong the issues from death," which was considered as his funeral sermon. He died 31st March 1631, and was buried in St. Paul's cathedral. Dr. Donne was in his character an amiable and benevolent as well as an ingenious and learned man, and lord Falkland said of him that he was "one of the most witty and most eloquent of our modern divines." To his Pseudomartyr he was indebted in some degree for his honors, but it is a book, as Warburton has observed, of little merit, agreeing merely with the opinions of the times, and applauded by James. He published also some poems consisting of songs, sonnets, epigrams, elegies, satires, &c. all printed in one vol. 12mo. 1719. In speaking of these, Dryden has given Donne the character of the greatest wit, though not the greatest poet of the nation. Pope has shown the highest respect to his memory by employing his pen to render his satires into modern numbers and all the graces of his own poetry. He wrote, besides paradoxes, essays, &c. three volumes of sermons, essays in divinity, letters to several persons, the ancient history of the septuagint, biathanatos, or on suicide, &c. His son John was educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, he took the degree of LL. D. at Padua, and had the same at Oxford. He died 1662, and was buried in St. Paul's church Covent-garden. Wood represents him as an atheistical buffoon, but adds, that Charles II. valued him as a man of sense and parts. He wrote some frivolous trifles.

Donne, Benjamin, a mathematician, born 1729, at Biddeford, Dovenshire, where for some years he kept a school, and afterwards at Bristol. He was made master of mechanics to the king in 1796, and died two years after, respected as a very ingenious and benevolent character. He wrote mathematical essays in 8vo. treatises on geometry, book-keeping, and trigonometry, an epitome of natural experimental philosophy, and the British mariner's assistant, and in the first part of his life received 100*l.* from the society of arts and commerce for his able survey of his native country.

Doolittle, Thomas, a nonconformist, born at Kidderminster 1630, and educated at Pembroke-hall, Cambridge. He was for nine years minister of St. Alpage, London, from which he was ejected in 1662. He afterwards kept an academy in Monkwell-street, Cripplegate, and officiated among the dissenters till his death, on the 24th May 1707, at the age of 77. He wrote several books of practical divinity. His treatise on the sacrament has been frequently printed, as also his call to delaying sinners. Memoirs of him are prefixed to his "body of divinity," published after his death. His

son Samuel was for some time minister at Reading.

Doppie-Maier, John Gabriel, author of some tracts on geography, dialling, astronomy, of the account of the mathematicians of Nuremburg, and of several translations from English mathematical works into Latin and German, died at Nuremburg, where he was professor of mathematics 1750, aged 83. He was fellow of the London royal society, and of the academies of Berlin and Petersburgh.

Dorbay, Francis, a French architect, who furnished the design of several beautiful works at the Louvre, Thuilleries, &c. He was born at Paris, and died there 1697.

Dorfling, a Prussian, who from the profession of a tailor became a soldier, and gradually rose to the highest military honors under Frederic William, elector of Brandenburgh. He distinguished himself greatly against the Swedes, and when become field marshal, some envying his elevation observed he had still the appearance of a taylor. "Yes," says the valiant Dorfling, "I was once a taylor; I formerly cut out cloth, but now, (clapping his hand to the hilt of his sword,) here is the instrument with which I cut off the ears of them that speak ill of me."

Doria, Andrew, a noble Genoese, born at Oneille 1468. He embraced the military profession, and signalized himself in Italy, and particularly in Corsica, which island he bravely reduced under the power of the republic. Distinguished as a warrior by land, his countrymen wished to employ his abilities by sea, and accordingly in 1513 he was named captain general of the gallies of Genoa, and soon enriched himself and his brave companions by successful attacks on the pirates of the Mediterranean. The revolutions of Genoa engaged Doria in the service of Francis I. of France, after whose defeat at Pavia, he became admiral to pope Clement VII. Upon the sacking of Rome by Bourbon 1527, Doria returned to the French service, and was honorably received by Francis, who granted him a pension and appointed him admiral of the seas of the Levant. His great talents were now employed in establishing the preponderance of the French power in Italy, and the emperor baffled, saw his fleets destroyed and his armies defeated by the genius of this intrepid republican. But when Naples, besieged by the French forces, was ready to submit, Doria changed the face of war. Long viewed with jealousy by the courtiers of Francis, he became suspected to the monarch, who ordered his person to be siezed; but Doria's vigilance frustrated the designs of his enemies, and by throwing himself under the protection of the emperor he was received with open arms. Francis in vain, by every sacrifice, endeavored to regain his confidence, and the emperor on the other hand wished to secure him even by making him the sovereign of Genoa, an office which Doria rejected with noble patriotism. Doria thus successful in preventing the capture of Naples, attacked Genoa, which had fallen under the French power, and though only with 13 gallies and 500 men, he in one night, 1528, made himself master of the place without bloodshed, and was hailed by the grateful Genoese by the endearing terms of father and the deliverer of his country. A new and moderate government was established, and Doria, now owner of 22 gallies, and supported by brave and faithful associates, signalized himself in maritime affairs, took Coron and Patras from the Turks, and assisted Charles V. in the reduction of Tunis and Goulette. The expedition against Algiers, in 1541, and the affair of Prevazzo undertaken against his advice, proved however very unfortunate, and it has been insinuated that Doria, when opposed to Barbarossa the commander of the Turkish forces, did not display his usual valor, but secretly wished to prolong a war which cemented his influence, and made him a necessary ally. He was loaded with honors for his eminent services by the emperor, and to the marquisate of Tursi in Naples, was added the dignity of grand chancellor of that kingdom. Engaged to the very last in the service of his country and of his ally, Doria died 25th November 1560, aged 93, poor indeed in fortune, but honored by his country, and respected by the whole world. His life was twice attempted by assassins, but their conspiracy failed. Doria, though of a benevolent and humane temper, once yielded to a dishonorable resentment, and ordered de Fresco, a man who had conspired against him, to be sewn up in a sack and thrown into the sea.

Dorigny, Michael, a French painter and engraver in aquafortis, born at St. Quintin 1617. He was professor of the academy of painting at Paris, and died 1665. His paintings are seen in the castle de Vincennes, and his engravings were of his own pieces.

Dorigny, Nicholas, an eminent French engraver, whose finest pieces are the bark of Lanfranco, the St. Petronilla of Guerchino, the descent from the cross by Voleterra, the transfiguration after Raphael, &c. He was knighted by George I. and died at Paris 1746, aged 90. His brother Lewis, also a painter, died at Verona 1742, aged 48.

Doring or Dorink, Mathias, a German Franciscan professor, born at Kiritz, where he died 1494. He is said to be the author of the abridgment of the historical mirror of de Beauvais continued to 1493. He inveighs with asperity against the vices of the cardinals and popes, and he may be considered as the forerunner of Luther.

Dorislaus, Isaac, a Dutchman who came from Leyden to England, and by the interest of Fulk lord Brooke, read lectures on history at Cambridge. When expelled by Cosin the vice-chancellor, as suspected of republican principles, he became judge advocate in the royal army against the Scots, but with an unpardonable levity he quitted the king's service for that of the parliament, and as-

sisted, it is said, in drawing up the articles of accusation against his sovereign. Thus recommended by guilt and profligacy to the ruling powers, he went in 1649, as ambassador from the republic to Holland, where he was attacked while at supper by some enthusiastic royalist and stabbed to the heart. His body, by the direction of the parliament, was brought over to England, and buried in Westminster-abbey, but removed at the restoration to St. Margaret's churchyard.

Dormans, John de, bishop of Beauvais, a cardinal, and chancellor of France under Charles V. died 7th Nov. 1373. He was a liberal patron of letters, and founded the college which bears his name at Paris.

Dornavius, Gaspar, a physician, born at Zigenrick, in Voightland, died very old, in 1631. He is author of some humorous and whimsical pieces—amphitheatrum sapientiæ Socraticæ, two vols. folio.—homo diabolus 4to. &c.

Dorsch, Everard, a Dutch engraver on gems of superior abilities. He was born at Nuremberg, and died 1712, aged 68. His son Christopher was equally celebrated, and finished portraits on gems, without the assistance of drawings, with astonishing accuracy. He was also a painter. He died 1732, aged 56, at Nuremberg.

Dositheus, the first heresiarch, a magician of Samaria, who pretended to be the true Messiah, and applied to himself all the prophecies concerning the Saviour. Among his 30 disciples he admitted a woman whom he called the moon. He privately retired to a cave where he starved himself to death that he might persuade his followers that he was ascended into heaven. His followers always staid 24 hours in the same posture in which they were when the sabbath began. They existed in Egypt till the sixth century.

Doublet, N. an eminent French surgeon, who died at Paris 1795. He wrote some valuable pieces on his profession.

Doucin, Lewis, a French Jesuit of Vernon in Normandy. He wrote an history of Nestorianism—a work against the Jansenists—and other pieces, and died at Orleans 1726.

Dove, Nathaniel, an ingenious penman, author of "the progress of time," containing verses on the four seasons and the 12 months of the year, with 16 plates. He was clerk in the victualling office, Tower hill, and kept in 1740 an academy at Hoxton. He died 1754, aged 44.

Douffet, Gerard, a painter of Liege, born 16th August 1594. He was the pupil of Rubens, and distinguished himself by the accuracy, variety, correctness and sweetness of his pieces. He died about 1660.

Dougados, Venance, a capuchin born near Carcassone 1764. The revolution opened to him a field for the display of intrigue and of ambition, but as the friend of the federalists he was dragged to the scaffold and suffered 1794. He wrote some poetical pieces which possess merit, and have been published at Nice.

Douglas, Gawin, youngest son of the sixth earl of Angus, was born at Brechin in Scotland 1471, and educated at St. Andrew's. He perfected his education by travelling in Italy and Germany, where he cultivated the muses, and merited the acquaintance and commendation of the learned. On his return to Scotland in 1496, he was made provost of St. Giles's church, Edinburgh, in 1515, bishop of Dunkeld to which the rich abbey of Aberbrothic was afterwards added. He was exposed to the virulent persecutions of the times, and came to London, where he died of the plague in April 1522. His chief works, which prove him to be an eminent scholar and poet, are a translation of Virgil's Æneid—the palace of honor, a poem—aureæ narrationes & comediæ sacræ—de rebus Scoticis liber. As Chaucer in England, so he in Scotland is the great forerunner of the revival of learning.

Douglas, William, a Scotch nobleman, commissioned by Robert Bruce, who had made a vow which he could not fulfil, to go on a crusade, to carry his heart to the holy land. Douglas set out after the king's death, 1327; but he perished by the way, with the illustrious Scots who followed in his train.

Douglas, James, an English anatomist, and great practitioner in the obstetric art, in the beginning of the 18th century. He wrote bibliographiæ anatomiæ specimen, 8vo. miographiæ comparatæ specimen, 1706—description of the peritonæum, London, 1730—a history of the lateral operation for the stone, 8vo.—and papers in the philosophical transactions. He patronised John Hunter; and died 1742. His brother John was surgeon in the Westminster-hospital.

Douglas, sir Charles, a Scotsman, engaged in the Dutch navy, and afterwards in the English service during the American war. He commanded with reputation in the gulf of St. Lawrence, and died 1789, a rear-admiral.

Douglas, James earl of Morton and Aberdeen, was born at Edinburgh 1707, and distinguished himself by his love of science and literature. He established, when 26, the philosophical society of Edinburgh, and was, in 1733, elected president of the London royal society. The academy of sciences at Paris paid respect to his virtues, by electing him an associate; and as the patron of merit, and an able astronomer, he deserved the good opinion of the learned world. He died 1768, leaving a son and daughter.

Douglas, John, a learned prelate, born in 1721, at Pittenweem, in Fifeshire. From Dunbar school he removed, in 1736, to St. Mary-hall, Oxford, and two years after was elected to an exhibition in Baliol college. He took his first degree in 1741, and then went to Montreal and to Ghent, to acquire a competent knowledge of the French language. As chaplain of the 3d regiment of foot guards, he went in the expedition in Flanders, and was present at the battle of Fontenoy, in 1745. He afterwards attended lord Pulteney in his travels on the continent; and on his return to England, in 1749, he obtained

from his patron the donative of Uppington, Shropshire, which he soon after exchanged for the vicarage of High Ereal, in the same county. By the interest of his friends, and by his own merits as an able and acute writer, he rose to higher honors in the church. He was made, in 1760, chaplain to the king; and in 1762 he obtained a canonry of Windsor, which he afterwards exchanged for the residentiaryship of St. Paul's, resigned by him in 1788 for the deanery of Windsor. He had, in 1764, exchanged his Shropshire livings for St. Austin's and St. Faith's, Watling-street, London; and in 1787 he was raised to the see of Carlisle, from which he was translated, in 1791, to Salisbury. His powers as a writer were strong, respectable, and multifarious. His first work was, the vindication of Milton from the charge of plagiarism, against Lauder, 1750—and he afterwards published, the criterion of miracles, 1754, a work of great merit, of which he prepared another edition in 1806—an apology for the clergy against the Hutchinsonians, &c.—the destruction of the French foretold by Ezekiel—several pamphlets against Archibald Bower—a defence of lord George Sackville—a letter to two great men on the approach of peace, &c. Besides these works, he assisted in the publication of lord Clarendon's diary and letters—of Cooke's voyages—of lord Hardwicke's miscellaneous papers, &c. and he also published several political papers in the public advertiser and in other periodical publications. He was, in 1786, elected one of the vice-presidents of the antiquarian society, and was also one of the trustees of the British museum; and after a life thus actively devoted to the cause of literature and religion, retaining his faculties to the last, he died of a gradual decay, without a struggle, 18th May 1807, aged 86, and was buried in St. George's chapel, Windsor. He was twice married; first in 1752, when he became a widower in the short space of three months; and secondly in 1765. By his last wife, daughter of Henry Brudenell Rooke, esq. who died two years before him, he left one son and one daughter.

Dousa, James, a noble Dutchman, born at Northwick 1545. After studying with great reputation at Paris, he returned to Holland, where he married early, and applied himself to political affairs. For twenty years he was curator of the banks and dykes of Holland, and distinguished himself so much at the siege of Leyden in 1574, that the prince of Orange made him governor of the town, and curator of the university founded there. He was most eminent as a scholar, and his genius was displayed in several poetical productions. He also wrote the annals of his country, besides critical notes on Horace, Sallust, Plautus, Catullus, Tibullus, &c. He was in his private character as amiable as he was respected in his public duties. He died 1604, and his memory was honored by the oration of Daniel Heinsius. He had four sons, James, George, Francis, and Theodorus. James was a very extraordinary genius, who attained maturity of wisdom and erudition in the flower of youth. Besides poems of great merit, he wrote at the age of 19, his book de rebus cœlestibus—and his panegyric on a shadow—critical notes on several Latin authors—and assisted his father in his annals. He was made preceptor to the prince of Orange, and librarian to the university of Leyden; but he unfortunately died 1597, in his 26th year, when his abilities promised the noblest additions to the greatness and learning of his country. George was a good linguist, and published an account of a voyage to Constantinople. Francis published Scaliger's epistles—annotations on the fragments of Lucilius, &c. Theodorus published Logotheta's chronicon, with notes, &c.

Douvre, Thomas de, a native of Bayeux, raised, for his learning and virtues, by William the conqueror, to the see of York, where he rebuilt his cathedral. He composed some books on music, and was a great patron and benefactor to his clergy. After being archbishop for twenty-eight years, he died 1100.

Douvre, Thomas de, nephew to the foregoing, was also archbishop of York in 1108. He had violent quarrels with Anselm of Canterbury about the precedency of the two sees. He died 1114, greatly respected for his constancy, virtues, and faith.

Douvre, Isabella de, of the same family as the preceding, was mistress to Robert the bastard of Henry I. of England, by whom she had Richard, afterwards bishop of Bayeux, 1133. She retired in her old age to solitude and penitence at Bayeux, where she died 1166.

Dow, Gerard, pupil of Rembrandt, was born at Leyden 1613. His pieces which are all small, and to be viewed to advantage only by the help of a magnifying-glass, possess astonishing expression, and are extremely delicate. He was patient in his labors, and was not less than three days in representing a broomstick, and five in painting a hand. He died in a good old age, but when is not ascertained.

Dowal, William Mac, a learned Scotsman, born in 1590, and educated for seven years by Nisbet at Musselburgh, and afterwards at St. Andrew's. In 1614 he went to Groningen, where he studied civil law, and took his doctor's degree, in 1625. He was made advocate to the army of count Nassau, and in 1629 and 1635 came as ambassador to Charles I. to support the freedom of the seas about the herring-fisheries. He was made by Charles one of the council of state for Scotland, in which office he was continued by Charles II. with the additional title of ambassador to the United States. He died in London, but when not known, having had two wives, both Dutch women, the last of whom he buried 1652.

Downham, John, was born at Chester, son of the bishop of that see. He was educated at Cambridge, and is author of that pious and well known book, "the Christian warfare." He died in London 1644.

Downing, Calibut, an English divine,

doctor of laws, and incumbent of Hackney, Middlesex, and Hickford, Bucks. He was disappointed in his views of higher preferment, upon which he embraced the republican party, and preached some violent sermons, asserting the lawfulness of subjects to take up arms against the king. In 1643 he was a grand covenanter, but died the next year. Some of his sermons have been printed. His son, sir George, was secretary to the treasury, and commissioner of customs under Charles II.

Drabicius, Nicholas, an enthusiast, born 1587, at Stransnitz, in Moravia. He became a minister in 1616 at Drakotutz; but the persecutions against the protestants obliged him to fly to Leidnitz, in Hungary, where he turned woollen draper for his sustenance. His improper conduct and frequent ebriety exposed him to the censures of his superiors; but in his 50th year he determined to distinguish himself as a prophet. His visions began in 1638, and though at first little regarded, yet they engaged the curiosity and acquired the respect of the vulgar, and, by denouncing destruction against the house of Austria and the papal power, he inspired with fear even the bravest of generals. He was assisted in his fanatical reveries by Comenius, a man of learning, but weak principles, with whom he published his revelation called "lux in tenebris." Drabicius was persecuted by the house of Austria, for the ruin which he falsely prophesied against it, and what became of him is unknown. Some suppose that he was burnt as an impostor and false prophet, and others say that he died in Turkey, where he had taken refuge. Comenius published an abridgment of the reveries of Drabicius, Kotterus, and others, at Amsterdam, in 1660, and reprinted it under the title of lux e tenebris novis radiis aucta, &c. 1666.

Draco, a celebrated Athenian, B. C. 643, whose laws were so severe that they were said to be written in blood.

Draconites, John, a Lutheran divine, born at Carlstadt, in Franconia. He was made a bishop in Prussia, and was the learned author of commentaries on the prophets and the gospels, and began a polyglott bible, but died before its completion, 1566.

Dragut, Rais, i. e. captain Ragut, the favorite and successor of Barbarossa, was born of obscure parents, in Natolia. In abilities no ways inferior to his master, he distinguished himself in the courts of Naples and Calabria; but being taken by Doria's nephew, he passed seven long years in captivity. In 1560 Doria was besieged in the harbor of the isle of Gerbes; but the artful pirate eluded the vigilance of his enemies, by conveying his gallies across the land, and took the capital of Sicily, to the astonishment of his opponents. In 1566 he assisted Solyman II. against Malta with fifteen gallies and while reconnoitring, a piece of stone struck by a cannon ball gave him so violent a blow on the ear that he died a short time after.

Drake, sir Francis, an illustrious navigator, son of a sailor, and born at Tavistock in Devonshire 1545. He was brought up by his kinsman sir John Hawkins, and at the age of 18 was purser to a Biscayan trader, and at 20 went to Guinea, and at 22 obtained the command of the Judith. He distinguished himself greatly in the gulf of Mexico, under sir John Hawkins, and projected expeditions against the Spaniards in America, which he executed with great firmness and success, in 1570, and 1572. He afterwards served in Ireland under Walter earl of Essex, and at his death he was recommended by sir Christopher Hatton to queen Elizabeth, who entered into all his views of attack and discovery. On the 13th of Dec. 1577, he set out on his celebrated voyage, with five small ships, and only 164 able men. Of these ships two were destroyed on the coast of Brasil as unfit, and one returned home, so that only with his own vessel he entered the straits of Magellan, and coasting along Chili and Peru, he enriched his companions by the plunder of the unsuspecting Spaniards. He sailed as high as the 48 degree north latitude with hope of finding a passage to the European seas, and gave the name of New Albion to the country. From thence he set sail the 29th Sept. 1579 for the Moluccas, and after visiting some savage islands, and enduring many hardships, he doubled the cape of Good Hope on the 15th of March 1580, having then only 57 men and three casks of water. He continued his voyage, and after watering in Guinea, he reached Plymouth on the third of Nov. after an absence of two years and ten months. The glory of sailing round the world, and the vast plunder obtained from the Spaniards, were however viewed with indignation by some who regarded Drake as a common pirate; but the queen approved the bold expedition of her naval hero, and on the 4th of April 1581, she went on board his ship at Deptford and dined with him, and conferred on him the honor of knighthood. This ship also was preserved to commemorate the glory of the enterpriser, till decaying by time it was broken up and a chair made of the timber presented to the university of Oxford. In 1585 Drake took St. Jago, St. Domingo, Carthagena, &c. in the West Indies, and in 1587, he attacked Cadiz and burned more than 10,000 tons of shipping, which he merrily called burning the Spanish king's beard. When the invincible armada approached England, Drake was made vice admiral under lord Howard, and in the encounter he behaved with great courage, though his eagerness to pursue the plunder proved nearly fatal, by his suffering his admiral to be exposed in the midst of the hostile fleet. Fortune however favored the English, and Drake enriched himself and his crew by the seizure of Pedro's galleon, which produced 55,000 ducats of gold. In 1589 Drake was sent to restore Antonio to the kingdom of Portugal, but without success; and he afterwards went to the West Indies where his quarrel with sir John Hawkins disconcerted

the plans of the expedition which ended unsuccessfully. These unfortunate events preyed much upon the mind of Drake, he fell into a melancholy, and was carried off by a bloody flux on board his ship near the town of Nombre de Dios 28th January 1596. His death was universally lamented, for he was respected not only as a naval hero, but as a worthy private character. He was twice member of parliament for Bossiney and afterwards for Plymouth, a town where his name is still revered for the water which he conveyed there in 1587 by a circuitous canal of 20 miles from springs at the distance of eight miles. His widow, daughter of sir George Sydenham, by whom he had no issue, married after his death William Courtenay, esq. of Powderham castle.

Drake, James, a physician and political writer, born at Cambridge 1667, and educated there. In 1696 he took the degree of M.D. and became soon after fellow of the royal society and of the college of physicians, but he prefered writing for the booksellers to professional engagement. His "History of the last parliament of king William," 1702, was considered as so severe in his reflections on that monarch, that he was prosecuted by the attorney-general, but acquitted. In 1704, upon the rejection of the bill to prevent occasional conformity, he ventured, with Poley, member for Ipswich, to publish the memorial of the church of England, &c. which highly offended Godolphin, and roused the vengeance of the house of commons, who offered a reward for the discovery of the author, who, however, though suspected, remained unattacked. In 1706 he was prosecuted for the publication of Mercurius Politicus, a newspaper which severely reflected upon the conduct of government, and though acquitted through a flaw in the information, he took to heart the asperity of his persecutors, and falling into a fever he died at Westminster the second of March 1707. He wrote, besides the "Sham lawyer," a comedy,—an English translation of Herodotus, never published,—a "new system of anatomy," a work of great merit, published by Dr. Wagstaffe, and again in 1717, in two vols. 8vo. with an appendix, 1728,—and notes to le Clere's history of physic.

Drake, Samuel, fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, published in 1729, folio, a splendid edition of archbishop Parker's "de antiquitate Britannicæ ecclesiæ, &c."

Drake, William, a physician, born 1687, at York, where he settled, after taking his degrees at Christ-church, Oxford. In his old age he collected various records, and published a valuable history of York, with copper-plates, &c. folio. He was the friend of Mead, Fawkes, &c. and died greatly respected 1760, aged 73.

Drake, Roger, D.D. a physician, who afterwards became a popular preacher in London, and was one of the Savoy commissioners. He died after the restoration. He was learned, pious, and charitable, and wrote some sermons, besides a sacred chronology.

Drakenberg, Christian Jacob, the well known centenary of the north, was born at Stravenger, Norway, 1624, and died at Aarrhuys in 1770, aged 146. After living in celibacy till his 113th year, he married a widow aged 60. His great old age brought about him many respectable visitors, who were pleased with his good sense, his humility, and the sound state of his faculties.

Drakenborch, Arnoldus, professor of history and eloquence at Utrecht, died 1748, aged 64. He is well known as the editor of Livy, 7 vols. 4to. and Silius Italicus with very learned notes.

Dran, Henry Francis le, a famous surgeon and lithotomist, who died at Paris 1770, aged 85. He was author of observations on surgery 2 vols. 12mo.—on gunshot wounds,—on the various modes of lithotomy,—on the operations of surgery, translated into English by Gataker, &c.

Draper, sir William, an English general, son of a collector of the customs at Bristol, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge. He embraced the military profession, and in the East-Indies acquired the rank of colonel. In 1761 he was made brigadier in the expedition against Belleisle, and in 1763 he went with admiral Cornish against Manilla. The place was taken, but the ransom of four millions of dollars, which the governor pledged himself to pay, was resisted by the Spanish government, and the conquerers were thus robbed of their expected reward. Draper, however, was made in consequence of his services, knight of the bath, and on the reduction of his regiment, colonel of the 16th. In gratitude for his education he presented the colors of the conquered fort to King's college. In 1769 he engaged in the controversy with the celebrated Junius, in defence of the marquis of Granby, and his two letters were answered with great spirit and severity by his unknown antagonist, whom, however, he again attacked under the signature of Modestus. In October 1769, he went to America for his health, where he married miss de Lancey, daughter of the chief justice of New-York. In 1779, he was made lieutenant governor of Minorca, and on the surrender of the place he exhibited twenty-nine charges against the governor, Murray, twenty-seven of which were deemed frivolous, and for the other two, the governor was reprimanded; after which the accuser was directed by the court to make an apology to his general, to which he acquiesced. He lived afterwards in retirement, and died at Bath 8th January 1787.

Drayton, Michael, an English poet, born at Harshull, in Warwickshire, 1563. He was educated at Oxford, where, however, he took no degree, and devoted himself early to the cultivation of the muses. In 1593 he published the shepherd's garland, afterwards re-printed under the name of pastorals, and before 1598 he presented before the public his Barons' wars, England's

heroical epistles, downfals of Robert duke of Normandy, Matilda, and Gaveston. Thus distinguished as a favorite of the muses, he welcomed the arrival of James I. in a congratulatory poem, but he met with marked neglect instead of remuneration from the court. In 1613 he published the first part of his Poly-Olbion, a descriptive poem, which in its account of the rivers, mountains, productions, antiquities, and remarkable historical features, contains more correctness and truth of delineation than real and sublime poetry. The metre of twelve syllables is particularly offensive, and the poem is now regarded only for the accuracy of its narrative and of its description. In 1627 Drayton published a second volume of his poems, containing the battle of Agincourt, miseries of queen Margaret, court of fairies, quest of Cynthia, shepherds' syrena, elegies, and a spirited satire against female affectation called mooncalf. In 1630 another volume appeared called the muses' elysium, etc. Drayton died 1631, and was buried among the poets in Westminster-abbey. Though called poet laureat, it is a complimentary appellation, as Ben Jonson was the laureat of this time. Drayton's works were published in 1748, in 1 vol. fol. and in 1753 in 10 vols. 8vo.

Drebel, Cornelius, a Dutch philosopher, born at Alemaer 1572, died in London 1634. As he pretended to be an alchymist some curious particulars are related with respect to his power to cause rain, cold, &c. by the operation of his machines. To his ingenuity some attribute the invention of the microscope and the thermometer, to which some add the telescope. Among other things he wrote de naturâ elementorum, 8vo. &c.

Drelincourt, Charles, a calvanist minister, born at Sedan, July 1595, and educated there and at Saumur. Though a protestant and a powerful enemy against the papists, yet he was universally esteemed and beloved by them there and at Saumur. His discourses as a preacher were very edifying, and his writings particularly consolatory, as interesting the soul in that inward devotion and sincerity of prayer which alone can prove acceptable to the God of purity. Many of his writings, thirteen in number, were controversial. Besides these he published consolations against the fear of death, which have passed through more than forty editions, and have been translated into various languages,—his charitable visits, in 5 vols. and 3 vols. of sermons, &c. all equally remarkable for the piety, devotion, and religious assertions with which they inspire the attentive reader. He died the third of November 1669. He married in 1625, and by his wife had sixteen children, the first seven of whom were sons, and the rest six sons and three daughters intermixed. The eldest son Lawrence was an able preacher, and his sermons and sonnets were greatly esteemed. He died 1681, aged 50. Henry the second son was minister, and published also some sermons. The third son, Charles, was born 1633 at Paris, and became M.D. at Montpellier, and was appointed physician to the king's forces in Flanders under Turenne. He was afterwards physician to William and Mary of England, and died at Leyden May 1697, leaving a son of his own name. He was not less esteemed as a private character than as a medical man, as he was humane, pious, benevolent, and learned. His treatises on his profession are highly esteemed. The fourth son of Drelincourt, Anthony, was a physician at Orbes in Switzerland; the fifth died at Geneva, studying divinity; the sixth, Peter, died dean of Armagh; the other children died young, except a daughter, who married Malnoe, advocate of the parliament of Paris.

Dresserus, Matthew, a German, born at Erfurt in Thuringia, 1536. He became professor of rhetoric and history at Erfurt, and afterwards at Jena, and in 1581 accepted the chair of polite learning at Leipsic. He engaged, though unwillingly, in the puerile disputes which in those days divided the attention of the learned between the disciples of Aristotle and of Ramus. He was learned and laborious, and by his influence the confession of Augsburgh, was received in the university of Leipsic. He died 1607. He had been twice married. His writings were chiefly on controversial subjects, and are no longer remembered.

Drevet, Peter, two famous engravers at Paris, who both died there 1739, the father, aged 75, and the son 42. Their works are highly esteemed. Claude, their relation possessed also merit in the same line.

Dreux du Radier, John Francis, an advocate, born at Chateauneuf Thimerais 10th of May 1714. He abandoned the bar for the pursuits of literature, but he did not gain much reputation as a poet, as his verses were dull, incorrect, and prosaic. His prose writings are bibliotheque historique politique du Poitou, 5 vols. 12mo.—l'Europe illustrée, —tablettes, anecdotes des rois de France, 3 vols. 12mo.—histoires anecdotes des reines, &c. six vols. 12mo.——He died the first of March, 1780. Though sarcastic in his writings he was a benevolent man in his character.

Drexelius, Jeremiah, a Jesuit of Augsburgh, who died at Munich 1638, aged 57. His works were published at Antwerp two vols. folio. He has a curious poem on hell torments, in which he calculates how many souls can be contained in a narrow space in those dreadful regions.

Driedo, John, a learned divinity professor of Louvain, who died there 1535. His abilities were engaged in the opposition of the Lutheran Calvanists, and he published 4 vols. fol. on theological subjects.

Drinker, Edward, an American centenary, born Dec. 24th 1680 in a small cabin where the corner of Walnut and Second-streets, Philadelphia, now stand. At the age of twelve he went to Boston as apprentice to a cabinet-maker, and in 1745 returned to Philadelphia, with his family, where he lived the rest of his life. He was four

times married, and had 18 children, all by his first wife, and before his death he had a grandchild born to one of his grandchildren, being the fifth in succession from himself. He retained all his faculties to the last, though his eyesight failed him some time before his death. He lost all his teeth about thirty years before he died. In his meals he was moderate, but he eat often and never took any supper, and he was never seen in a state of intoxication. His memory continued so perfect that he could relate the minutest events in his youth, and never repeated them twice to the same company. He had the unusual happiness of seeing a place of desolation, the lurking spot of wild beasts and birds of prey, converted to a handsome, populous, and florishing city, and after living under seven sovereigns, and beholding the great Penn establish his treaty with the Indians, and the congress sign their alliance with France, he hailed the day which made America a free independent republic. This venerable man, deservedly respected for his virtues in private life, died Nov. 17th 1782, aged 103.

Drolinger, Charles Frederick, privy counseller and librarian to the margrave of Baden Durlach, was admired as a poet and scholar. He died 1742, and his poetical works appeared the next year at Basil in 8vo. full of energy, elegance, and correctness.

Drou, N. a French advocate, distinguished for his eloquence as well as humanity. He defended with zeal and ability the cause of the poor as well as of the rich. He died June 1783 much respected.

Drouais, Hubert, a painter, born at la Rouge, Normandy, died at Paris Feb. 9th 1767, aged 68. He was the pupil of his father, who was likewise a painter, and he enjoyed the sublimest of satisfactions of sharing with his parents and in the bosom of his family the applauses which were liberally bestowed on the exertions of his pencil. By his genius and industry he raised himself from an humble situation to fame and opulence. His son Germain John was a painter of promising abilities, and died at Rome 1790 aged 27.

Drouet, Stephen Francis, a laborious French writer. who edited Moreri and also Lenglet's Methode, &c. He died 1779, aged 54.

Drummond, William, a Scotchman, son of sir John Drummond of Hawthornden, where he was born 1585. He was educated at Edinburgh, and in 1606 he passed over to France and studied civil law at Bourges. He however abandoned the pofession of the law for the muses, and for the peaceful retirement of Hawthornden, which soon became disagreeable to him on the sudden death of a young lady to whom he was betrothed. In consequence of this he went to settle on the continent, and resided for eight years between Rome and Paris, and travelled over Germany, Italy, and France. He visited his country afterwards, but soon left it on account of the civil broils of the time. During his retirement he wrote the history of the five Jameses, which was published after his death. He also wrote other pieces which tended to pacify his countrymen, and rouse a spirit of loyalty through the nation. He was intimate with the learned men of the times, with Drayton, Jonson, the marquis of Montrose, &c. He married in 1644, and had three children, and died 1649. His works, consisting of poetry and prose, with his life prefixed, were printed in folio, Edinburgh 1711. His son William was knighted by Charles II.

Drummond, Robert Hay, second son of the seventh earl of Kinnoul, by a daughter of Robert Harley lord Oxford, was born 10th Nov. 1711, at London, and educated at Westminster-school and Christ-church, where he was student. In 1736 he took orders, and the next year was made king's chaplain, and in 1743 was abroad with the king, before whom he preached after the battle of Dettingen. His abilities, and particularly the influence of his relations, insured his promotion in the church, he became prebendary of Westminster, in 1748 bishop of St. Asaph, in 1761 bishop of Salisbury, and soon after was translated to York. He published six occasional sermons, besides a sensible letter on theological study, which was edited in one vol. 8vo, 1803, with his life. He died in 1776 leaving only three of several children by his wife, daughter of Peter Auriol, a London merchant.

Drury, Robert, was shipwrecked 1762, in the Degrave East Indiaman, on the south side of Madagascar, where he remained in slavery 15 years. On his return he published, 1729, a very interesting account of that uncivilized country, which, though extraordinary, is considered as accurate, as it corresponded with the papers of Mr. Benbow who shared the calamity. Three only with Drury escaped the ferocity of the natives.

Drury, Dru, a jeweller in the Strand, London, better known as fellow of the Linnæan society, and as a naturalist, and an indefatigable collector of curiosities. He died Jan. 1804, and after his death there were found in the neck of his bladder three large oval stones, more than two inches long, and one deep, nearly two ounces in weight. He wrote three volumes on insects. It is supposed that he was descended from Dru Drury a well known character in the reign of Elizabeth.

Drusilla, Livia, daughter of Germanicus, disgraced herself by her incestuous commerce with her brother Caligula. She died 38 A. D. aged 29.

Drusius, John, a learned protestant, born at Oudenard 1555. He was educated at Ghent and Louvain, and upon his father's settlement in England came to Cambridge, where he learned Hebrew. His return to France was prevented by the Bartholomew massacre, and he went by invitation to Oxford, where he became professor of the oriental languages for four years, though only 22. He afterwards studied law at Louvain,

and settled at Leyden as professor of oriental languages, where he married, and then removed in 1585, in consequence of the scantiness of his salary, to Franeker, where he filled the professor's chair with great credit till his death in 1616. He was very learned in Hebrew, and in the Jewish antiquities, and the text of the old testament, as his works fully evince. He had two daughters and one son. One of the daughters married Curiander who wrote the life of his father-in-law. His son was so well skilled in the learned languages, that he could write at 12 extempore in verse and prose, and at 17 he made a Latin speech to James I. which was much applauded. He died at the age of 21, of the stone. He left some learned works, so excellent that Scaliger declared that Drusius the son knew Hebrew better than his father.

Drusus, son of Germanicus, was put to death by Tiberius through the intrigues of Sejanus, A. D. 93.

Drusus, M. Livius, an ambitious Roman, murdered for his attempts to recommend and enforce the agrarian law, B. C. 190.

Drusus, Nero Claudius, brother of the emperor Tiberius, was honored with a triumph for his victories in Germany, and died B. C. 91, aged 30.

Drusus, son of Tiberius and Vipsania, was banished by the intrigues of Sejanus, whom in a fit of resentment he had struck, A. D. 23.

Dryander, John, a physician and mathematician of Wetteren in Hesse, lecturer at Marpurg, where he died 20th Dec. 1560. His works are valuable on medicine and mathematics, and his discoveries in astronomy and his invention of mathematical instruments are important.

Dryden, John, an illustrious English poet, was born of a very respectable family at Aldwincle near Oundle, Northamptonshire, the 9th of Aug. 1631. He was educated at Westminster under Busby, and at Trinity college, Cambridge. He early gave proof of superior poetical abilities, and even while at school translated the third satire of Persius, and wrote a poem on the death of lord Hastings. In 1658 he published heroic stanzas on Cromwell, and in 1660, Astrea redux, on the restoration of Charles II. In 1662 he addressed a poem to chancellor Hyde, and published his satire on the Dutch. In 1666 appeared his Annus-mirablis, and in 1668, he was, on the death of Davenant, appointed poet laureat and historiographer to the king. He next wrote his essay on dramatic poetry, inscribed to the earl of Dorset, and in 1669, appeared his first play "The wild gallant," which was not well received, but ill success did not however discourage him, as in the space of 25 years he produced 27 plays. He was satirized and ridiculed, in 1671, under the character of Bays in the duke of Buckingham's comedy of the Rehearsal, an attack which he affected to despise, but which he fully resented by representing the duke as Zimri in his Absalom and Achitophel. In 1679 he published with lord Mulgrave his essay on satire, but as it reflected on the character of the duchess of Portsmouth and lord Rochester, three men were hired soundly to cudgel him for his insolence, in Wills' coffeehouse Covent garden. In 1680 he was concerned in the translation of some of Ovid's epistles, and the next year he published his celebrated poem Absalom and Achitophel, in which he satirized severely the rebels who espoused the cause of Monmouth against the king. The king appeared under the name of David, Monmouth of Absalom, Shaftesbury of Achitophel, and Buckingham of Zimri. This poem was deservedly popular, and was translated into Latin verse by both Dr. Coward and the famous Atterbury, but the author never could be persuaded to finish the story, as he was unwilling to shew Absalom unfortunate. A second part indeed was written by Tate to which Dryden contributed about 200 lines, but far inferior to the first. In 1681 appeared the Medal, a satire against sedition, in consequence of Shaftesbury's acquittal, and the next year Religio laici was published, and in 1683 the tragedy of the duke of Guise, which proved so offensive to the whigs. The translation of Maimbourg's history of the league was published in 1684, and the next year Dryden changed his religion to please his patron James II. His conduct deservedly exposed him to the ridicule and satire of the wits of the times, and particularly T. Browne, Burnet and Stillingfleet, whose attacks he wished to repel by defending the Romish faith. His Hind and Panther was published in 1687, but while he represents the church of Rome under the former beast, and under the latter the church of England, he betrays weakness of argument, and a gross abuse of poetical talents, and his ridiculous allusions are well and humorously exposed in "the hind and panther transversed to the story of the country mouse and city mouse," by the united labors of Montague lord Halifax, and of Prior. The Britannia rediviva appeared in 1688, and on that year the poet, in consequence of his religion, was removed from the appointment of laureat, which was bestowed on Shadwell. Lord Dorset however behaved with great liberality, and while as chamberlain he dismissed the catholic poet, he allowed a pension out of his own pocket equivalent to the royal salary. The spleen of Dryden on this occasion was discharged with astonishing efficacy on his successor in the Mac Flecknoe, a satire, the severest that has appeared in any country or language. About this time he translated father Bouhour's life of Xavier, and in 1693, he published the Juvenal of Persius, assisted by some of his friends. In 1695 he translated in prose du Fresnoy's art of painting, and two years after his Virgil appeared, a work which has in various editions continued to command the public admiration, and which, as Pope observes, is notwithstanding some human errors the most noble and spirited translation in any language. In 1698 he published his fables ancient and modern from Homer, Ovid, Boccace, and Chaucer.

Besides these numerous works he was engaged in the translation of some of Plutarch's lives and various other miscellanies. This great man died in consequence of the inflammation in his foot caused by the growing of his nail under the flesh, May the 1st, 1701, and he was interred in Westminster abbey, where a monument was erected over his remains by John Sheffield duke of Buckingham. He had married lady Elizabeth Howard daughter of the earl of Berkshire, who survived him eight years, by whom he had three sons, Charles, John, and Henry. The eldest was usher of the palace to pope Clement II. and soon after his return to England was drowned in the Thames near Windsor 1704. He had written some pieces. John was the author of "the husband his own cuckold," a comedy printed 1696. Henry entered into a religious order. It is said in Wilson's memoirs of Congreve, that Dryden's remains were indecently insulted by Jefferies the dissipated son of the chancellor, who upon the pretence of paying greater honor to the deceased poet, stopped the funeral in the midst of the procession, and afterwards disdainfully left it to the care of an undertaker. Dryden's character as a prose writer is as well established as that of a poet. His dedications, essays, prefaces, &c. are very elegant and masterly productions, and display great powers of judgment, criticism, and erudition. His poems prove him one of the greatest poets of his country, and as Congreve says, no man has written in any language, so much and so various matter, and in so various manners, so well. His ode on St. Cecilia's day, and his fables, though composed in the latter part of life, show him in imagination and fire even greater than himself. For the correctness of his prose he owned himself indebted to the frequent reading of Tillotson's excellent writings. His dramatic works are perhaps the least valuable of his poetry, and he confesses himself to be not very fit for that sort of writing in which his predecessors had shone so superior to himself. The great fault and probably the only fault which criticism can observe in his works is the astonishing rapidity with which he composed, which consequently prevented correctness, and all the accuracy which must arise from frequent meditation and impartial revision. If he had written but the tenth part of what he has published, his name would have stood high in the list of fame, and if he had applied himself only to one species of the various subjects on which he has treated, still he would have appeared a most respectable and eminent author entitled to preference and distinction. Dr. Johnson's critique on Dryden is well worth the most attentive perusal.

Duaren, Francis, a French civilian, born at St. Brienne in Bretagne 1509. He taught civil law at Bourges, where he died 1559. His works, which are chiefly on law, were published in his life time, Lyons 1554, and after his death a more complete edition appeared by his scholar Cisner 1579.

Dubocage, Mary Anne le Page, a French lady, born at Rouen 1710. She early displayed her poetical powers by a spirited translation into French of Pope's temple of fame, and afterwards of Milton's paradise lost, and of the death of Abel. Her Amazons, a tragedy, was received with flattering applause in 1749, and soon after her Columbiad, an epic poem in 10 cantos on the discovery of America, proved her to be animated by the strongest fire of the muses. She published besides, her travels through England, Holland, and Italy, in the form of letters, and also the composition which obtained the first prize granted by the Rouen academy in 1746. She was member of the learned academies of Rome, Bologna, Padua, Lyons, Rouen, &c. and died August 1802. Her works were collected in three vols. Lyons.

Dubois, William du, a French prelate, son of an apothecary at Limosin. Though originally but a valet in St. Michael's college, Paris, he rose to consequence by the influence of the regent Orleans, to whom he was reader, and afterwards preceptor, and whom he ably supported in all his schemes of licentious pleasure, and of wild ambition. In 1693 he obtained the rich abbey of St. Just, and afterwards became counsellor of state, and in 1717, passed as ambassador to England to sign the triple alliance. He was next appointed minister and secretary of state, presented to the archbishopric of Cambray, in 1721 made a cardinal, and in 1722 raised to the dignity of prime minister. He died 1723, aged 67, leaving behind him the unamiable character of a mean intriguing politician, of an immoral priest, and a designing hypocrite.

Dubois, Dorothea, daughter of Annesley, afterwards earl of Anglesea, by Anne Sympson, married a musician, and endeavored by her writings to reclaim her rights and privileges from her father, who had meanly denied his marriage with her mother, and disowned her as his child. She wrote the divorce, a musical entertainment,—and Theodora, a novel, two vols. 1770, in which she delineates her unfortunate history. She died at Dublin 1774.

Dubois, Simon, a painter of Antwerp, who came to England, where he met great encouragement. His battles, cattle, &c. were highly finished. He died 1708.

Dubos, Charles Francis, a Frenchman, author of the life of Barillon bishop of Lucon. He continued the Lucon conferences in 17 vols. 12mo. and died 1724, dean of St. Lucon, aged 63.

Dubos, John Baptist, abbot of Resons, died 1742, aged 72. He wrote critical reflections on poetry and painting, two vols. 12mo. critical history of the establishment of the French monarchy in Gaul, besides some political pieces, &c.

Dubos, Jerome, a Dutch painter, whose representation of hell was finished with such effect that it struck astonishment and terror into the spectators. He lived in the beginning of the 16th century.

Duboucher, Matthew, a native of Dax, who published some law tracts, besides a poem on friendship, a drama, and an opera in three acts. He died 1801.

Dubrau, or Dubravius Scala, John, bishop of Olmutz in Moravia, was born at Piltzen in Bohemia, and died 1553. He was employed as ambassador in Silesia, and was the author of some learned works, especially a valuable history of Bohemia, in 33 books, edited 1575, and afterwards improved Frankfort 1688

Duc, Fronton du, Fronto Ducæus, a Jesuit of Bourdeaux, well known as a learned critic and an excellent Greek scholar. He devoted his time to study, devotion, and abstinence. He is the editor of Chrysostom's work, six vols. fol. 1613,—three volumes of controversy,—of the history tragique de la pucelle d'Orleans, &c. He died of the stone at Paris 27th September 1624. A stone weighing five ounces was found in his bladder.

Duc, John le, a Dutch painter, born 1636, at the Hague, where he was director of the academy of painting. He was the disciple of Paul Potter, and equalled his master in execution.

Ducarel, Andrew Coltee, a learned antiquarian, born at Greenwich, 1714, and educated at Eton, and St. John's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of LL.D. He became member of Doctor's Commons 1743, and married 1749. In 1757 he was made Lambeth librarian under the primate Hutton, and he devoted himself with great care and assiduity in perfecting and improving the catalogues of that valuable collection. Of all his preferments that which pleased him most was his commissariate of St. Catharine's, of which peculiar he has given a very elaborate history, with beautiful engravings. He was so devoted to the pursuit of antiquities, that he generally travelled every year in company with his friend Samuel Gale esquire, with a Camden's Britannia and a set of maps, and by proceeding about 15 miles a day, enjoyed the opportunity of examining every place with leisure and accuracy. He was a very cheerful and hospitable man, and of his knowledge of antiquities the best specimen is his history of Croydon palace, and of Lambeth, besides the account of Doctor's Commons, which he did not live to complete. He died three days after his return from his visitation as official of Canterbury, at South Lambeth, aged 72, 29th May 1785.

Ducart, Isaac, a flower painter, born at Amsterdam. He painted generally on satin, and with extraordinary effect. He died 1697, aged 67.

Ducas, Michael, a Greek historian, author of a history of the Grecian empire from Andronicus the elder to the fall of the empire. Though his language is harsh and inelegant, yet he relates with accuracy and impartiality. The work was printed at the Louvre, fol. 1649, and translated by Cousin into French 1672.

Duchal, James, a dissenting minister, born in Ireland 1697, and educated at Glasgow, where he took the degree of D.D. After being 11 years minister of a dissenting congregation at Cambridge, on the removal of his friend Abernethy from Antrim, he succeeded him there, and at his death was chosen minister of the congregation in Wood-street, Dublin. He died 1761. In the decline of life he wrote above 700 sermons, out of which were selected the three vols. 8vo. published 1764. During his life he published a volume of sermons.

Duchange, Gaspard, a French engraver, who died 6th January 1757, aged 97. After engaging on the engraving of Leda, Io, and Danae, without draperies, he executed the driving of the money changers, and the pharisee's supper. The palaces of France are adorned with the best of his pieces.

Duchat, Jacob le, a Frenchman, born at Metz 1658. He followed the profession of the bar till the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and in 1701, he settled at Berlin, where he died, 1735. He was learned, and he is known rather as an editor than an author. He edited the Menippean satires, the works of Rabelais, &c. and contributed much to the completion of his friend Bayle's dictionary. A book called Ducatiana appeared at Amsterdam 1738, two vols. 12mo.

Duchatel, Gaspard, a deputy in the French convention, celebrated for his able and manly defence of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. These honorable efforts in the cause of innocence were regarded by the tyrants with envy, and Duchatel falsely accused of holding a treasonable correspondence with the Vendean rebels, was guillotined November 1793.

Duchatelet-d'Haraucourt, Lewis Marie Florent duc, a native of Saumur, who became colonel in the French army, and was one of the deputies in the national assembly. He was imprisoned for his attachment to his royal master on the 10th August, and fell on the scaffold November 1792, aged 66. He left memoirs of his mission as ambassador in England, lately published.

Duche' de Vancy, Joseph Francis, a French poet born at Paris 29th October 1668. He was patronised by Madame de Maintenon, and he engaged and insured universal respect by the mildness of his manners, his inoffensive conduct, and his genuine wit, never directed against virtue or religion. He was member of the academy of inscriptions and belles lettres, and died 14th December 1704, aged 37. He wrote three tragedies, Jonathan, Absalom and Deborah, besides ballets and pieces for the opera, which had great merit, and were received with universal applause. His hymns, sacred canticles, and edifying stories, composed for the pupils at St. Cyr, possess great excellence.

Duck, Arthur, a civilian born in Devonshire 1580, and educated at Exeter college, and Hart-hall, Oxford. He became fellow of All-souls, and took his degrees in law, and,

after travelling through France, Italy, and Germany, he was made chancellor of Bath and Wells, afterwards of London, and then master of the requests. He suffered much during the civil wars for his attachment to the royal family, and died in his retirement at Chiswick 1649. He wrote vita Henrici Chichele, &c.—& de usu et authoritate juris civilis Romanorum in dominiis principium Christianorum, an useful book, often reprinted.

Duck, Stephen, a poet of extraordinary fortune, who from a thresher became the respectable minister of a parish. Though little blessed with education, he was naturally endowed with a strong mind and persevering temper; and at the age of 24 he began to apply himself laboriously to the acquisition of knowledge, and devoted to retired study those few hours which he could spare from the active and menial occupation of a servant. By little and little he purchased a few and necessary books, and, with a scanty library, and great application, he became something of a poet and of a philosopher. The lines of Milton enriched his imagination, and the correctness of Addison's Spectators improved his understanding, and helped him in the regular disposition of his thoughts. By degrees his poetical attempts became respectable, and, by being reported in his neighborhood, were made known to some of the clergy, and at last to queen Caroline, who, pleased with him, settled a pension of 30*l.* upon him, and thus enabled him not only to live independently, but to take orders; after which he was presented to the living of Byfleet, Surry. In this new office he behaved with great propriety; he was followed as a preacher, and respected as a man; but his spirits sunk into a dreadful melancholy, and, in an unfortunate moment, robbed of his reason, he threw himself from a bridge, near Reading, into the Thames, and was drowned, May or June 1756. His poems have been published; and though he was not a first-rate poet, yet he possessed merit, and deserved the censure of the cynical Swift.

Duclos, Charles Dineau, historiographer of France, and secretary to the French academy, was born at Dinant, in Bretagne, 1705, and educated at Paris. In 1744 he was mayor of Dinant, and in 1755 received a patent of nobility, and died 26th March 1772, respected and beloved. Though considered as one of the philosophers of France, he proved by his conduct, writings and conversation, that he was moderate in his opinions and the friend of morality and virtue. He never published any thing as historiographer, and observed, that he never would ruin himself by speaking truth, nor debase himself by flattery. His history of Lewis XV. was, after his death, lodged in the hands of the minister. His works are, romances, ingenious and interesting—the confessions of count ***—the baroness de Luz—history of Lewis XI. 3 vols. 12mo.—memoirs on the manners of the 18th century—Acajou, &c. Though he took Tacitus for his model, he resembles him little in his delineation of characters, and the interest of his narative. He was also engaged in the dictionary of the academy, and in the continuation of the history of that society.

Duclos, Mary Ann, a French actress, of great merit, born at Paris. She excelled chiefly in the representations of queens and princesses, and for many years engaged the public applause. Her maiden name was Chateauneuf; that of Duclos was assumed; and she married, in 1730, Duchemin, an actor, from whom she was divorced three years after. She died at Paris 1748, aged 78.

Ducreux, N. a native of Paris, eminent as a painter. He was at Vienna to take portraits of the imperial family. He died at Paris of an apoplexy, 1802, aged 64.

Ducroisy, Philibert Gassaud, a French actor, intimate with Moliere. It was for him that the poet wrote the excellent character of his Tartuffe.

Dudeffant, N. a French lady, well known in Paris for her knowledge of criticism, her elegant taste, and her pleasing and agreeable manners. She was acquainted with all the learned men of the times, who frequented her house. She died 1780, aged 84, the last thirty of which she had been blind.

Dudith, Andrew, a divine, born at Buda, in Hungary, 6th February 1533, and employed by Ferdinand II. in affairs of importance, and rewarded with the bishopric of Tina, in Dalmatia. He was a man of great learning, and of such application that he is said to have transcribed three times the works of Cicero, to make himself perfect master of his style and manner. He was deputy at the council of Trent, where he became intimate with cardinal Pole; and at his return he embraced the protestant religion, resigned his bishopric, and married one of the queen's maids of honor, by whom he had a son, who gave him great trouble. After her death he married a second time, and died 23d February 1589. His works on physic, controversy, and poetry, are numerous, and possess merit. He was a man of great mildness, benevolence, and regularity.

Dudley, Edmund, a celebrated lawyer and statesman, born in 1462, of a respectable family. He was educated at Oxford, and removed to Gray's inn; and he became so respectable for his knowledge of law, and for his general information, that Henry VII. admitted him of the privy council, and made him one of his favorites. In 1494 he married Elizabeth Grey, daughter of viscount l'Isle. In 1504 he was speaker of the house of commons, and two years after he obtained the stewardship of the rape of Hastings. His services to his master were numerous; and it is said that Henry, to fill his coffers, used this artful favorite, who, little regardless of conscience or of reputation, joined with Empson to oppress and harass the people, and by various methods of influence, intrigue, or terror, extorted great fines and ransoms, so that, according to Bacon, they

turned law and justice to wormwood and rapine. This conduct, however, did not pass unpunished. Henry was scarce in his grave before the public indignation called for the punishment of his wicked and corrupt ministers; and Empson and Dudley were both yielded up by Henry VIII. and after being attainted and convicted of high treason, they lost their heads on Towerhill, 18th August 1510. During his imprisonment in the Tower, Dudley wrote "the tree of the commonwealth, by Edmund Dudley, esq. late counsellor to Henry VII. the same Edmund being at the compiling thereof prisoner in the Tower, 1 Henry VIII." It is still in manuscript.

DUDLEY, John, son of the above, baron Malpas, viscount l'Isle, earl of Warwick, and duke of Northumberland, was born in 1502. He was restored in blood from the ignominious attainder of his father, and soon became known at court as the friend of Suffolk, of Wolsey, and of Cromwell, and as the favorite of the king. Henry, pleased with the versatility of his talents, created him viscount l'Isle, and knight of the garter, and afterwards, for his many services and his great courage, appointed him high admiral for life. He also received important grants of church lands, and was nominated one of the sixteen executors of the king's will. On the death of Henry, Dudley was succeeded as high admiral by sir Thomas Seymour, brother to Somerset the protector; but, as an equivalent for his loss of dignity, he was created earl of Warwick, and chamberlain of England. His military abilities were now employed against the insurgents of Norfolk, and, by a well managed negotiation, instead of fighting them, he prevailed upon them to lay down their arms, and to deliver up their leaders. His influence in the cabinet was now so great, that the young king confided much to his advice and authority; he was made duke of Northumberland; and a short-lived reconciliation was effected between him and the duke of Somerset, by the marriage of his eldest son with the latter's daughter. Rivalship, however, could never be extinguished. Somerset, though uncle to the king, was tried, condemned and executed for a pretended conspiracy against Northumberland. The victorious but guilty favorite now succeeded to all the honors of his fallen enemy, he became chancellor of Cambridge, and not only guided the young king, but in consequence of his weak state of health determined to raise his own family to the sovereign power. He with precipitation effected a marriage between his fourth son, lord Guildford Dudley, and lady Jane Gray, eldest daughter of the duchess of Suffolk, in whose favor he caused the yielding Edward to settle the succession. No sooner had Edward expired than Jane was conveyed to the tower by her ambitious father-in-law, and on the 10th of July proclaimed queen. Submission to these measures was demanded from Mary, and when the men of Suffolk rose up in her favor, Northumberland advanced with a body of troops to check the insurgents. He soon found however the unpopularity of his measures, when he reached St. Edmundsbury, no supplies arrived to support his plans, and he retired to Cambridge, where seeing his followers deserting his standard, he affected attachment to Mary, and caused her to be proclaimed queen, and threw up his cap into the air, in sign of joy. Mary pleased with her success did not relent towards her enemy, Northumberland was arraigned and condemned, and he lost his head on Towerhill, after making a profession of the Romish religion 22d Aug. 1553. Thus fell this powerful subject, whose many virtues were lost by a restless and at last fatal ambition, which swept away not only him but the innocent lady Jane and her virtuous consort. Northumberland had eight sons and five daughters, some of whom died before him.

DUDLEY, Ambrose, son of the preceding, was born 1530. He was knighted for his bravery against the Norfolk insurgents, and shared the condemnation of his unfortunate father, but was pardoned by the queen 1554. In 1557, he distinguished himself with his two brothers Robert and Henry, at the siege of St. Quintin, and for his gallant services was restored in blood by the kindness of Mary, and was afterwards under Elizabeth created baron l'Isle and earl Warwick. His services to the country were great, and to his honor it is mentioned that he had no share in the intrigues and disgraceful measures of the times, and therefore was deservedly called "the good earl of Warwick." He died in consequence of the amputation of his leg from a wound received in his valiant defence of Newhaven against the French, Feb. 1589. Though three times married he left no issue.

DUDLEY, Robert, baron Denbigh, earl of Leicester, son of John duke of Northumberland, and brother of Ambrose earl of Warwick, was born 1532. He became a favorite at the court of Edward, and was knighted, and in 1550, he married Amy daughter of sir John Robsart. Under Mary he fell into the same disgrace as his father, and he was condemned, but by the queen's favor pardoned in 1554, and afterwards restored in blood. On the accession of Elizabeth he became a great favorite, and was made knight of the garter, master of the horse, and a privy counsellor, and so much honored by the queen and flattered by the people, that he was called "the heart of the court." Though opposed in some of his measures by the earl of Sussex, he yet shared the queen's favor, and obtained the grant of whatever lands and offices he pleased, to gratify his pride, or the avarice of his friends. Elizabeth, to show how much she esteemed him, proposed him in marriage to Mary queen of Scots, with the intention of admitting him to share her bed, if that unfortunate princess listened to the proposal. Mary however rejected this offer from Dudley, who it is said on the 8th of September 1560

had caused his ill-fated wife to be strangled and thrown down a pair of stairs at Cumnor near Abingdon, that she might not stand in the way of his criminal ambition. In 1564 he was created earl of Leicester with unusual solemnity, and to the honors of chancellor of Oxford and high steward of Cambridge, was added the order of St. Michael from the king of France. About 1572 he privately married lady Douglas Sheffield, but though he had by her a son whom he called his base son, and a daughter, he never acknowledged her as his wife, and when he espoused lady Essex, he, after attempting in vain to pacify her, and to silence her pretensions to his hand and heart, endeavored to cut her off by poison, from which she however escaped, with the loss of her hair and nails. When on her progress, Elizabeth and her suite were sumptuously entertained for 17 days at Kenilworth castle, Warwickshire, a mansion which the earl had obtained from the favor of his mistress, and had embellished at the expense of 60,000*l*. Though Leicester stood so high in the graces of the queen, there were not wanting attempts to destroy his influence and consequence. Elizabeth was highly displeased with his union with lady Essex, of which she had been for some time kept ignorant, and in 1584 a virulent attack was made on the favorite by a work called "Leicester's commonwealth," which exhibited him in the odious character of an atheist, a traitor, a public oppressor, and a monster of ambition, cruelty and lust. This famous book, considered as so hostile to overgrown ministers, and afterwards republished to bring into disgrace the government of Charles I. and Anne, was read with avidity by the people; but Elizabeth screened her favorite with the shield of her never-ceasing partiality and esteem. In 1585 he went to the Low Countries as governor, at the request of the distracted inhabitants, but his conduct was displeasing to the queen, and he was recalled, and though criminated by his enemies for violence and maladministration, he was reinstated in the royal favor. In 1588 he was made lieutenant-general of the army assembled at Tilbury to oppose the Spanish armada, and he there received high and flattering commendation from the queen. He died Sept. 4th, 1588, at Cornbury, Oxfordshire, and was buried with great magnificence at Warwick. This ambitious favorite was endowed with great talents; the influence which he possessed over the queen he maintained by his intrigues and duplicity. He affected regularity and piety to an offensive degree, but when his views were thwarted, neither virtue nor innocence could resist the secrecy of his measures, or the perseverance of his guilt. Poisoning was the favorite recipe to which he had recourse to remove his enemies or rivals. He left the greater part of his estates to his base son Robert.

DUDLEY, Robert, son of the earl of Leicester by lady Douglas Sheffield, was born at Sheen in Surrey 1573. His birth was carefully concealed from the knowledge of queen Elizabeth, as well as of lady Essex, to whom the earl was either betrothed or married. He was sent to school at Offingham in Sussex, and removed to Christ-church, Oxford, where he became known for his many mental and personal accomplishments. Though he inherited the better part of his father's estate, after the death of his uncle Ambrose, yet dissatisfied with a life of indolence, he projected a voyage to the South seas, which however the government would not suffer to proceed, till Nov. 1594. His first wife was the sister of the famous Thomas Cavendish, and for his second he took Alice daughter of sir Thomas Leigh. In 1605, he commenced a suit to prove the legitimacy of his birth, but in this he was opposed by the lady dowager of Essex, who threatened to prosecute him for a conspiracy. Upon this he retired to the continent, where he assumed the title of the earl of Warwick, for which he was summoned back to England, and on his refusal his property was forfeited to the crown during his life. He settled at Florence, where he was patronised by the duke Cosmo II. and by the influence of his consort, sister to the emperor Ferdinand II. he was created a duke of the Roman empire, and ten years after he was enrolled by pope Urban VIII. among the Roman nobility. These high honors were deserved by the services which he performed for his patrons. He formed the plan for draining the extensive morass between Pisa and the sea, and by his wise regulations he raised Leghorn from an insignificant town, to a respectable and populous sea port. He lived in great magnificence, and to his titles assumed that of duke of Northumberland. He died at his castle of Corbello, three miles from Florence, Sept. 1659. In philosophy, chemistry, and physic, he was as eminent as in politics. The account of his voyage is published in Hackluyt's collection, and his principal work besides is "de arcano del mare," &c. Florence 1630, 1646. It is very valuable for its charts and plans, and for projects there offered for the improvement of commerce and navigation. He also wrote a proposition to bridle the impertinence of parliaments, &c. which was submitted to James, and which was intended to pave the recall of the intriguing author to England; but instead of being approved it drew upon him the censure of politicians, and was made a charge of indirect accusation against James and his unfortunate son. Though he left his wife lady Alice and four daughters in England, yet he afterwards, by a dispensation from the pope, married Elizabeth, daughter of sir Robert Southwell, a young lady who had accompanied him in his exile in the habit of a page, and who atoned for the follies and the immodest conduct of her youth, by the exemplary deportment of a respectable matron. By her he had a son, Charles, who called himself earl of Warwick, and four daughters.

DUFFET, Thomas, from the profession

of a milliner, rose to the rank of a dramatic writer. He travestied Dryden, Shadwell, and Settle, but his plays, which for a while commanded the public attention, have long since been forgotten. His Mock tempest, Psyche, Emperors of Morocco, are mentioned, but they lived for a day. He florished in the 17th century, but the time of his death is not mentioned.

DUFRESNE, Abraham Alexis Quinault, a French actor of eminence. The noblest characters of the theatre were exhibited by him with great success, but it is remarkable that in private life, he could scarce forget the authority which he exercised as a theatrical monarch. He died 1767 aged 72.

DUFRESNOY, Charles Alphonse, a native of Paris, who acquired some eminence as a painter, and as a poet. He died of a paralytic stroke 1665, aged 54.

DUFRESNY, Charles Riviere, a native of Paris, called grandson of Henry IV. from his great resemblance to that monarch. He was employed about the court, in laying out the garden and pleasure grounds, and when dismissed he became a dramatic writer. His works were published in 6 vols. 12mo. He died very poor 1724, aged 86.

DUGARD, William, son of a clergyman, was born at Bromsgrove, Worcestershire, 1606, and educated at Worcester school, and Sydney college, Cambridge. About 1631 he was appointed master of Stamford school, and in 1637 master of Colchester school, and 1644 master of Merchant taylors,' London. He was displaced for assisting in the printing of Salmasius's defence, and was imprisoned in Newgate, and his wife and children reduced to poverty, 1650. Upon his release he opened a private school, the same year, and the following September was reinstated at Merchant-taylors.' In 1662 however he was ejected for the violation of some of the rules, and opened a school in Coleman-street, where he had 193 scholars. He was a man of great learning, and much and deservedly esteemed as a teacher. He died 1682. His "Lexicon Græci Testamenti" has been improved and edited by Bowyer. He wrote besides a compendium of rhetoric, a Greek grammar, a selection of Lucian's dialogues, &c.

DUGDALE, sir William, an eminent historian and antiquary, born at Shustoke near Coleshill, Warwickshire, 12th Sept. 1605. He was educated at Coventry grammar-school, and instructed by his father in civil law and history. In 1623 he married at his father's request, and two years after settled at Blythe-hall near Coleshill, on an estate which he purchased. He devoted himself deeply to the study of antiquities, and in 1638 he came to London, and by the influence of his friends Hatton and Spelman he procured an appointment in the Heralds' office. In this favorite retreat he had the means of improving his collections, and by the encouragement of sir Christopher Hatton he was employed in taking draughts of the most celebrated of the English cathedrals, which were afterwards deposited in the library of his friends. He was with Charles at the battle of Edge-hill, and at the siege of Oxford, where he was in 1642, made M. A. Upon the reduction of Oxford he returned to London, and after compounding for his estate he applied himself laboriously with his friend Dodsworth in completing their collection from the records of the Tower, and other places. Of his Monasticon Anglicanum the first volume appeared in folio 1655, the second 1661, and the third 1673, a curious collection of all the foundation charters of the dissolved monasteries. His antiquities of Warwickshire were published in 1656, after the laborious researches of 20 years, of which valuable compilation a second edition appeared in 1730 by Dr. Thomas. His history of St. Paul's cathedral was published in 1658, and it was afterwards greatly improved and edited by Dr. Maynard. At the restoration, he was made norroy king at arms, and in 1677 created garter, and knighted by the king. He died at Blythe-hall, of a cold, 10th Feb. 1686, in his 81st year, and was buried in Shustoke church, where he had erected a tablet of white marble. With his wife, who died 18th Dec. 1681, aged 75, he lived 50 years, and by her he had several children. One of his daughters married Ashmole of antiquarian memory, his sons all died young except John, who was Windsor herald, and norroy king at arms, and was knighted, and died Aug. 31st, 1690. Besides the works already mentioned, sir William wrote the history of draining and embanking fens and marshes, &c. republished 1772—Spelman's councils from 1066 to 1531—Spelman's glossarium archaiologicum, &c.—origines juridicales, &c.—the baronage of England three vols. fol. which, though the labor of 30 years, is not without inaccuracies—a short view of the late troubles in England, &c.—the ancient usage of bearing arms, &c.—a perfect copy of the summons of nobility to the great councils, &c. Many of his manuscript collections, to the number of 43 vols. in folio, he gave to the university of Oxford, where they are now preserved, besides several books to the Heralds' office, London.

DUGOMIER, N. a French general, born at Martinico. In the revolution war he was appointed commander in Italy, and was afterwards successful in retaking Toulon from the English. He next was employed against the Spaniards, and defeated them in various encounters; but he was killed 17th Nov. 1794, at the battle of St. Sebastian. His name was inscribed in the Pantheon.

DUGUAY-TROUIN, René, a celebrated French admiral, born at St. Maloes, 10th June 1673. He early distinguished himself by his intrepidity and perseverance, and in various encounters with the English and the Dutch he came off victorious. In 1711 he took Rio Janeiro from the Portuguese, and every where in the Indies, and also in the Mediterranean against the corsairs, he displayed the greatest skill united with the most consum-

mate wisdom. This brave man, honored by the king, and respected by the nation, died at Paris 27th Sept. 1736. His memoirs appeared at Paris, in 4to. by de la Garde.

DUGUET, James Joseph, a French writer, born 1649. He was a priest of the oratory, and went to Brussels to his friend Arnauld, but returned to Paris, where he led a very retired life, and died 1733. He was a man of great learning, and uncommon sweetness of manners, but his firm opposition to the bull unigenitus, exposed him to much obloquy and trouble. He wrote nearly 20 works in French, on theological subjects, in a style clear, pleasing, and perspicuous.

DUHALDE, John Baptist, a French Jesuit, born at Paris. His historical and geographical description of the empire of China, and Chinese Tartary, in 4 vols. fol. was compiled from the records of French missionaries, a work of great merit. He wrote besides Latin poems—essays—letters—&c. and died at Paris, 1743, aged 69.

DUHAMEL, John Baptist, a French ecclesiastic, born at Vire, 1624, and eminent as a philosopher and a man of science. He published astronomiâ physica—de meteoris & fossilibus—de mente humanâ—de corpore animato—de consensu veteris & novæ philosophiæ—and other learned works, and died 6th August 1706, aged 82.

DUHAMEL DU MONCEAU, Henry Lewis, a learned Frenchman, who devoted himself to the improvement of agriculture and commerce, of the marine and of mechanical arts. He published various ingenious works, and died universally respected for his abilities and patriotic exertions, 23d Aug. 1782, aged 82.

DUHAN, Lawrence, a professor of phylosophy for 38 years at the college du Plessis. He died canon of Verdun 1730, aged 70. He left a book "philosophus in utramque partem," of great use in scholastic subtilties.

DUILLIUS, Nepos, the first Roman who obtained a naval victory over Carthage. A column was erected to his honor, B. C. 260.

DUISBURG, Peter de, a native of Duisburg, in the duchy of Cleves, in the 16th century, author of a chronicle of Prussia from 1226 to 1325. It contains many valuable particulars.

DUJARDIN, Charles, a Dutch painter, born at Amsterdam. He died at Venice 1674, aged 34. He was the able disciple of Bergham, and excelled in the delineation of markets, robbers, mountebanks, and landscapes. His productions are greatly esteemed. About 50 of his engravings in aquafortis are preserved.

DUKE, Richard, a poet, educated at Westminster and made fellow of Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of M. A. 1683. He was the friend of Otway, and of the poetical wits of the times, and was for some time tutor to the duke of Richmond. His poetry is not very respectable. He wrote a poem on the marriage of Anne and the duke of Denmark. He was made chaplain to the king, prebendary of Glocester, and obtained the rich living of Witney, Oxfordshire, where he was found dead in his bed, after returning the preceding evening from an entertainment, 10th Feb. 1711. He published a volume of sermons and another of poems.

DULAU, John Marie, a native of Perigueux, who became archbishop of Arles, and was in the states general, of 1789. Though he did not venture, through timidity, to speak in favor of moderation, yet he wrote with spirit and ability against the banishment of the priests. He was arrested by the suspicious jacobins, and was one of those wretched victims sacrificed in the prison of the Carmes in Sept. 1792.

DULAURENT, N. a native of Artois, who employed his great abilities on subjects of licentiousness. The best known of his immoral works, is his Compere Matthieu, 3 vols. This worthless ecclesiastic, who proved so great an enemy to religion and morality, died about the end of the last century.

DULLART, Herman, a painter and poet of Rotterdam, the disciple of Rembrandt. He was of a weak constitution, and refused to become one of the magistrates of Rotterdam. He so successfully imitated his master, that their pieces are frequently mistaken one for the other. He was well skilled in music. He died 1684, aged 48.

DUMAS, Lewis, a native of Nismes, natural son of Montcalm, lord of Candiac. Though bred to the law, he was eminent as a mathematician, and invented the bureau typographique, to teach children reading and writing mechanically, and also another instrument for musical instruction. He wrote an history of Mary queen of Scots, and died 1744, aged 68.

DUMÉE, Joan, a learned lady, born at Paris. She married very young, and at the age of 17 lost her husband, who fell in Germany at the head of his company. She devoted herself with unusual application to astronomy, and published at Paris, in 1680, "discourses of Copernicus on the mobility of the earth," 4to. in which she displays great knowledge and extensive erudition.

DUMESNIL, N. a professor of rhetoric at Paris, author of Latin synonyms. He died at Valogne 1802, aged 82.

DUMONT, John, baron of Carlscroon, historiographer to the emperor, fled from France to Holland, upon the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He wrote "des memoirs politiques, &c." 4 vols. 12mo. an useful performance, which contains every fact of importance from the peace of Munster, to the year 1676—travels in France, Italy, &c. 4 vols. 12mo.—universal diplomatic body, &c. 8 vols. fol.—Historical letters, &c. He died about 1726 at a great age.

DUMONT, George, a native of Paris, secretary to the French embassy at Petersburg. He was author of history of the commerce of English colonies—present state of English commerce—treatise on the circulation of credit, &c and died 1788, aged 63.

Dumont, N. a French painter, surnamed the Roman. He died at Paris 1781, very old. His pieces possess merit.

Dumourier, Anthony Francis Duperier, a native of Paris, eminent as a commissary in the French armies. He was author of Richardet, a poem, 2 vols.—some comedies translated from the Italian, Spanish, and English,—an opera, &c. He died 1767, aged 60.

Dun, David Erskine lord, born at Dun, and educated at St. Andrew's and Paris, where he studied the law. He was called to the bar, 1696, and opposed the Scottish union, but was a benefactor to the persecuted episcopal clergy. He was called to the bench 1711, and took the name of Dun. He died at Dun 1755, five years after he had retired from the court of justiciary, aged 85. His "advices," 12mo. is an excellent performance.

Dunbar, William, an eminent poet of Scotland, born 1465 at Salton, on the south of East Lothian. He was originally poor, and after travelling as a noviciate of the franciscan order, he returned home in his 25th year. His "thistle and the rose," was written on the marriage of James IV. of Scotland with Margaret daughter of Henry VII. but whilst he expected ecclesiastical preferment for the offering of his poetry, he unfortunately was disappointed; for the great listen with delight to the flattering compliments of the learned, but seldom reward merit. He wrote besides, the golden terge—the freirs of Berwick—the twa marrit wemen—and the wedo. His poetry is commended by Warton, as next in rank to Chaucer's and Lydgate's, and Pinkerton, with national partiality, says, that he surpasses the morals and satires of Langland, Chaucer's humor and knowledge of life, Gower's allegory, and the description of Lydgate. His works were published with learned notes by sir David Dalrymple. He died about 1580.

Duncan, Mark, a Scotch physician, professor of philosophy, and principal of the Calvinists' college at Saumur. He was invited by James I. to settle near his person, which he declined, and he died 1640 at Saumur, where he had married. He wrote some philosophical works, and a treatise against the possession of the Ursuline nuns of London, which excited some public resentment against him.

Duncan, Daniel, an eminent physician born at Montauban in Languedoc, 1649, of a family of Scottish original. The loss of his parents while in his cradle, was compensated by the paternal attention of his mother's brother, Daniel Paul, a learned counsellor of Toulouse, who had him educated at Puy Laurens, and at Montpellier, where, under the care of Dr. Charles Babeyrac, he studied eight years, and when 24 he took his degree of M. D. From Montpellier he came to Paris, where he resided seven years, and published his "explication nouvelle & mechanique des actions animales, 1678," which was well received, and the following year he visited London, for business as well as to make inquiries into the effects of the plague of 1665. After a residence of two years he was recalled to Paris, on account of the declining health of his great friend and patron Colbert. About this time he published his "chymie naturelle, ou explication de la nourriture de l'animal," which, when completed in three parts, was read with universal applause. On the death of Colbert he left Paris, 1683, and retired to Montauban with the intention of selling his property and settling in London. Here, however, he continued till the persecution against the protestants forced him for refuge to Geneva, and afterwards to Berne, where he obtained the professorship of anatomy. After residing at Berne eight or nine years, he went to attend the princess of the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, where, for three years he was treated with the respect due to his merit. At this time he wrote his popular treatise on the abuse of hot liquors, especially tea, coffee, and chocolate, which had lately been introduced into Germany, and he published it afterwards at Rotterdam 1705, at the request of Dr. Boerhaave. His character and the benevolence with which he treated the various protestant emigrants whom persecution drove out of France, recommended him strongly to the king of Prussia, by whom he was honorably invited to Berlin, where, though physician to the household, he staid a little time and removed to the Hague. For 12 years he resided at the Hague and finally settled in London in 1714. He died in London April 30th, 1735, aged 86. This amiable man, so universally respected for his humanity and benevolence, wrote besides the books already mentioned "histoire de l'animal, &c." and left besides several manuscripts on medical subjects. His conversation "says his biographer," was easy, cheerful and interesting, pure from all taint of party scandal or idle raillery; this made his company desired by all who had a capacity to know its value, and he afforded a striking instance that religion must naturally gain strength from the successful study of nature. It is remarkable that for three generations before him medicine found most respectable professors in his family.

Duncan, William, a learned writer, professor of philosophy in the Marischal college of Aberdeen. He was born at Aberdeen in July 1717, and was educated there under the celebrated Dr. Blackwell. He came to London in 1739, and there chiefly employed himself in writing for the booksellers. His works appeared generally without his name. He translated some books from the French, and was concerned in that translation of Horace known under the name of Watson. He was the coadjutor of Dr. Johnson, Campbell, and Fordyce, in the preceptor which Dodsley published, and he wrote for his share the logical part. He also translated several of Cicero's orations, and likewise Cæsar's commentaries which appeared in 1752, folio, with fine cuts. In 1753 he removed to Aber-

deen where he had been the preceeding year appointed professor of philosophy. He died a bachelor May 1st 1760, aged 43. Though a man of no superior genius, he possessed taste, judgment, and good sense, and his abilities were rather solid than shining. He was universally beloved in private life.

DUNCAN, Adam lord, a well known English admiral, born at Dundee of a respectable family. As a younger son he was bred to the sea, and in 1761, was made post captain. He served under Keppel as his captain, and in 1787 was made rear admiral, in 1793 vice admiral, and in 1795 admiral of the blue. His station during the late war was in the north sea to block up the Texel, but in his temporary absence during the mutiny of the fleet, the Dutch escaped from their ports, and were soon brought to an engagement by the English admiral, near Camperdown, within five miles of their own shores. On this celebrated day, 11th October 1797, the Dutch admiral De Winter struck with eight ships to the superior valor of the English, and in reward for his conduct Duncan was created the 21st of the same month viscount Duncan of Camperdown, baron Duncan of Lundie, Perthshire, with a pension of 2000*l.* on himself and his two successors in the peerage. Lord Duncan, whose character in private life as a man and as a christian, was equal to his bravery as a seaman, died 1804. He was in stature a comely person, full six feet three inches tall, so that he observed jocosely to the Dutch admiral who was likewise a man of tall stature, I wonder how you and I have escaped the balls in this hot battle. During the mutiny of his fleet the admiral addressed the crew of his ship, the Veteran, with a tone of affection and of firmness, and in a speech so sensible and so judicious, as to call forth the admiration even of his rebellious crew.

DUNCOMBE, William, an English writer, born at Stocks, Hertfordshire. In 1726 he married the only sister of John Hughes, whose poems he edited in two vols. 12mo. 1735, and the miscellanies of the other brother Jabez, in one vol. 1737. He translated Racine's Athaliah, which met with applause, and afterwards edited the works of Mr. Needler, and he produced his L. J. Brutus on the boards of Drury lane, and it was published in 1735 and 1747. He besides edited some of Herring's sermons, and published Horace in English verse by several hands 1737. He died 26 February 1769, aged 80.

DUNCOMBE, John, son of the preceding, was born in 1730. He was educated at private schools at Romford and Felsted, where he displayed great regularity, uncommon application, and superior talents. At the age of 16 he was admitted at Benet's college, Cambridge, at the recommendation of archbishop Herring his father's friend. In 1750 he was chosen fellow of his college, and three years after took orders, and became assistant preacher at St. Anne's Soho, where his eloquence as an orator, and his amiable manners in private life, gained him the respect of a populous neighborhood. In 1757, the primate Herring gave him the livings of St. Andrew and St. Mary Bredman, Canterbury, but the death of that excellent patron, two months after, cut off all hopes of further and more valuable preferment. He married in 1765, the daughter of Mr. Highmore the painter, with whom he enjoyed 23 years of uninterrupted domestic happiness. In 1766, Secker appointed him one of the six Canterbury preachers, and the next primate, Cornwallis, presented him, in 1773, to the living of Herne, six miles from Canterbury. He was also master of Harbledown and St. John's hospitals, which, though places of trust and not emolument, enabled him to display his regard for the poor, and his humane endeavours to relieve their necessities. He was also an active magistrate, and in this office he was the means of encouraging virtue and of checking vice. He was attacked by a paralytic stroke 21st June 1785, from which he never recovered, and died on the 18th of the following January. He left only one daughter. His works are chiefly fugitive pieces published in Dodsley's collection, and in periodical magazines, besides the Seminead, and a poem on the death of Frederick prince of Wales. He also greatly assisted his father in his translation of Horace, and published the seventh satire of the second book in 1752, imitated, and inscribed to R. Owen, Cambridge.

DUNGAL, a monk of St. Dennis in the ninth century, supposed to be an Irishman. He was consulted by Charlemagne with respect to the two eclipses of the sun which happened 810, and his answer is preserved in the 10th vol. 4to. of d'Acheri's spicilegium. A tract also by him against the worship of images, may be found in the Bibliotheca patrum 1608, 8vo.

DUNLOP, William, M. A. was born 1692 at Glasgow, where his father was principal of the university. He applied himself for about two years to the study of the law at Utrecht, but abandoned the plan at the representation of Mr. Wishart, and became, by means of his friend, regius professor of divinity and church history at Edinburgh 1716. He distinguished himself much as a preacher, and died of a dropsy 1720, aged 28. He published two volumes of sermons 12mo. and an essay on confessions of faith.

DUNLOP, Alexander, M. A. brother to the above, was born in 1684, in America where his father was in exile. He came over at the revolution, and was in 1720 appointed professor of Greek in Glasgow university. He published in 1736, a Greek grammar which still maintains its superiority in the Scotch university, and died at Glasgow 1742, aged 58.

DUNN, Samuel, an English mathematician born at Crediton, Devonshire, where he kept a school for some years, and where he founded a mathematical school. He afterwards removed to Chelsea, where he kept school, and was appointed mathematical examiner of those officers who entered into the East India company's service. He died 1792,

author of several mathematical treatises—an atlas—treatises on book keeping.

DUNNING, John, lord Ashburton, was born 18th October 1731, at Ashburton, in Devonshire. He rose by his merit at the bar, and greatly distinguished himself in parliament. He was raised to the peerage in 1782, and made chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster, and recorder of Bristol. He died 18th August 1783, leaving only one son.

DUNOD DE CHARNAGE, Francis Ignatius, the learned professor of law at Besancon, his native town, died there 1751. He wrote "memoires of the court of Bourgogne" three vols 4to.—history of the church &c. of Besancon, two vols. 4to.—treatise of descriptions, &c. His son Joseph, left some notes on his father's works. Peter, a Jesuit of the same family, published a curious work, called the discovery of the town of Antre in Franche Comté.

DUNOIS, John, count of Orleans and Longueville, was the natural son of Lewis duke of Orleans, and born 23d November 1407. He distinguished himself in arms, in the defeat of the earls of Warwick and Suffolk, and in the defence of Orleans, till it was relieved by Joan of Arc. He pursued the English, and took from them Blaie, Bourdeaux, Bayonne, &c. He was rewarded for his services by Charles VII. who called him the restorer of his country, and gave him large grants of lands, with the office of grand chamberlain of France. This great hero, so respectable also for the virtues of private life, died 24th November 1468, aged 61.

DUNS, John, commonly called Duns Scotus, a celebrated theologian of the franciscan order, born at Dunstance, Northumberland. He became fellow of Merton, Oxford and, then went over to Paris, where his abilities and his acuteness in disputation procured him the appellation of the subtil doctor. He opposed the doctrines of Thomas Aquinas, hence his followers were called Scotists, and his opponents Thomists. He afterwards went to Cologne where he died 1308. It has been said by Paul Jovius that he was attacked by an apoplexy and buried as dead, and that upon his recovery, he languished in a most miserable manner in his coffin till he expired. His works were printed at Lyons 1639, 10 vols. folio, and are now little regarded.

DUNSTAN, St. archbishop of Canterbury, was born in 924. He embraced the ecclesiastical life, and was made by Edgar, bishop of Worcester, and afterwards in 959 translated to Canterbury. He was also abbot of Glastonbury. He is well known as a man of intrigue, and of great spiritual power, which he showed with unusual obstinacy in the English court, especially under Edmund. The pope knowing his influence, made him his legate. He died 988.

DUNTON, John, a bookseller, born at Graffham, Huntingdonshire, 14th May 1659. Upon failing in his business as bookseller, after twenty years' success, he began author, and in 1701 was employed in the Post angel paper. He afterwards began the Athenian Mercury, which was a plan to answer questions, monthly proposed by unknown persons, and which was re-published by Bell under the name of the Athenian Oracle, 4 vols. 8vo. In 1710 he published his Athenianism, containing 600 treatises, in prose and verse, on all subjects. Though prolix and sometimes obscure as a writer, he yet possesses merit as a satirist, and some of his pieces will be read with pleasure. He also wrote "Dunton's life and errors." He died about 1725.

DU PATY, advocate general, afterwards president of the parliament at Bourdeaux, was born at Rochelle, and died at Paris 1788 not far advanced in life. He distinguished himself as an eloquent and powerful orator, and as an upright magistrate. His historical reflections on penal laws, are a very valuable work. He wrote also academical letters and discourses on Italy, two vols. 8vo. 1788. He affected to imitate Diderot, and was deficient in taste. Voltaire with sarcastic self-consequence spoke with indifference of his abilities.

DUPERRAY, Michael, a French lawyer, who died at Paris 1730, aged 90. He wrote some works chiefly on ecclesiastical subjects, &c.

DUPHOT, N. a French general, who after serving with distinction in Italy, was sent as ambassador to the pope. He was there assassinated in 1797, in a popular tumult, and though the pope could not prevent, and was not privy to the commotion, the death of the ambassador was made a pretext by the French for seizing the ecclesiastical states.

DUPIN, Lewis Ellis, a learned, and well known critic, was born at Paris 17th June 1657. He early displayed great partiality for literature, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and became doctor of the Sorbonne 1684. He devoted himself to the composition of his great work called "Bibliotheque universelle des auteurs ecclesiastiques," the first volume of which appeared 1686. The boldness, however, with which he spoke of various writers gave offence to the critics, and the author was obliged by Harlay, archbishop of Paris, to retract some of his opinions, and to suppress the work in 1693, with the privilege of continuing it under the altered title of Bibliotheque nouvelle. Besides this great work which was brought down in several volumes to the end of the 16th century, Dupin wrote others, the chief of which are—prolegomena to the bible,—notes on the psalms and pentateuch, —a profane history—a treatise of power ecclesiastical and temporal,—and method of studying divinity, &c. He was professor of the Royal college, from which he was removed in the famous cas de conscience, but afterwards restored. He died at Paris 1719, aged 62. He was a man of extensive erudition, and of indefatigable application. His ecclesiastical bibliotheque, so valuable for the analytical account of authors and of their writings, which it accurately gives, has been translated into English with notes, &c. He

corresponded with Wake the English primate about the union of the two churches.

Duplanil, J. D. a French physician, who translated various works into French from the English, among which was Buchan's domestic medicine. He died at Paris 1802.

Dupleix, Scipio, was born at Condom 1566, and noticed by queen Margaret, who brought him to Paris in 1605, and made him master of requests, and afterwards historiographer of France. In his old age, which he reached without sickness or infirmity, he wrote a book on the liberties of the Gallican church, which he presented to chancellor Seguier for the liberty of printing, but the courtier with unparalleled audacity threw it into the fire, which so shocked the venerable author, that he returned to Condom and died soon after, of deep vexation, 1661, aged 92. His works are memoirs of the Gauls 1650, folio, a book of great value,—history of France in six vols. folio, not very accurate or impartial—an account of the flatteries heaped on Richelieu, and the violent reflections thrown on the deceased Margaret, now no longer the patroness of the author,—Roman history three vols. folio, an insipid performance,—a course of philosophy three vols. 12mo.—natural curiosity, &c. 8vo. insignificant and often licentious,—the liberty of the French language against Vaugelas, &c.

Dupleix, Joseph, a French merchant, appointed in 1730 director of Chandernagore in the East-Indies, a colony which, by his wisdom and firmness he raised from poverty and distress to consequence and opulence. He inspired his countrymen with the spirit of commerce and enterprise, and established mercantile connexions with the Red sea, the Maldives Goa, the Manillas, &c. He was appointed governor of Pondicherry in 1742, and defended the place with uncommon bravery in 1748 for forty-two days against the attack of two English admirals. For these services he was rewarded by the French king with the red riband, and the title of marquis, and by the great Mogul with the title of nabob. He was recalled in 1753 during the war which broke out in the East between the English and the French, in the support of two rivals for the nabobship of Arcot, and he was so hurt at the idea of being called away from the exercise of sovereign power to a private station, and of soliciting the French East-India company for the payment of his arrears, that he fell under a dejection of spirits and died soon after. His conduct towards la Bourdonnaye, his rival in the East, is the most exceptionable part of his character. Jealousy of power prompted him to use severe measures against him, in 1747, and afterwards Bourdonnaye had influence enough to procure the recall of his prosperous adversary.

Duport, James, a learned divine educated at Cambridge, where he became professor of Greek, and master of Magdalen college. He was raised to the deanery of Peterborough, and died 1680. His great erudition as a classical scholar is evinced in his learned works. He wrote a Greek version of the psalms,—gnomologia Homeri cum duplice parallelisimo, Cambridge, 1660—poetica stromata, 1676, 8vo.—and lectures published with Nedham's Theophrastus' characters, 1712.

Duport, Francis Mathurin, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, distinguished himself in the revolution as a violent enemy to the measures of the court. His connexion with Orleans at last proved fatal to him, and he suffered under the guillotine 20th of April 1794, aged 46.

Duppa, Brian, a learned prelate, born 1589 at Lewisham, Kent, and educated at Westminster, and Christ-church, Oxford. In 1612 he was elected fellow of All-souls, and after having travelled in France and Spain, he took his degree of D.D. in 1625, and was in 1629, by the interest of the earl of Dorset, made dean of Christ-church. In 1638 he became tutor to the prince Charles, and to his brother James, and about that time was raised to the see of Chichester. In 1641 he was translated to Salisbury, but he received little benefit from it, and on the suppression of episcopacy he attended his master, especially in the isle of Wight, and assisted him, it is said, in the composition of the Eikon Basilike. He afterwards lived in retirement at Richmond, till the restoration; when he was made bishop of Winchester, and lord almoner. He died in 1662 aged 73, at Richmond, in Surrey, a place which he loved, and where he erected and endowed an alms-house. A few hours before he expired, Charles II. visited this venerable prelate, and kneeling by his bed-side implored his blessing, which the dying man, placing one hand on the king's head, and raising the other to heaven, gave him with great fervor and piety. He was buried in Westminster-abbey. He left many charitable legacies to those places, or societies, with which either by birth, office, or predilection, he had been connected. He wrote some things chiefly on devotional subjects, as "a guide for the penitent," "the soul's soliloquies, &c."

Duprat, Anthony, an eminent French statesman. He was first at the bar, and rose gradually to the first presidency of the parliament of Paris, 1507, and the chancellorship of France 1515. He was tutor to Francis I. when count of Angouleme, and by checking his criminal passion for the wife of Lewis XII. he gained his confidence and patronage. He advised his master, whose necessities were great, to raise money by selling the offices of judicature, and by his suggestions the chamber called Tournelle was established, which augmented the taxes and improved the royal revenue by the oppression of the poor. By the advice of his favorite, Francis also abolished the pragmatic sanction, and established the concordat, by which, while the king nominated to vacant benefices, the pope received a large an-

nual income from the churches. This step rendered Duprat a favorite at Rome, he became an ecclesiastic, and from the sees of Meaux, Albi, Valence, Die, Gap, and Sens, which he successively filled, he was honored with the purple 1527. He was afterwards a legate in France, and on the death of Clement VII. it is said he aspired to the tiara, an ambitious step which the French king ridiculed and by no means promoted. This artful prelate, to whom his ambition and his intrigues raised many enemies, died at his chateau de Nantoillet 9th July 1535, overwhelmed with remorse, and worn out by diseases. He was a man of the most ambitious and selfish character, whose whole conduct was guided by interest and avarice. To increase his power or enlarge his fortune he scrupled at no sacrifice on either of fame or virtue, and therefore his death was as unlamented as his life had been guilty. He built at the hotel de Dieu at Paris a hall which still bears his name, on which the king observed that it should have been much larger, if it could contain all the poor Duprat had made.

Dupre, de Guyer, John, a hermit said to have built with only the assistance of his servant the hermitage of Friburg in Switzerland, in the solid rock, the chimney of which rises 90 feet in height.

Dupre, Mary, a learned lady of the 17th century, born at Paris, and educated by her uncle des Marets de St. Sorlin in the learned languages and in rhetoric, versification, and philosophy. She also studied Descartes, and was called the Cartesienne. She was intimate with the learned of her time, and her pieces of poetry and also her prose writings were read with great applause.

Dupre d'Aunay, Lewis, a native of Paris, member of several learned academies. He died 1758. He wrote letters of the generation of animals,—traitè des subsistances militaires, two vols. 4to.—reflections on the transfusion of blood, 12mo. &c.

Dupre de St. Maur, Nicholas Francis, a native of Paris, who died there December the 1st, 1774, aged 80. He was a member of the French academy. He translated Milton's Paradise lost, with Addison's odes, and also Paradise regained, by a Jesuit, four vols. 12mo. He wrote an essay on the coins of France, 1740, 4to. a valuable work,—inquiries on the value of money, &c.—the table of the duration of human life. He was well informed in matters of agriculture, economy, and commerce.

Dupuis, Claude, a French engraver of merit who died at Paris, 1742 aged 57. His brother Gabriel Nicholas was also an eminent engraver, and died 1771, aged 73.

Duquesne, Abraham, a native of Normandy, who distinguished himself in the French navy in various fights against the Spaniards, the Dutch, the Genoese, &c. He died at Paris the second February 1688, aged 78, much and deservedly respected, not less in his private than his public character.

Durand, William, a native of Provence, eminent as a lawyer, and afterwards raised to a bishopric by the pope. He died at Rome 1296, aged 59, author of a Speculum juris, &c. a work of merit. His nephew was also a bishop, and wrote on general councils.

Durand, de St. Pourcain, William, a French bishop, called from his powers of argumentation the resolute doctor. He was author of commentaries on the sentences and other works, and died 1332.

Durande, N. a physician of eminence at Dijon, who published some interesting tracts on his profession. He died at Dijon, 1799.

Durant, Gilles, sieur de la Bergerie, advocate in the parliament of Paris. He was one of the nine appointed by the court to reform the customs of Paris. He possessed great talents for ludicrous poetry, and his verses on the ass that had joined the league, and had fallen during the siege of Paris 1590, are much admired He wrote other humorous pieces, which equally command the approbation of the public, though some are of a licentious tendency. Some suppose that he was broke on the wheel, 16th of July 1618, for a libel on the French king, but the sufferer was another person, who with his two brothers endured that savage punishment. Durant's works were printed 1594.

Duranti, John Stephen, a native of Toulouse, of whose parliament he was advocate-general, and afterwards in 1581 first president. He violently opposed the league, and perished in a tumult which he endeavored to appease, being shot by a musket ball 10th of Feb. 1589, and treated with every mark of insult and indignity by the mob. This meritorious martyr had the year before successfully employed his influence to preserve Toulouse from the plague, and he had deserved the affection of his country by his liberality and charity of some institutions which he founded for the education of youth and the relief of indigence. He wrote also a book de ritibus ecclesiæ, printed at Rome 1591 folio.

Durbach, Anne Louisa, a German poetess, born 1722. From the mean occupation of watching cattle, she raised herself to distinction by the reading of books, and by uncommon application to literature. At 17 she married a woolcomber, but with him and with another afterwards, she was exposed to great poverty, till the age of 40, when her muse celebrated in a triumphal ode the battle of Lowosehutz. This piece was noticed, and recommended to the Prussian monarch, who sent for the poetess to Berlin, and by his patronage placed her above want. Her poems have been published, and possess great merit. She died about 1780.

Durell, John, a divine of eminence, born 1626 in the island of Jersey, and educated at Merton college, which he left at the beginning of the civil wars, and then passed to Caen, where he took his degree of M.A.

He was ordained by the bishop of Galloway, at Paris 1651, and was afterwards invited by the church of Caen to supply the place of the famous Bochart during his absence at the court of Christina of Sweden, an honorable appointment, which however he did not accept. At the restoration he was chaplain to the king, and preferred to a prebend at Salisbury, afterwards at Windsor, and then at Durham. In 1669 he took his degree of D. D. at Oxford, and in 1677 was raised to the deanery of Windsor. For this preferment he was indebted to his abilities as well as to the partiality of Charles, who was well acquainted with his merits, and had known him in Jersey and in France. He died 1683, aged 58, and was buried at Windsor. His writings were chiefly controversial—a vindication of the church of England against schismatics—a view of the government, &c. of the church of England, 4to.—besides a translation of the liturgy into Latin and French.

Durell, David, a native of Jersey, educated at Pembroke college, Oxford, where he took his master's degree. He afterwards became fellow of Hertford college, of which in 1757 he was made principal. In 1764 he took his degree of D. D. and in 1767 was made prebendary of Canterbury. He served the office of vice chancellor and died 1775, aged 47. He was author of critical remarks on the books of Job, Psalms, Ecclesiaste and Canticles, 4to.—the Hebrew text of the parallel prophecies of Jacob and Moses, relating to the 12 tribes, with a translation and notes, &c. 4to.

Durer, Albert, a celebrated painter and engraver, born at Nuremberg 20th May 1471, of Hungarian parents. After being well instructed in arithmetic, perspective, and geometry, he began to exhibit some of his pieces before the public, and his three graces were the first performance which fixed the admiration of his country upon him, in 1497. He painted little, therefore his pictures are very scarce, and as highly valued. His Adam and Eve are still preserved in the royal palace of Prague, and also a picture of Christ bearing the cross, an adoration of the wise men, and at Frankfort two pieces of the passion and an assumption of exquisite beauty. In the senators' hall at Nuremberg are also still exhibited with national pride, a portrait of Charlemagne, and of some of the emperors, with the 12 apostles. His engravings are highly admired. Instead of the tedious mode of engraving on copper, he first attempted to work on wood, and his first pieces in that way, were the beheading of John the Baptist, and the presentation of his head to Herod, published in 1510. One of his best pieces is said by Vasari to be a St. Eustachius kneeling before a stag. The merit of Durer was not lost in obscurity, he was esteemed by the great, and the emperor Maximilian not only patronised him but granted him a pension and a patent of nobility. He died in his native city, 6th April 1528, and was buried in St. John's church, where his friend Pirkheimer placed an honorable inscription over his remains. Besides his great reputation as an artist, he possessed what is equally valuable, a respectable character in private life. He was cheerful but not licentious in his conversation, the firm friend of virtue and piety, and he never, like some of his fellow artists, employed his talents on any thing that was either obscene or profane. He wrote some books in German, published after his death, on the rules of painting—institutiones geometriæ, &c. His wife, who was beautiful, but is described by some as a Xantippe, sat to him, and from her features he painted the face of the Virgin Mary.

Duret, Lewis, a physican, born at Beaugé-la-Ville in Brescia. He practised with great success at Paris, and was in the household of Charles IX. and Henry III. He was particularly esteemed by this last monarch, who granted him a pension of 400 crowns of gold, with a survivance to his five sons, and in proof of his great esteem was also present at the marriage of his daughter. Duret died 22d January 1586, aged 59. He was a true follower of Hippocrates, and treated medicine after the manner of the ancients. His best work is a commentary on Hippocrates published Paris 1621, folio, after being completed and revised by his son John, who like himself was eminent as a physician. The son died 1629, aged 66.

D'Urfey, Thomas, a facetious English poet. His parents who were Huguenots, left Rochelle before it was besieged by Lewis XIII. in 1628, and they settled at Exeter, where the poet was born. He applied himself to the law, but the liveliness of his genius, and the volatility of his mind, carried him to the cultivation of poetry, and as he possessed the powers of wit and the keenness of satire, his plays were received on the stage with great applause. His facetiousness and easy manners recommended him to the notice of the great, and Charles II. was often seen with this favorite of the muses, most familiarly leaning on his shoulder, or humming over a song with him. But though popular, his ballads, songs, and plays possessed all the coarseness of wit, licentiousness, and indelicacy which were fashionable in the days of the second Charles, and which better times have happily banished, so that within 30 years after his death, none of his pieces were suffered to appear on the stage. This humorous author, familiarly known by the name of Tom, lived much with the earl of Dorset at Knole, where there is still preserved a picture of him, taken by stealth, as he was sleeping in his chair after dinner, but in the last part of his life he was haunted by poverty, for, regardless of the morrow he had always squandered the present away. To relieve him from distress, the players very generously, at the solicitation of Addison, came forward to perform "the Plotting sisters" for the benefit of the author, who humorously said, he had written more odes than

Horace, and four times as many comedies as Terence, and this temporary relief set him above want. He died 26th February 1723, and was buried in St. James' churchyard, Westminster. His age is not exactly known, though it must have been about 70. His sonnets, ballads, &c. are contained in 6 vols. 12mo. and called "Pills to purge melancholy," and they are handsomely recommended by the 29th number of the Guardian, in the 67th number of which work also may be found a humorous account of the author.

Durham, James, a Scotch divine, born in West Lothian 1620, and educated in St. Salvador's college, St. Andrew's. At the age of 30 by the persuasion of his friends he took orders, and became a very popular and eloquent preacher at Glasgow. He died of a consumption 1658, aged 38. He wrote a commentary on the revelations—discourse on scandal—sermons on the 53d of Isaiah and the Song of Solomon, &c.

Duringer, Melchior, professor of ecclesiastical history at Berne, passed his whole life in celibacy, solitude, and melancholy. He fell from the story of his house, which was unfortunately on fire, and died an hour after, 1st January 1723, aged 76. The author of physica sacra, printed at Amsterdam 1732, is much indebted to the labors of Duringer.

Dury or Duræus, John, a Scotch divine, who labored earnestly to reconcile the Lutherans and Calvinists, but to little purpose. He began about 1634 to travel through Europe, engaged in this gigantic undertaking, and after conferring with the divines of England, Germany, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Geneva, and other places, he at last, after 40 years' laborious pursuit, found himself disappointed, and though all commended his spirit and extolled the purity of his intentions, none would resign their opinions and their faith to the decision of their neighbors. It is unknown when he died, but in the last part of his life he was honorably patronised, by Hedwig Sophia, princess of Hesse, who allowed him a comfortable retirement, with a table well furnished, and every convenience. He wrote much in favor of his grand plan, and evinced himself a man of extensive learning, great zeal, becoming piety, but rather fanatical. His letter to Dumoulin, concerning the churches of England, Scotland, and Ireland, under Cromwell, is curious. It is published London 1658, 12mo.

Dusart, a painter of Haerlem, disciple of Adrian Ostade. He was chiefly great in the description of taverns and low company. He died 1704, aged 39.

Dussaulx, John, a native of Chartres, who after distinguishing himself in the war of Hanover under Richelieu, devoted himself to literary pursuits. At the revolution he became member of the convention, but his conduct was moderate and humane, and he was one of the 73 proscribed deputies who were imprisoned for opposing the measures of their more violent associates. He was afterwards member of the council of ancients, and president of the national institute, and died at Paris 16th March 1799, aged 71. He published a translation of Juvenal—de la passion du jeu, 8vo.—eloge de Blanchet—memoire sur les satiriques Latins, &c.

Duval, Peter, geographer royal of France, was born at Abbeville. He died at Paris 1683, aged 65. He studied geography under his learned maternal uncle Sanson, and is the author of some geographical tracts and maps, formerly in great esteem.

Duval, Nicholas, a Dutch painter, who died 1732, aged 88. He studied in Italy under Cortona, and was made by William III. director of the academy at the Hague.

Duval, Valentine Jamerai, an extraordinary character, born in 1695 at Artonay in Champagne. At the age of 10 he lost his father who was a poor laborer, but thus destitute, overwhelmed, with his mother and her family, by poverty, he began to hope for better times. He hired himself with a peasant of the village, and even in the employment of keeping the poultry yard, he drew the attention of his youthful associates, and by his superior agility guided their innocent sports. In the winter of 1709 he travelled towards Lorraine, and in the cold journey he was attacked by the small-pox under which he must have sunk but for the timely assistance of a shepherd near Monglat, who supplied him with dry bread and water, in a miserable sheep-pen where the breath of the crowded sheep hastened the termination of his disorder by occasioning a strong and lasting perspiration. Recovered from this dreadful malady he went to Clezantine, a village on the borders of Lorraine, where he continued two years in the service of another shepherd, and then became an attendant on brother Palemon at the hermitage of La Rochette near Deneuvre. From this peaceful abode he was soon removed to the hermitage of St. Anne near Luneville, and there employed in the service of four hermits and in acts of charitable hospitality, he learnt to write, and with eagerness devoured the books which his indigent abode afforded. His activity was here employed in the pursuit of game which he sold and converted to the increase of his books and knowledge, and his accidental finding of a seal belonging to Mr. Forster, an English gentleman resident at Luneville, which he very honorably advertised, procured him new and solid advantages. Forster rewarded his honesty, and assisted him in the purchase of books and of maps, and his library soon increased to 400 volumes. Here, while one day engaged deeply in the study of a map at the foot of a tree, he was found by the attendants of the princes of Lorraine, and the pertinent and very sensible remarks which he made on the inquiries of his illustrious visitors, engaged so much their attention that they promised him their protection, and introduced him to Leopold duke of Lorraine. The young adventurer quitted the hermitage with

tears of gratitude, and soon, under the care of the Jesuits of Pont-a-Mousson, he made himself master of his favorite studies, history, geography, and antiquities. His progress here was astonishing, but while he endeavoured once to cure the impetuous passion of love by hemlock, as he read in St. Jerome, he nearly destroyed himself, and long after felt the terrible effects of this violent remedy. In 1718 he visited Paris in the suite of his patron Leopold, and at his return became his librarian, and also professor of history at Luneville. In this new office Duval distinguished himself greatly, he was attended by several Englishmen, and particularly by Pitt afterwards earl of Chatham, whose genius and manners he admired, and whose future eminence he prophetically announced. He now found himself raised to comfortable independence, and in the fullness of his heart he showed his gratitude to the hermits of St. Anne his benefactors, by rebuilding and adorning their residence, and enabling them to extend their charities. On the death of Leopold in 1738, he followed his son Francis who exchanged Lorraine for Tuscany, but though Florence afforded him many comforts from the salubrity of its climate, and the rich treasures of its libraries, he yet sighed for his native land. Francis, on his marriage with the heiress of Austria, soon gratified his wishes, and when removed to Vienna he called his respectable attendant near his person, and gave him the care of his collection of medals. In this situation Duval lived respected and beloved, and when in 1751 he was nominated preceptor to the young prince Joseph, he did not offend his imperial patrons by modestly refusing an office so flattering to vanity. He enjoyed good health from the temperance of his habits, and the hard mode of life to which he had inured himself, and devoted himself to the cultivation of literature and to the correspondence of his friends, especially of madame de Guttenberg, lady of the bed-chamber to the empress, a woman whose understanding was similar to his own, and whose goodness of heart like his own was displayed in frequent acts of benevolence and charity. In 1752, Duval visited Paris, and was honorably received by the learned, and on his return passing by Artonay his native village, he purchased the house which the indigence of his sister had sold, and built on the spot where he was born a neat house, which he appropriated to the residence of the public schoolmaster of the place. This venerable and pious character died third November 1775, aged 81, displaying in his last moments that resignation and faith which close the life of a good man.

Duveneke, Marc Van, an historical painter of Bruges, who died 1729, aged 55. He was the pupil of Carlo Maratti, and painted chiefly for churches, and many of his pieces are still preserved at Bruges.

Dyche, Thomas, an English clergyman, well known as a schoolmaster, at Stratford-le-bow, and as the author of an English dictionary, spelling-book, Latin vocabulary, &c. He died about 1750.

Dyer, sir James, an eminent lawyer, born at Roundhill, Somersetshire, 1511, and educated at Broadgate hall, Oxford, and removed to the Middle temple, London. Here by assiduity he distinguished himself, and in 1552, he was made sergeant at law, and elected speaker of the house of commons. In 1556 he was made one of the judges of the common pleas, in 1557 removed to the king's bench, and in 1559 again restored to the common pleas, and the next January he was made chief justice of that court. This respectable and upright magistrate died at his seat of Stanton, Huntingdonshire, 24th March 1581, aged 70. He wrote a large volume of reports, published 20 years after his death, and reprinted often, and deservedly commended by sir Edward Coke. He left also some other law tracts, and, for his learning and great excellence of character, fully merited the eulogium passed on him by Camden.

Dyer, William, a nonconformist, ejected from his living of Cholesbury, Bucks, in 1662. He turned quaker the latter part of his life, and died 1696, aged 60 and was buried at Southwark. He wrote some sermons, and theological tracts much in the style of Bunyan's. They were reprinted 1671.

Dyer, John, an English poet, born at Aberglasney, Cacrmarthenshire, 1700. He was educated at Westminster school, and returned home to study the law, his father's profession, but he had a greater relish for poetry and design, and therefore he determined to become a painter. In 1727 he published his "Grongar-hill," a beautiful little poem, and afterwards set out for Italy to delineate the antiquities of that celebrated country, and employed much of his time among the enchanting prospects near Rome and Florence. At his return home in 1740 appeared his poem "the ruins of Rome," and soon after, by the advice of his friends, he took orders. He was presented to Calthorp, Leicestershire, which, after a residence of 10 years, he exchanged for Belchford, Lincolnshire. In 1752 he was presented by sir John Heathcote to Coningsby, and in 1756 the chancellor added to it, Kirkby on Bane; but whilst he began to enjoy himself, and prepared the improvements of his parsonage house, and of his garden, the cup of felicity was dashed from his hand, and he was carried off by a rapid consumption 1758, and buried at Coningsby, where no memorial records the virtues of its pastor. He left a widow and four children, one son and three girls. The son, heir to his father's taste and classical knowledge, died in London April 1782, aged 32, as he was preparing to extend his travels to Italy. The "fleece," which was published a little before the poet's death—Grongar-hill—and the ruins of Rome, are the three poems which raised Dyer above mortality. The simplicity of his lines is enriched with true sublimity, and the whole breathe forth the purest

flames of benevolence and humanity, and have gained, and will preserve universal admiration. His works were printed in one vol. 8vo. 1761.

Dynamus, a rhetorician of the fourth century, born at Bordeaux, which he left on an accusation of adultery. He died 360 in Spain, where he had married a rich widow.

Eachard, Dr. John, an English divine, born in Suffolk 1636. He was educated at Catharine-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow, and in 1675 master, the year after which he took his degree of D. D. He died 7th July 1697, aged 61, and was buried in the chapel, where a handsome inscription is placed over his remains. He is well known as the author of the grounds and occasions of the contempt of the clergy and religion inquired into, in a letter to R. L. 1670, which was attacked by several writers, and answered by him. In 1672 he published Mr. Hobbes' state of nature considered, in a dialogue between Philanthus and Timothy, dedicated to Sheldon the primate, which Hobbes never noticed, and perhaps wisely, as his superior powers must have sunk before the wit and raillery of his opponent. These two performances were long in esteem, and deserved the high commendations of Swift. All Dr. Eachard's works were printed complete in 1774.

Eames, John, a native of London, educated at Merchant-taylors' and intended for the ministry among the independent dissenters. A strong defect in the organs of speech rendered it impossible for him to appear with advantage before a congregation, and therefore he employed himself in educating young persons at the expense of the independent fund, and after undertaking the class of mathematics, the learned languages, and philosophy, he filled the chair of divinity with considerable respectability. His learning recommended him to the notice of sir Isaac Newton, and other eminent men, and procured him a seat in the royal society, whose transactions he abridged with the assistance of another person. He died 1744.

Earle, John, a native of York, educated at Merton-college, Oxford, and made tutor to Charles prince of Wales. He was a great sufferer during the civil wars, and at the restoration was made dean of Windsor, then bishop of Worcester, and in 1663 bishop of Salisbury, where he died two years after. He was author of a translation of the Icon Basilike into Latin—micro cosmography, or a piece of the world characterized in essays and characters, 12mo.—an elegy on Francis Beaumont the poet, &c.

Earle, William Benson, a benevolent character, born at Shaftesbury, 7th July 1740. He was a man of polished manners, well acquainted with the circle of belles lettres, and in disposition most humane and charitable. He left by his will 2000 guineas to the matrons in bishop Ward's hospital, Sarum, and to various other public institutions in Winchester, Salisbury, Bristol, London, Bath, &c. handsome legacies, expressive of his respect for those foundations, which offer relief to the aged, the weak, the indigent, and the unfortunate. Other legacies also were left for the improvements of the Salisbury concert, and for agricultural purposes. This benevolent man died 21st March 1796, in the Close, Sarum, and was buried without pomp with his ancestors in Newton-Toney church.

Ebertus, Theodore, a learned professor of Frankfort on the Oder, in the 17th century. His works are, Chronologia sanctioris linguæ doctorum,—elogia jurisconsultorum,&c. 8vo.—Poetica Hebraica,8vo. 1628.

Ebion, the founder of a sect about the year 72. St. John is supposed to have written his gospel against the doctrines of the Ebionites who denied the divinity of our Saviour, and acknowledged as true only a mutilated and interpolated copy of St. Matthew's gospel, rejecting all the other books of the new testament. Some authors suppose that there was no such person as Ebion.

Eccard, John George d', a German historian and antiquary, born at Duingen, Brunswick, 1670. He was professor of history at Helmstadt, and succeeded his friend Leibnitz in the chair of Hanover 1716. His debts obliged him to leave his situation 1723, and turning Roman catholic he retired to Wurtzburg, where he obtained the office of episcopal counsellor and librarian. He was ennobled by the emperor, and died 1730. His works are Corpus historicum medii ævi a Caroli magni tempor. ad finem seculi xv. two vols. fol. a learned and valuable work,—leges Francorum, &c.—de origine Germanorum,—historia studii etymologici, &c.

Ecchellensis, Abraham, a Maronite professor of oriental languages at Rome. He translated from the Arabic into Latin some of the books of Apollonius' conics, and went to Paris to assist le Jay in the publication of his polyglott bible. He quarrelled with le Jay, and also with Flavigny, who had attacked his edition of the bible, and he showed himself wantonly severe and licentiously satirical. He was recalled from Paris to assist the translating of the scriptures into Arabic, and died at Rome 1664.

Eccles, Solomon, an English musician, who in the zenith of his fame turned quaker and destroyed his instruments. He now became as ridiculous as before he had been admired, and for a while amused the public by his foolish plans, to reconcile all mankind to one religion. The confinement of a prison at last cured him of his follies, but he died without religion the last years of the 17th century.

Ebroin, mayor of the palace under Clo-

thaire III. and Thiery I. maintained for a while the great power which his intrigues and hypocrisy had obtained, but his pride and cruelty offended the French nobles, and he was at last confined in a monastery. He however escaped, and soon returned with an army to regain his lost influence. His enemies and rivals were sacrificed to his ambition and revenge, and the greatest atrocities were exercised in the name of public justice. This tyrant, execrated by the people, was at last assassinated by Hermanfroi, a noble whose death he meditated, 681.

ECHARD, Jacques, a dominican who was born at Rouen, and died at Paris March 15th 1774, aged 60. He wrote an account of the learned men whom his order had produced, two vols. fol. Paris 1719, and 1721.

ECHARD, Lawrence, an English historian and divine, born at Bassam near Beccles, Suffolk, 1671, and educated at Christ college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M. A. 1695. He took orders and obtained the livings of Welton and Elkinton, Lincolnshire. In 1706, he published his history of England, from the time of the Romans to James I. in one volume folio, to which he added a second and a third volume 1718, up to the settlement of William and Mary. He wrote also an ecclesiastical history, and an English translation of Plautus and Terence, besides a gazetteer, &c. He was made prebendary of Lincoln, and in 1712, archdeacon of Stowe, and soon after presented to the livings of Rendlesham, Sudborn, and Alford, Suffolk. His declining state of health obliged him to go to Scarborough for the waters, but he died by the way, while in his chariot, 16th August 1730. He was an author of great judgment and perseverance, but the labors of more modern and elegant writers have rendered his works obsolete. He was twice married, but had no children.

ECKIUS, John, a learned professor of Ingoldstadt, born in Suabia 1483. He warmly opposed the great leaders of the reformation, and disputed at Leipsic with Luther, before the duke of Saxony, and at Worms against Melancthon. He was a divine of great abilities, warm zeal, and extensive erudition. His writings are chiefly on controversial subjects, in support of the popish supremacy against the protestants. He died at Ingoldstadt 1543.

ECLUSE, Charles de l' Clusius, a physician of Arras, who had the care of the simples of Maximilian II. and Rodolphus II. Disliking the life of a courtier, he retired to Frankfort on the Maine, and then to Leyden where he died professor of Botany, 4th April 1609, aged 84. His works on botanical subjects were published two vols. fol. Antwerp 1601-5.

ECLUSE DES LOGES, Pierre Mathuran de l' doctor of the Sorbonne was born at Falaise, and obtained the prize of eloquence at the French academy 1748, and died 1775. He edited, but with great partiality, the memoirs of Sully.

EDELINCK, Gerard, an engraver, born at Antwerp 1641. The munificence of Lewis XIV. invited him to France, where he executed in the most finished style the holy family of Raphael, Alexander in Darius' tent by le Brun, and Mary Magdalen also by le Brun. Some of his portraits are excellent, especially his own. He died 1707, aged 66, at the hotel of the Gobelins.

EDEMA, Gerard, a Dutch painter, born in Friesland. He visited Surinam, and afterwards America, to paint the views, the trees, insects, &c. of the country, and came to London 1670. He was much admired for the bold features of his landscapes; and his rocks, mountains, and cataracts displayed awful grandeur. He hastened his dissolution by excessive drinking, and died about 1700.

EDER, George, a learned lawyer of the 16th century, born at Friesingen, and counsellor to the emperors Ferdinand, Maximilian, and Rodolphus. His best work is Œconomia bibliorum seu partionum biblicarum libri quinque folio.

EDGAR, succeeded on the throne of England after his brother Edwy 959, and deserved from his mildness the name of peaceable. He was a warlike prince, and obtained some important victories in Scotland and in Ireland, and also in Wales, where he exacted from the inhabitants a tribute of wolves' heads, which thus cleared the country from those rapacious animals. After the death of his queen Egelflida, he married the beautiful Elfrida, daughter of the earl of Devonshire, whom his favorite Ethelwolfe, overpowered with the love of her beauty, claimed for himself instead of demanding her for his master. Edgar died 975, aged 33.

EDGAR, son of Malcolm III. was king of Scotland, and died 1107. His sister married Henry king of England, and by this union restored peace between the two countries.

EDMER or EADMER, an English benedictine of Canterbury, afterwards abbot of St. Alban's, and bishop of St. Andrew's in Scotland. He wrote the history of his own times from 1066 to 1122, called Historia novorum, and also the life of Anselm and Wilfred and some other tracts. His historia was printed with notes by Selden 1623, and reprinted 1675 by Gerberon.

EDMONDES, sir Thomas, a statesman born in Devonshire about 1563, and introduced at court under the patronage of sir Francis Walsingham. He was employed by Elizabeth in some negotiations, but when her ambassador at Paris he was allowed only 20s. a day, so that he complains severely of his inability to support the dignity of a royal representative, and adds that "he has not the means wherewith to put a good garment on his back, to appear in honest company." He was sent in 1599 to Brussels, and was afterwards employed as one of the clerks of the privy council. He was knighted by James I. and engaged in affairs of trust and importance, and afterwards appointed to the offices of comptroller of the king's household, and privy counsellor, and in 1618, of treasurer of the household. In the two first parliaments of Charles I. he sat for Oxford, and some of his speeches are preserved. In 1629 he went

as ambassador to the French court, and afterwards retired from office, and died in peaceful privacy 1639. He was a man of great abilities, eminent as a negotiator, active as a courtier, upright, firm, and incorruptible, as attached to the privileges of his king and country. Some of his papers, which once consisted of 12 vols. folio, have been preserved, and some of his letters are published in Sawyer's three volumes of memorials of affairs of state 1725, and Dr. Birch's View of negotiations &c. 1749, 8vo.

EDMONDES, Clement, son of the preceding, was born at Sharwardine in Shropshire, and educated at All-souls' college, of which he became fellow 1590. By the interest of his father he was made secretary for the French to Elizabeth, and afterwards remembrancer of the city of London, master of the requests, and clerk to the council, and in 1617 knighted. He was a man of learning, well skilled in arts and sciences. He wrote observations on the first 5 books of Cæsar's civil wars 1600, folio, besides observations on the commentaries, &c. He died in St. Martin's in the fields, 12th October 1622, and was buried at Preston near Northampton.

EDMUND, St. king of the East Angles, was for his sanctity made one of the saints of the calendar. He was taken prisoner in 870, by Ivar the Dane, and shot to death with arrows, after being fastened to a tree. He was buried at St. Edmundsbury, Suffolk.

EDMUND, St. a native of Abingdon, who studied at Paris, and for his eminence as a preacher was made archbishop of Canterbury by Innocent III. A quarrel with Henry III. obliged him to leave the kingdom, and retire to France where he died 1240. He was canonized by Innocent IV. 1249.

EDMUND I. son of Edward the elder, succeeded his brother Athelstan as king of England 941, and added Mercia, Northumberland, and Cumberland, to his dominions. He was stabbed to death at Puckle church, Glocestershire 948, by Leolf, a robber, whom he had banished.

EDMUND II. surnamed Ironside, succeeded his father Etheldred 1016, and took for his partner on the throne Canute who opposed him. He was assassinated at Oxford, by two of his servants 1017.

EDWARD, the elder, succeeded his father Alfred, as king of England 900. He defeated the Scotch and Welsh, and repressed the invasion of the Danes. He erected five bishopries, and by founding the university of Cambridge, he extended his protection to learning. He died 925, and was succeeded by his illegitimate son Aldestan.

EDWARD, St. or Martyr, the younger, son of Edgar the great, succeeded to the English crown 975, and was basely murdered at Corfe castle 978, by his step-mother Elfrida, who wished to place her own son Ethelred on the throne.

EDWARD, surnamed the confessor, son of Ethelred, succeeded his brother Hardicanute 1041. He was a weak and impolitic prince, and suffered his kingdom to be governed by earl Godwin, whose daughter he had married. At his death, unable or unwilling to settle the succession about which he had consulted his friend William of Normandy, he left his kingdom a prey to ambitious factions. He died 5th January 1066, and after the short but unfortunate reign of Harold, he was succeeded the following October by William the conqueror.

EDWARD I. king of England, son and successor of Henry III. was born at Winchester. He was recalled from his expedition in Asia against the infidels to ascend the throne 1272, and he distinguished himself by the vigor and wisdom of his government. The Welsh were subdued, and to reconcile them to their change of master, the king created his own son prince of Wales. In 1286 he was appointed umpire between the rival competitors for the crown of Scotland, and he so artfully conducted himself, that he nearly made the whole kingdom subservient to his power. He died at Carlisle 5th July 1307, aged 68, as he was preparing to march against the Scots, who had revolted against him, and on his death-bed he recommended to his son the prosecution of the war. From the wisdom and equity of the laws which he established, Edward has been called the English Justinian, and to his fondness for war and his expensive levies, the people may be said to be indebted for their liberties, which were cemented by the weight and consequence given to their representatives first called to sanction and to support the measures and the taxes of government. After the death of his first wife Eleanor, daughter of Ferdinand III. king of Castile, he married Margaret daughter of Philip the hardy of France.

EDWARD II. son and successor of the preceding, was born at Caernarvon, and ascended the throne 1307. He was devoid of that vigor and firmness requisite in the head of a turbulent kingdom, and his ill judged attachment to his worthless favorites Gaveston and the Spencers raised his barons in opposition to his measures and embittered the whole of his life. Not only his people but his own wife, rose up against him, and after the punishment of his favorites he was solemnly deposed by the nobles, and shut up in Berkeley castle, where soon after he was murdered in the most barbarous and insulting manner, 1327, aged 42.

EDWARD III. son of the preceding, was born at Windsor 1312, and ascended the throne on his father's death 1327. After a glorious campaign in Scotland, where Baliol paid homage to him for his crown, he turned his arms against Philip king of France. His successes brought on the celebrated victory of Cressy 1346, in which 30,000 French fell, and after the capture of Calais, peace was re-established between the two countries. The succession of John on the French throne renewed the war, and in 1357 another dreadful battle was fought at Poitiers, by the black prince, who in the midst of the slaughter took the French monarch prisoner. The arms of Edward had also been successful

against the Scotch, and their king David Bruce was taken prisoner, and thus England saw two captive monarchs in her capital. These glorious actions were unfortunately obscured by the misfortunes of the latter end of the king's reign. The monarch abandoned the cares of government to his rapacious ministers, and lost himself in the grossest sensuality. He died 23d July 1377, aged 65, and was succeeded by his grandson Richard II. During his reign England was greatly improved by her connexion with the continent, and the arts and manufactures of the Flemish, were transplanted into the island, where the industry and the bold genius of the inhabitants have since cherished and improved them. The order of the garter was established in this reign.

Edward IV. son of Richard duke of York, claimed the crown as descended from the second son of Edward III. in preference to the reigning monarch Henry VI. the descendant of a third son of Edward III. This rivalship, which filled the kingdom with blood, had already been disputed in six battles, in one of which Richard the duke of York fell, and in seven others it continued to engage the passions of contending armies, till Edward prevailed, and was crowned at Westminster 1461. His marriage with Elizabeth Woodville, disgusted greatly his friend Warwick, who received the surname of king-maker, and the dissatisfaction was so rooted, that another civil war was to decide the dispute. Warwick joining himself to the forces of the deposed Henry, defeated Edward's army at Banbury 1469, and soon after took him prisoner. Edward found means to escape, and Warwick, defeated in his turn, fled to France for new supplies, and soon returned to place Henry from a prison on the throne. In his turn, Edward became a fugitive, but unbroken by misfortunes, he collected forces on the continent, and on his return defeated his enemies, and slew Warwick in the field of battle, and in another fight in Tewksbury park so completely routed the forces of Margaret, the heroic queen of the cowardly Henry, that no further opposition was raised against him. Respectable as a warrior and as a negotiator, Edward became despicable as a monarch, and lost himself in effeminacy, and in the indulgence of the most sensual appetites. He died 9th April 1483, aged 41.

Edward V. son of Edward IV. was only twelve years old on his father's death. The guardianship of his minority was intrusted to his uncle Gloucester, whose ambition prompted him to the commission of the foulest crimes. The young monarch, with his brother the duke of York, were on pretence of greater safety, conducted to the tower, and soon after barbarously smothered 1483, and the cruel uncle ascended the vacant throne, under the name of Richard III. The bodies of these unfortunate princes were discovered in 1678, and conveyed to a decent burial in Westminster-abbey.

Edward VI. son of Henry VIII. by Jane Seymour, ascended the English throne, at the age of 10, 1547. His character exhibited strong marks of benevolence, virtue, and humanity, but the goodness of his inclinations was often prevented by the intrigues or the malice of his ministers. He continued the work of the reformation begun by his father, and by the powerful co-operation of Cranmer, nearly settled the religious establishment in the form in which it now exists. To avoid the errors of a popish reign he set aside by his will his two sisters Mary and Elizabeth, and settled the crown on his cousin the lady Jane Grey, but his benevolent wishes failed, and the bloody reign of Mary overturned for a while his excellent institutions. He died of a consumption 1553, aged 16. He showed himself a munificent patron of literature, by the foundation of several schools in the kingdom, and by the liberal endowment of Christ-church, Bridewell, and St. Thomas's hospital.

Edward, prince of Wales, surnamed the black prince from the color of his armour, was eldest son of Edward III. He distinguished himself by his valor in the field of battle in the wars of France under his father, especially at Cressy, and afterwards he commanded the English forces on the glorious victory of Poictiers, where he took John the king of France and one of his sons prisoner. Sensible of the deference due to royalty he waited behind the chair of this illustrious prisoner on the evening of the battle, and when he conveyed him to London he entered the capital mounted on a small black horse, while the royal captive was borne by a beautiful white charger richly caparisoned. This warlike prince, who was the idol of the nation, died of a consumption before his father 1376, aged 46; and by a daughter of Edmund of Kent, brother to Edward II. a widow, he left one son Richard, who ascended the throne after the death of Edward III. The crest which he took from the blind king of Bohemia became afterwards the crest of the succeeding princes of Wales, distinguished by three ostrich feathers and the motto Ich dien, I serve. Edward, as benevolent as he was brave, extended his protection to Peter the cruel king of Castile, and received him in Aquitaine, which he had obtained by the treaty of Bretigny; but though replaced on his throne by the expulsion of his usurping brother Henry count of Transtamare, the ungrateful prince forgot his obligation to the English victor, and even refused to defray the expenses of the troops which had restored his fortunes.

Edwards, Richard, an English writer, born in Somersetshire, 1523, admitted of Corpus Christi college, Oxford, and elected student of Christ's church. He was made gentleman of Elizabeth's chapel, and taught music to the children of the choir. He wrote three plays, the first of which is dated 1562, besides poems published after his death in a collection called "a paradise of dainty devises" 1578. He was member of Lincoln's Inn, and in his last illness wrote "the soul's knell," much esteemed. He died 1566.

Edwards, Thomas, an English divine, educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took his master's degree 1609. He was a nonconformist, and violently opposed the royalists during the civil wars. He generally preached about London, and at Hertford, and after the fall of royalty, he expressed his disapprobation against the sect of independents, with such freedom that upon the triumphal return of Cromwell to London, he fled to Holland, where he died of a quartan ague, 24th August 1647, aged 48. His writings, which are extremely virulent and abusive, are chiefly in favor of the puritans, and of the presbytery. The most known of these are his Gangræna in three parts,—antapologia, &c. Mr. Edwards professes himself to be "a plain open hearted man, who hated tricks, reserves, and designs, zealous for the assembly of divines, the use of the Lord's prayer, &c." He was from his zeal called the young Luther at Cambridge. He had by his wife, who was an heiress, four sons and one daughter.

Edwards, John, a divine of the church of England, son of the preceding, was born at Hertford 26th February 1637. He was educated at Merchant-taylors' and St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He took his master's degree 1661, and was soon after ordained, and then undertook the cure of Trinity church, Cambridge, where his sensible discourses and eloquent delivery procured him a large and admiring audience. In 1668 he went for one year to reside at St. Edmondsbury as lecturer, and on his return to the university, in consequence of some dispute with the society of his college, he removed to Trinity-hall, and then became minister of St. Sepulchre's church there. In 1676 he married the widow of Mr. Lane, of Cambridge, and then went to reside on the small living of St. Peter's, Colchester, where for three years he continued the respected and beloved pastor of his parishoners. In 1697, displeased with the conduct of the Colchester clergy towards him, he removed to Cambridge, where two years after, he proceeded to his degree of D.D. In 1701 he lost his wife, and some time after he took for his second wife a niece of his first wife's first husband. He died 16th April 1716, aged 79, and his wife survived him thirty-nine years, and died January 4, 1745, aged 81. Dr. Edwards, after his return to Cambridge, applied himself very assiduously to the service of literature. Though he had no collection of books, he drew much assistance from the libraries of the university, and in his writings, which are numerous, showed himself most indefatigable, well skilled in ecclesiastical history, and a subtle and able polemic. That he was occasionally unpopular among the clergy arose from his decided partiality for calvinistic principles, and his bias towards the abjured doctrines of the old puritans. Dr. Kippis has called him the Paul, the Augustine, the Bradwardine, the Calvin, of his age; but though he possessed merit in a very great degree, the commendation is perhaps immoderate. His writings are now little known.

Edwards, George, the father of ornithologists, was born at Stratford, Essex, third April 1694. He was brought up to trade, but the great powers of his genius began to be developed by the perusal of books on natural history, antiquities, &c. and at the expiration of his apprenticeship, in Fenchurch-street, he travelled abroad, and visited Holland, and two years after, Norway, where his researches were attended with the most unbounded friendship and hospitality from the natives. In 1733 he was, by the recommendation of sir Hans Sloane, chosen librarian of the college of physicians, where he obtained apartments; and he became afterwards fellow of the royal and antiquarian societies, London, and other learned societies abroad. The first of his learned and valuable labors appeared in the history of birds, 4 vols. 4to. in the years 1743, 1747, 1750, and 1751; and in 1758, 1760 and 1764, three more 4to. vols. were added, "called, "gleanings of natural history:" two most valuable works, containing engravings and descriptions of upwards of 600 subjects in natural history never before delineated. This worthy man died 23d July 1773, aged 81.

Edwards, Dr. Jonathan, an English divine, who wrote against the Socinians. He was of Jesus college, Oxford, of which, on the promotion of Dr. Lloyd to the see of St. David, he became principal, 1686. His writings are chiefly controversial, and show him to have been a zealous but bigoted disputant.

Edwards, Thomas, an elegant writer. He purchased Turrick, in Bucks, where he chiefly resided; and he died on a visit to his friend Richardson, at Parson's Green, 8th January 1757, aged 58, and was buried in Ellesborough church-yard, Bucks. He distinguished himself as an able critic and a good scholar in his canons of criticism, first printed 1747, and his letter to the author of a late correspondence, &c. which drew upon him the severity of Warburton's vengeance, illiberally wreaked in a note on the Dunciad. He also wrote some sonnets, thirteen of which are preserved in Dodsley's collection, eight in Pearch's, and four in Nichols'. His trial of the letter Y is elegant.

Edwards, Thomas, an eminent divine of the church of England, born at Coventry 10th August 1729. He was educated partly at Coventry school, and partly under his father, who was the vicar of St. Michael's, Coventry, and in 1747 he entered at Clare-hall, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He early displayed his knowlege of the learned languages by the publication of a new English translation of the psalms from the original Hebrew, with notes, 8vo. 1755. In 1758 he was chosen master of Coventry grammar-school, and rector of St. John the Baptist in that city; and the same year married the daughter of Stonyer Parrot, esq. by

whom he had one son, Dr. Edwards, of Cambridge. In 1759 he published his useful work, "the doctrines of irresistible grace proved to have no foundation in the writings of the new testament;" and in 1752 he attacked Dr. Lowth's "metricæ Harianæ brevis confutatio;" and by thus supporting Hare's metrical system, he began a controversy, which was continued for some time, and after some pamphlets between the rival divines, ended at last in the general opinion of the superiority of Lowth's arguments. In 1766 our author took his degree of D.D. and in 1770, upon obtaining the valuable living of Nuneaton, Warwickshire, from the crown, he retired from Coventry, and fixed his residence there for the rest of his life. The loss of his wife, May 1784, greatly afflicted him, and he never recovered the shock. He died at Nuneaton 30th June 1785, aged 56. Besides the above, Dr. Edwards published two dissertations, on bigotry, and on the interpretation of the new testament, and some very learned notes on some of the idyllia of Theocritus. As a teacher, Dr. Edwards was able and assiduous, and as a minister he was attentive, exemplary, and devout. The habits of a sedentary life, however, rendered him little fond of company, and though the correspondent of some learned men, he was the intimate friend of few, among whom bishop Law of Carlisle was the chief.

EDWARDS, Jonathan, an American, born at Windsor in Connecticut, and educated at Yale college. He was the minister of a presbyterian congregation at New-York 1722, and two years after he was made tutor in his college; but resigned in 1726, to assist his grandfather, the minister of Northampton. He was in 1750 ejected by his congregation, for refusing to administer the sacrament to some particular persons; and the next year he went as missionary among the Indians. In 1757 he was made president of the college, New-Jersey, and died of the small-pox the next year. He was author of the life of David Brainerd, a missionary—narrative of the work of God in the conversion of many hundred souls in Northampton—the doctrine of original sin defended—inquiry into the freedom of will as supposed to be essential to moral agency—sermons, &c.

EDWARDS, William, a common mason, who, by the strong powers of his untutored genius acquired great celebrity as a bridge-builder. His bridge over the river Taaff, which is the segment of a circle, the chord of which is 147 feet from the surface of the water, is a remarkable instance of his ingenuity. He was occasionally a methodist preacher; and died 1789, aged 81.

EDWY, succeeded his uncle Edred as king of England 955, and married Elgiva, who was related to him within the prohibited degrees. This circumstance proved his ruin, and that of his queen, who was seized by Odo, the archbishop, and after being branded with a hot iron in the face, to destroy her beautiful features, was banished to Ireland, where she expired by a most cruel and violent death. The king was also excommunicated, and died in exile 959.

EECKHOUT, Gerbrant Vanden, a painter, born at Amsterdam 19th of August 1621. He studied the manner of his master Rembrandt with such success that his pictures drew equal applause, and possessed equal merit. He preferred historical subjects to portraits, and excelled chiefly in the representation of the feelings of the soul in the features of the countenance. His best pieces are—a Jesus among the doctors,—the infant Jesus in the arms of Simeon,—Abraham dismissing Hagar and Ishmael,—the continence of Scipio,—and a woman looking for the fleas of her dog. He died 22d July 1674, a bachelor.

EECKHOUTE, Anthony Vanden, a painter, born at Bruges. He travelled into Italy with his brother-in-law Deyster, and while he executed the flowers and the fruits, his companion completed the figures of the several pictures which were thus conjointly produced. After his return home, Eeckhoute purchased an honorable post under the bishop of Bruges; but, to the astonishment of all, he suddenly abandoned his country, where he was loved and patronised, and embarked for Italy. In his way he was carried by a storm to Lisbon, where his works soon recommended him to general notice; and after the residence of two years he married a lady of quality, and of opulent ortune. His rivals, however, viewed his success with jealousy, and as he was riding out in his coach, he was shot with a ball and instantly expired 1695. The causes of this melancholy catastrophe are unknown. His fortune descended to his sister who had married Deyster.

EGBERT, last king of the Saxon heptarchy, and first king of England, was proclaimed monarch of Wessex 800, and of all England in 828. He died 10 years after, distinguished for valor and success against his Danish invaders.

EGEDE, John, a Dane, who went as missionary to Greenland 1721, where he resided 15 years. His description of Greenland appeared 1729, and he died 1758. His son Paul assisted him in his endeavors to convert the Greenlanders, and was appointed bishop of the country, and died 1789, aged 81. He republished his father's history, besides a journal about the occurrences of Greenland.

EGERTON, Thomas, an eminent lawyer, natural son of sir Richard Egerton, of Ridley, Cheshire, born 1540. He was educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and removed to Lincoln's Inn, where he assiduously applied himself to the law. In 1591 he was made solicitor general to the queen, in 1592 attorney general, and knighted, and afterwards he rose to the office of master of the rolls, and of keeper of the great seal. James I. in 1603 created him baron Ellesmere, and made him chancellor of England. In 1616

he was elected chancellor of Oxford and made viscount. Brackley. He died 15th March 1617, at York-house in the Strand, and was buried at Dodleston Cheshire. He left some law manuscripts, and published some observations on his office, its privileges and prerogatives, and a speech concerning the postnati. His descendants now enjoy his estates represented by the earl of Bridgewater.

EGERTON, John, a learned prelate, born 30th November 1721, in London, and educated at Eton, and Oriel college, Oxford. He was son of the bishop of Hereford, and descended from the earl of Bridgewater's family. On taking orders he was presented by his father to the living of Ross, afterwards made archdeacon of Hereford, and the year after prebendary of Hereford. In 1748, he married lady Ann Sophia, daughter to the duke of Kent, and the year after became chaplain to the king, and in 1750 was made dean of Hereford. In 1756 he was consecrated bishop of Bangor, and by diploma from Oxford made LLD. In 1768 he was translated to Lichfield, and in 1771 to the see of Durham. These high and rapid preferments were not undeserved. The bishop possessed among his many virtues the manners of conciliation and humility, and by a temperate condescending conduct he restored peace and good will among the political contending factions which unhappily divided his county when he succeeded to Durham. By hospitality and affability he recommended himself to his clergy, and by his anxious concern for the general improvement of agriculture and the encouragement of useful projects through the diocese, he rendered himself deservedly popular, and greatly beloved. The respectability of the pastor, and the comforts of the poor were always nearest his heart, therefore his patronage was extended only to the virtuous and good, and his charity tended to encourage humble poverty in honest pursuits and in industrious diligence. This very virtuous and venerable prelate, after a life usefully spent in distributing liberally and judiciously the many favors which Providence had placed at his command, died at his house, Grosvenor-square, London, 18th January 1787, and was privately buried in St. James's church. His lordship was married to his second wife Mary sister of sir Edward Boughton in 1782, who survived him without issue. Though well educated, and with a mind stored with all the learning of ancient and modern times, he published only three sermons preached on public occasions.

EGGELING, John Henry, a native of Bremen, who travelled over Europe to increase his knowledge and enlarge his mind. On his return he was made secretary to his republic, and died respected 1715, aged 74. He wrote explications of medals and other ancient monuments.

EGINHART. *Vid.* ÆGINHARD.

EGMONT, Lamoral count, one of the lords of the Low Countries, born in Holland 1522. He distinguished himself in the service of Charles V. in Africa, and also under Philip II. at the battles of St. Quintin and Gravelines, where he was general of horse. Though attached to his sovereign, he seemed unwilling to assist in the enslaving of his country, and therefore being suspected by the duke of Alva of favoring the cause of the prince of Orange, and moreover hated by the tyrant for his superior abilities, he was beheaded by the governor's order at Brussels, 5th June 1568, together with Philip de Montmorency count Horn. On this dreadful occasion the French ambassador wrote to his court that he had seen that head fall which had twice made France to tremble, and Philip observed that the heads of salmons were of greater account than many thousands of frogs. Some others of the family were equally illustrious in arms. The count's last descendant died 1707, aged 38, in the service of France.

EGMONT, Justus Van, a painter, born at Leyden 1602. He travelled early, and resided a long time in France, where he was painter to Lewis XIII. and XIV. and one of the twelve elders in the establishment of the academy for painting and sculpture. He returned to Antwerp, where he died 8th Jan. 1674, and his wife June 1685.

EGNATIUS, John Baptist, a learned man, born at Venice 1473. He was pupil to the famous Politian, and like him he contributed by the force and excellence of his instructions to the revival of learning. When grown old, the republic paid him the highest honors for his eminent services in education, and for his virtues, and decreed that his stipend should be continued as public teacher, and that he should be exempted from all taxes. The works which he published are numerous, but they do not exhibit any marks of superior excellence, as the abilities of the author consisted chiefly in an astonishing retentive memory, in a striking ready elocution, and in a convincing mode of conveying instruction. This respectable man died at Venice 1553, leaving his estate and fine library to the three illustrious families of Molino, Lauredano, and Bragadeno. His works are orations,—epistles,—a poetical panegyric on Francis I. of France,—de Romanis principibus vel Cæsaribus,—de exemplis virorum illustrium,—on the origin of the Turks, &c.

EHRET, George Dionysius, a German, eminent as a painter of flowers. After painting for Mr. Clifford of Holland, the beautiful figures of the Hortus Cliffortianus, he came to England, where he met with great encouragement, and was made member of the royal society. One hundred of his botanical figures appeared in the Plantæ selectæ. He died 1770, aged 60.

EISÉE, Charles, an artist, who died poor at Brussels, January 4th 1778. He made excellent designs for Fontaine's tales, 1762, for Ovid's metamorphoses 1767, for the Henriade, &c.

EISENGREIN, Martin, D.D. a native of

Stutgard, chancellor of the university of Ingolstadt, died 1578. Though he gloried in abandoning the party of antichrist, with the protestants, he afterwards altered his opinion, embraced the popish religion, and became a violent supporter of its tenets. His writings were mostly controversial.

Eisenschmidt, John Gaspar, a German mathematician and physician, born at Strasburg, where he died 1712, aged 56. He was intimate with du Verney, Tournefort, and other learned men. He wrote a treatise on the weights and measures of various nations, and the value of ancient coins, and a treatise on the figure of the earth.

Ekins, Jeffery, D.D. an English divine, educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He held successively the rectories of Quainton, Sedgefield, and Morpeth, Durham, and was made dean of Carlisle. He published a translation of Apollonius Rhodius' loves of Jason and Medea, 3 vols. 4to. 1771, and died 1791.

Elbée, N. d', a native of Poitou, for some time engaged in the service of Saxony. During the revolution he espoused the cause of his suffering countrymen in la Vendée, and put himself at the head of the royalists there, 1793, and, by the most masterly manœuvres, the greatest intrepidity, and the most consummate prudence, he succeeded in defeating all the republican forces sent for his destruction. After the victories of Grolleau, Thonars, Saumur, Chatenay, Clissot, &c. he was unfortunately defeated at the battle of Chollet, and retired to Noirmoutiers, where he was taken, and condemned to be shot. This extraordinary man, the bravest and the most formidable of the royalists of la Vendée, was then aged 42.

Elbene, Alphonsus d', a native of Florence, bishop of Albi, died 8th February 1608, in an advanced age. His works are, de regno Burgundiæ & Arelatis, 4to. 1602—de familiâ Capeti, 1595, 8vo. &c. He was succeeded as bishop by his nephew Alphonsus, who quitted his dignity, in the civil troubles of Languedoc, and died at Paris, counsellor of state, 1661.

Elbœuf, René de Lorraine, marquis d', seventh son of Claude duke of Guise, died 1566. His grandson Charles married Catharine, the daughter of Henry IV. and Gabrielle d'Estrées, and died 1657. These great and illustrious characters were concerned in the intrigues and tumults of the French court under Richelieu and Mazarin. The last male descendant of this noble house was Emanuel Maurice, duc d'Elbœuf, who died in France 1763, aged 86. He is particularly known as the discoverer of Herculaneum. As he had served the emperor in Naples, he settled there, at Portici, and being offered pieces of ancient marbles, to ornament his villa, by a peasant, who found them in digging a well, he purchased the ground, and by carefully making excavations Herculaneum was discovered.

Elbrucht, John Van, a painter, born at Elbourg, near Campen, 1500. He settled at Antwerp, where some of his pieces are preserved, especially, in the Fishmonger's chapel, the miraculous draught of fishes. His landscapes, human figures, and his stormy sea, were admirable.

Eleanor, Duchess of Guienne, succeeded her father, William IX. in 1137, though only 15, and the next year she married Lewis VII. king of France, whom she accompanied to the holy land. Lewis was a character full of oddity and superstition, and when he cropped his hair, and shaved his head, at the instigation of Peter of Lombardy, who told him that God hated long hair, he soon appeared ridiculous, and consequently despicable to his wife, who was playful and volatile. His conduct, it is said, produced inconstancy, and Eleanor passed many guilty hours in the company of her uncle Raymond, prince of Antioch, and of Saladin, a Turk of commanding appearance; and when Lewis complained of her levity, on his return to France, a quarrel arose, and a divorce ensued, 1152. Six weeks after, Eleanor married Henry duke of Normandy, afterwards Henry II. of England, by whom she had four sons and a daughter. Guienne and Poictou, the dowry which she brought to her husband, afterwards proved the source of those dreadful wars which for three centuries deluged France with English blood. Eleanor gave up, in 1162, Guienne to her second son, Richard, and died 1204, a nun in the abbey of Fontevrault. Her history was published at Rotterdam by Larrey, 1691, 12mo. Her quarrel with her husband, who had an adulterous intercourse with the fair Rosamond of Clifford, in Woodstock-park, incited her to encourage the rebellion of her sons against their father, and at last procured her imprisonment for sixteen years.

Eleazar, high-priest of Judea after his brother Simon, 292 B. C. It is said that he gave Ptolemy Philadelphus a copy of the bible, which was by order of the monarch translated by 70 persons, and is now known by the name of the septuagint.

Eleutherius, a native of Nicopolis, made pope 170. He opposed the Valentinians with great zeal, and died 185.

Eli, the high-priest and the judge of the Israelites, B. C. 1156, was regardless of the licentious conduct of his sons, Hophni and Phineas, against whom the anger of the Lord was announced in a vision revealed to the young prophet Samuel. The aged father heard the threatened punishment with resignation, and when the ark of God was taken by the Philistines, and his two sons slain in battle, he, at the melancholy report, fell back from his seat, and broke his neck, the 95d year of his age.

Elias, Matthew, a painter, born at Peene, near Cassel, of obscure parents, 1658. As he was one day keeping the only cow belonging to his widowed mother, Corbeen, the famous painter, observed him making a fortification of mud by the road-side, and, pleased with

the regularity of his works, and the attitude of his figures, he stopped, and prevailed upon him to come to Dunkirk and live with him. Here he engaged the affection of his friend and patron, by his great application and his superior abilities; and at the age of 20 he was enabled to go to Paris, further to improve himself. His pieces soon gained the public attention; but though courted and flattered, Elias never forgot his gratitude and respect to his kind benefactor. He married at Paris, and was appointed professor at St. Luke, and raised to other respectable offices. He afterwards visited Dunkirk, and settled there, employing his pencil in adorning the churches and chapels of that part of France. He lived always with the same regularity and temperance. Mild in his manners, inoffensive in his conduct, he was seldom seen but at church and in his work room. He worked till the last period of life, and expired 22d April 1741, aged 82, highly respected. He had only one son, who died doctor of the Sorbonne at Paris; and he never had more than one pupil, Carlier, as he rather discouraged the attempts to painting, which were attended with great trouble, and often unrewarded. Though correct and grand in his drawings, he failed in his draperies; and some of his female figures are represented without judgment and without taste.

ELIAS, Levita, a German rabbi, of the 16th century. He taught Hebrew at Venice and Rome, and was a very learned man and a most judicious critic. He published, lexicon Chaldaicum, 1541, folio—traditio doctrinæ, 1538, 4to.—some Hebrew grammars—nomenclatura Hebraica, 1542, 4to.—collectio locorum in quibus Chaldæus paraphrastes interjecit nomen Messiæ Christi, &c. 1572, 8vo.

ELICH, Lewis Philip, a native of Marpurg, known in the 17th century for his foolish book, de magiâ diabolicâ, which was cancelled by the magistrates, but afterwards published at Frankfort under a different title, 1607. He now avoided persecution by flight, and turned Roman catholic. He published another book at Frankfort, 1609, de miseriâ homines, &c. He was immoral and impious in his sentiments, and his conduct has been warmly attacked and exposed by his opponent, Tandler, professor of medicine at Wittemberg.

ELICHMAN, John, a native of Silesia, who practised physic at Leyden, and was well acquainted with sixteen languages, and, according to Salmasius, superior to every European in the knowledge of Persian. He wrote in Arabic, de usu Arabicæ linguæ in medicinâ, 1636—a dissertation de termino vitæ, &c. 1639—and a Latin translation of Cebes' picture, printed at Leyden, 1640, with a Greek and Arabic version.

ELIEZER, a rabbi, of the 8th century, said by some to be contemporary with Christ. His valuable "chapters, or sacred history," were translated into Latin, with notes, by Vorstius, 1664, 4to.

ELIJAH, an illustrious prophet of Israel, under Ahab and Ahaziah. After suffering great persecution from queen Jezebel, he was taken up to heaven in a chariot of fire, 895 B. C. and left his mantle and his prophetic powers to his servant Elisha.

ELIOT, Thomas, a native of Suffolk, sheriff of Cambridge under Henry VIII. He chiefly resided at Cambridge, and was the author of the first dictionary, Latin and English, ever published in England. He died 1546.

ELIOT, John, a puritan, born in Devonshire or Cornwall, and educated at Cambridge. He went to America in 1631, and established a grammar school and an independent congregation at Roxburg. In his zeal to make converts, he applied himself to learn the Indian language, 1646, and, as a voluntary missionary, he converted many of the natives to the Christian religion, and, to enlarge their understanding, translated into their language the bible, and some popular tracts. He died at Roxburg 1689.

ELIOTT, sir John, a native of Peebles, of obscure origin. He showed great application in his youth, and, by the direction of his father-in-law, he became well acquainted with Latin and Greek. He was first employed in the shop of an apothecary in the Hay-market, London, and quitting this, for more venturous services, he went to sea as surgeon A rich prize soon rewarded his labors, and enabled him, on his return to London, to assume the air and the name of physician. He was in this new character befriended by sir William Duncan, and soon gained reputation and opulence. His address greatly recommended him, and though he was neither very learned nor very ingenious, he however became one of the most popular physicians in London; his fees amounted to little less than 5000*l.* a-year; and such was his consequence, that he was created a baronet, by the influence of madame Schwellenbergen and lord Sackville. Thus raised to eminence, and patronised by the prince of Wales, and courted by the great, sir John showed that he knew well how to use the favors of fortune. His hospitality was very great; but while the friend of the witty and the learned, while courted by M'Pherson, Horace Walpole, Astle, Townley, Whitefoord, Armstrong, and others, he did not forget the labors of his profession, nor did he, while attending the opulent, disdain to administer to the poor without fee or reward. It is supposed that the hospitable treats with which he delighted his friends, and the pleasures of the table, in which he moderately indulged, hastened the decay of his constitution. In the languishing hour of sickness he tried in vain the waters of Bath and other places, and sea voyages. He died suddenly, at Brocket-hall, it was imagined, from the rupture of one of the larger vessels, and was buried at Hatfield, 1787. He left a handsome fortune, to be divided among his eight surviving children.

ELIOTT, George Augustus, the brave defender of Gibraltar, was born at Stobbs, Roxburgshire, 1718, the youngest of the nine sons of Sir Gilbert Eliott, of an ancient fami-

ly, said to have accompanied the conqueror in his invasion of England. He was educated under a private tutor, and then went to Leyden, where he made great progress in military science, which he completed at the ecole royale of La Fere in Picardy. He afterwards served in the Prussian service, and on his return to Scotland in his 17th year, he entered as volunteer in the 23d regiment of foot. The next year he went into the engineer corps at Woolwich, and then by his uncle's interest became adjutant of the second troop of horse grenadiers. He went with this highly disciplined regiment into Germany, and was at the battle of Dettingen, where he was wounded. After rising to the rank of lieutenant colonel in this regiment, he resigned his commission as engineer, and was soon after made aid-de-camp to George II. In 1759 he quitted his regiment to raise and discipline the first regiment of light horse called after him Eliott's, and with them in the character of brigadier general, he went in an expedition to the French coast, and afterwards to Germany, where discipline, activity, and enterprise reflected the highest honor on the general, and on the men. He was recalled from Germany to be second in command in the expedition against the Havannah, where his intrepid courage in the action, and his great humanity towards the conquered, were eminently displayed. At the peace, the gallant regiment was reviewed in Hyde park by the king, who was so pleased with their appearance and so grateful for their valor that he bestowed upon them the appellation of royals. In 1775, general Eliott succeeded A'Court as commander in chief in Ireland, but before he had completely taken possession of his office, he was nominated governor of Gibraltar, an appointment for which, by his habits, his intrepidity, and his experience, he was well calculated. While he established in the garrison a severe but salutary system of discipline, he exhibited to his soldiers an example for them to follow. He inured himself to the severest privations, he eat no flesh, nor drank wine, but lived on vegetables and water; he never slept more than four hours at a time, and therefore the abstemiousness and the vigilance of the general were soon seen and imitated as the best qualifications of a good soldier. Thus persevering, active, vigilant, he maintained the honor of his country, and defended a barren rock with victorious success against the combined forces of Spain and France. The skill and valor displayed in the memorable siege of 1782, had fixed upon the gallant commander and his brave garrison the eyes and the admiration of the world, and therefore on his return to England, at the peace, he was greeted by the nation with acclamations, by the senate with thanks, and by the king with the honorable reward of a peerage by the title of lord Heathfield, baron Gibraltar. This illustrious veteran died at his chateau, at Aix-la-Chapelle, of a second attack of the palsy, sixth July 1790, in his 73d year, at a moment when he was preparing to return through Leghorn to his favorite garrison. His remains were brought over to England, and buried at Heathfield, Sussex, where a handsome monument is erected. Lord Heathfield had married Ann daughter of Sir Francis Drake, who died 1769, leaving a son, who succeeded to his father's honors, and a daughter married to J. T. Fuller of Bailey-park, Sussex.

ELIOTT, Richard, an English divine, born at Kingsbridge, Devon, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge, where he proceeded A. B. and took orders. He was expelled from St. George's chapel, Hyde-park, for printing a sermon on salvation by faith without works, and afterwards became minister of a dissenting congregation, Glass-house yard, Aldersgate street. He died suddenly in his pulpit 1789. He published some controversial tracts and sermons, and defended himself against the attack of Dr. Dodd, about his discourse on faith.

ELISHA, a prophet among the Israelites. He was called from the plough to become the servant of Elijah, and afterwards when his master was carried up to heaven in a chariot of fire, he received his mantle and was appointed his successor. He was highly respected by the people of Judea and by the Syrians, who frequently consulted him. He died at Samaria about 830 B. C.

ELIZABETH, queen of England, daughter of Henry VIII. by Ann Boleyn, was born seventh September 1533. She was declared illegitimate by her capricious father, but her dying mother recommended her to the care of Parker, afterwards archbishop of Canterbury, by whom her principles of religion were fixed, and her mind cultivated and improved. She lived in privacy and retirement, but on Mary's accession she was imprisoned and nearly sacrificed to the queen's bigotry by the influence of bishop Gardiner, who represented her as the future prop of protestantism. Philip, however, interceded for her, as he already marked her for his second wife on Mary's decease. She was drawn from prison to sit on the throne 1558, and thus educated in the school of adversity, she came to govern a gallant and rising nation, and by her wisdom and energy to fix their destinies on the most glorious basis. With a soul heroic and magnanimous, an understanding polished by the knowledge of literature and of the learned languages, she yet possessed the weakness of her sex, and loved to be admired and courted for the elegancies of her dress, and the beauties of her person. Prudent and discerning in all her measures, she proceeded with caution in her determination to establish the protestant religion, she treated the catholic party with tenderness, and professed a great willingness to be on amicable terms even with pope Paul IV. Before she ascended the throne the king of Sweden made proposals of marriage to her, which she rejected. Philip her brother-in-law was equally unsuccessful, and the duke of Anjou who for a while seemed to be treated with partiality and affection, was dismissed at last

with coldness and indifference. Her parliament indeed interfered, but she declared that she was wedded to her people, and that she wished her tomb-stone to record that after reigning so long she had lived and died a virgin queen. Authors have been puzzled to account for this settled aversion to the marriage state, and whilst some have suggested that this coldness of constitution arose from natural causes, others have intimated that her hours of retirement were not always devoted to continence. The suspicions are wanton, false and illiberal; though she was beautiful and young, and loved entertainments, dress, and pleasure, though she selected the handsomest and best shaped men, such as Leicester and Essex, for her favorites, yet nothing can be advanced with truth against the chastity of her character. Though she had favorites, in no instance is it mentioned that she forgot her rank or the dignity of her sex, and indeed there were so many watchful eyes about her court and person, that had she been incontinent, her weakness would have been divulged, and her amours recorded to posterity. That she wished to govern her favorites, and by them her people, by the soft influence which female charms possess over the heart is probable: but when it is considered that when settled on her throne she was nearly thirty, that the warmer passions of youth had subsided, and that her great ambition was to rule without a superior or rival in the affection of her subjects, the wonders of her celibacy will cease. She was fortunate in the choice of her ministers, but though she could depend on Cecil and on Walsingham, she yet loved business, and regarded the prosperity and happiness of the nation as her immediate care. It is unnecessary here to mention the glorious events which marked her reign. The most indelible blot, however, on her character, is her treatment of the unfortunate Mary, whom, as her rival in beauty, and as her presumptive heir she hated. Instead of pitying her misfortunes indeed, she deceived her; and instead of granting her liberty, or replacing her on her throne, she ignominiously led her to a scaffold, and then meanly pretended to blame the horrible proceedings as the act of her ministers. After an illustrious reign of 44 years four months and six days, and after seeing her people grown powerful in arms, successful in extending navigation and commerce, and distinguished in science and literature, this great princess died twenty-fourth March 1603, aged 70. Never, says a Jesuit, did a crowned head better understand the art of government, and commit fewer errors in it, during a long reign. Her aim was to reign, to govern, to be mistress, to keep her people in subjection. She was not a warlike princess, but she knew so well how to train up warriors that England had not for a long time seen a greater number of them, nor more experienced.

ELIZABETH, of Austria, daughter of Maximilian II. was married to Charles IX. of France 26th November 1570 at Mezieres. The dreadful massacre of St. Bartholomew overwhelmed her with grief, but as she never meddled in the public affairs of the kingdom, she avoided the dangers of politics and retained the affections of her capricious husband, who on his death-bed tenderly recommended her and her daughter to the kindness of Henry IV. king of Navarre his successor. Thus respected and beloved in France as a most virtuous wife and most benevolent queen, she retired to Vienna after her husband's death, and though her sister-in-law, Margaret of Navarre, was different from her in temper and character, yet she honored her with her friendship, and sent her two books she had written with her own hand, one on the word of God, and the other on the remarkable events that had occurred during her residence in France. She died at Vienna in a convent which she herself had founded, 1592, aged 38, deservedly beloved and sincerely lamented.

ELIZABETH, Petrovna, daughter of Peter the Great, was born 1709. Her rank and personal attractions made her an object of admiration among her neighbors, and among her suitors are mentioned Lewis XV. of France, Charles Augustus bishop of Lubec, Charles Margrave of Anspach, Kouli Khan, and Lewis of Brunswick, but she rejected all. She did not however dislike favorites, as her amours were frequent, and as she declared to her confidants she never was happy but in love. She ascended the throne of Russia in 1741, and received the appellation of humane, because she made a vow that no capital punishment should be inflicted during her reign. Severities however were practised, the public prisons were filled with wretches who frequently expired under tortures, and Elizabeth herself gave a strong example of cruelty, in condemning two ladies of her court, women of beauty and rank, the countess Bestuchef and Lapookin, to receive 50 strokes of the knoot, in the open square of Petersburg, to have their tongues cut out, and to be banished to Siberia for divulging the secret amours of the empress. Though thus given to private incontinence, Elizabeth pretended to be a strict devotee; she was scrupulous in her yearly confessions at Easter, she expressed contrition for her faults, and was most punctual in all the external offices of religion. She died 25th December 1761, in the 21st year of her reign and 52d of her age. The punishment of torture, which hitherto was permitted, was abolished gradually by her successors.

ELLER DE BROOKHUSEN, John Theodore, physician to the king of Prussia, was born at Pletzkau in Anhalt-Bernburg, and died at Berlin 1760, aged 71. He was a man of great learning and of extensive experience in his profession. He wrote a Latin treatise on the knowledge and treatment of diseases, translated by Le Roy into French.

ELLIGER, Ottomar, son of a physician, was born at Gottenburg 18th September 1633. His father wished to make him a

scholar, but nature had formed him for a painter, and at last the inclination of the son prevailed, and under Daniel Seghers the Jesuit of Antwerp, he soon displayed superior excellence in painting flowers and fruit. He was invited to Berlin, where he became a great favorite at court. His pieces are much admired in Germany. The time of his death is unknown.

ELLIGER, Ottomar, son of the preceding, was born at Hamburgh 16th February 1666. He studied under his father, and under Michael Van Musscher, at Amsterdam, but his great master was Lairesse. Instructed by him he soon imitated his copies, and taking nature for his model, he finished his pictures in a style pleasing to the man of taste as well as the scholar. In his back grounds he introduced the finest remains of Egyptian, Grecian, or Roman architecture, and every where displayed correctness of conception and sublimity of genius. His best pieces are the death of Alexander, and the nuptials of Thetis and Peleus, made for the elector of Mentz, which the prince wished to reward by granting the painter a handsome pension, and making him his principal painter. These honors Elliger refused, preferring liberty to the service of the greatest potentates. The latter part of his life was clouded by intemperance and debauchery. He died 24th November 1732, aged 60.

ELLIS, Clement, M. A. a native of Cumberland, brought up under his uncle, Potter, bishop of Carlisle. He afterwerds went to Queen's college, Oxford, and at the reformation obtained the living of Kirkby-western, Notts, and in 1693 the prebend of Southwell. He died 1700, aged 70. He was learned and examplary as a divine, and wrote the genteel sinner,—the scripture catechist, —the self-deceiver, &c.

ELLIS, John, an English poet, born in the parish of St. Clement Danes, London, 22d March 1698. As his father was a man of an eccentric, unsettled character, and his mother a fanatical dissenter, who punished him severely even for looking at a top on Sunday, his education was little attended to, though his application made up fully for the deficiencies of parental care. He was placed in the office of Taverner, a scrivener, in Threadneedle-street, where, besides the knowledge of his business, he heard and attended to the classical instructions which young Taverner, an idle scholar of Merchant-taylors' school, regularly received from his fond father. With this indolent youth, after the father's death, Ellis was united in partnership, and from his imprudence he was a great sufferer, and was long involved in difficulties, which injured his peace of mind, and prevented his prosperous settlement in the world. His literary qualifications introduced him to the acquaintance of the learned, and among his friends of merit and virtue he could number Mr. Fayting of Cambridge, Dr. King of Oxford, Moses Mendez esq. and Dr. Johnson. Though for seventy years he wrote, without however publishing, small poetical pieces, he did not neglect his business, and as a scrivener of probity and moral honesty, he was the agent of many respectable families. In 1750 he was elected a common councilman of London; an office which he retained till his death. He was also for many years deputy of his ward, and four times elected master of the scriveners' company, and so highly esteemed by that respectable body that a picture of him was hung up in their hall. By temperance and exercise he attained a great age, though he had a weakness in one of his eyes, which, in his 86th year, passed to the other in a singular manner, which he has described in a letter to his friend Dr. Johnson. The last year of his life was clouded with distress, from which however his friends extricated him, by relieving him from indigence, in consequence of his having incautiously trusted some money, perhaps the whole of his property, into the hands of an artful villain, who was a bankrupt. Cheerful and strong even to the last, he was capable of walking twenty and even thirty miles a-day even to his 85th year. He died gently, sitting in his chair, the 31st December 1791, in his 94th year, and was buried on the 5th of January, in St. Bartholomew's church, Exchange, attended by a great number of persons, who paid this last respect to his memory. As he had been brought up a dissenter, he soon saw with disgust the hypocrisy of the sect, and instead of following them, he expressed the strongest aversion for them. His hours of relaxation were always employed in walking; and when questioned why he neglected to go to church, he replied, "Nathan walked with the Lord." To the character of an honest, upright, and independent man, he added that of poetical merit; and though his pieces possessed not superior sublimity, yet they were distinguished for neatness, elegance, spirit and naiveté. Many of his poems were long preserved in manuscript. Besides some pieces to be found in Dodsley's collection, he wrote a translation of Dr. King's templum libertatis—a Hudibrastic travesty of Maphæus—the South Sea dream—the surprise, or the gentleman turned apothecary—a translation of some of the epistles and of the metamorphoses of Ovid,—some parts of Æsop's fables, of Cato, and others.

ELLWOOD, Thomas, a native of Crowell, Oxfordshire, who turned quaker, by the influence of Isaac Pennington, and thus lost the protection of his father. He was for some time reader to Milton, and exposed himself to persecution on account of his religious tenets, which he ably defended. He wrote a sacred poem on the life of David—an history of the old and new testaments—besides an edition of George Fox's journal, &c. He died 1713, aged 74.

ELLYS, Anthony, an English prelate, born in 1693, and educated at Clare-hall, Cambridge. In 1724 he was vicar of St. Olave's, Jewry, rector of St. Martin's Ironmonger's lane, the next year prebendary of Gloucester, and in 1728 he took his degree of D. D

In 1752 he was made bishop of St. David's, and died at Gloucester 1761, and was buried in the cathedral there. Besides three occasional sermons, he published, in 1736, a plea for the sacramental test, &c. 4to.—remarks on Hume's essay on miracles; and left unpublished tracts on the liberty, spiritual and temporal, of protestants in England, &c. the first part of which was printed 1763, the second in 1765. These works prove the author to have been a man possessed of learning, of candor, of benevolence, and every christian virtue.

ELMACINUS, George, an Egyptian, of the 13th century, author of a Saracen history, from Mohammed to the year 1118. He professed himself to be a christian, and held places of honor under the caliphs; but the favorable manner in which he speaks of the mussulmans, of Mohammed, and of his religion, suggests a suspicion that he had little of the christian besides the name. This history has been translated from the Saracen into Latin by Erpenius and completed by Golius, Leyden, 1625, folio, and into French by Vattier, Paris, 1657; but both translations are very incorrect.

ELMENHORST, Geverhart, a critic, of Hamburgh, who died 1621. He published Cebes, Leyden, 1618, and distinguished himself by his learned notes on Minutius Felix, and other ancient authors.

ELMENHORST, Henry, author of a German treatise on public spectacles, Hamburgh, 1688, 4to. He does not consider them as injurious to manners. This subject has been treated by Rousseau and d'Alembert.

ELPHINSTONE, William, a Scotch divine, born in the county of Stirling 1432, and educated at St. Salvador's, St. Andrew's, and at Paris, where he studied the law. On his return home he took orders, and became arch-deacon of St. Andrew's, provost of St. Giles, Edinburgh, and bishop of Aberdeen. In 1483 he went as ambassador to France, and in 1489 to Henry VII. of England; and in 1495 he was made chancellor of Scotland. The death of king James, at the battle of Flodden-field, 1513, so overpowered his spirits that he died soon after, aged 81. He was a munificent benefactor to the university of Aberdeen, and his learning is evinced by the history of Scotland, a MS. copy of which is preserved in the Bodleian.

ELSHEIMER, Adam, a celebrated painter, born at Frankfort on the Maine 1574. Though the son of a tailor, he by his industry was enabled to go to Rome, where he soon became a distinguished artist. His landscapes, histories, and night-pieces, are so highly finished, so scarce, and so valuable, that they are to be seen only in the collection of princes. He was a man of a melancholy disposition, and died 1610.

ELSNER, James, a Prussian, professor of theology and oriental languages at Lingen, and afterwards master of Joachim's school, Berlin. In 1730 he became pastor of one of the Berlin churches, and was made member of the academy of sciences, and confessor of the royal consistory. He wrote observationes sacræ in novi testam. libros Utrec. 1720, 1728—explanation of the epistle to the Philippians—state of the Greek church in Turkey, 8vo. 1737. He died 1750, aged fifty-eight.

ELSTOB, William, a learned divine and Saxon linguist, born at Newcastle 1673, and educated at Eton and Catharine-hall, Cambridge. He afterwards removed to Queen's college, Oxford, and thence was chosen fellow of University, where he was tutor. In 1702 he became rector of Saint Swithin and St. Mary Bothaw, London, where he died, twelve years after. He published Lupus' Saxon history translated into Latin, and also Ascham's Latin letters, and wrote an essay on the great affinity and mutual agreement of the two professions, law and divinity. He was engaged also in the laborious edition of the Saxon laws, with notes, &c. which he did not live to complete, and which was finished by Dr. Wilkins, 1721.

ELSTOB, Elizabeth, sister of the preceding, born in 1683, was well skilled in the Saxon language. She retired, after her brother's death, to Evesham, Worcestershire, where she kept a small school. By lord Oxford's interference, she obtained from queen Caroline an annuity of 21*l.* but after the death of her majesty she was again reduced to poverty, and though skilled in 8 languages, she was obliged to become a governess. She was then engaged in the duchess of Portland's family, where she continued seventeen years, and died at Bulstrode 30th May 1756. She gave an English translation to the homily, which her brother published from the Saxon 1709. In 1715 she published a Saxon grammar, and, as Rowe Mores observes, "she was the indefessa comes of her brother's studies, a female student of the university, upon a genteel fortune, but pursuing too much the drug called learning."

ELSWICH, John Herman d', a Lutheran divine, who was born at Rensburg, Holstein, and died at Stade 1721, aged 37. He published Simonius' book de literis pereuntibus, with notes,—Launoius de variâ Aristotelis fortunâ, &c.

ELSYNGE, Henry, an English gentleman, appointed, by Laud's interest, clerk of the house of commons. He was born at Battersea 1598, and educated at Westminster and Christ-church, Oxford. He spent some years in travelling; and when appointed clerk to the commons, he displayed such correctness and ability in his office that he was respected by all parties, and consulted on every occasion. He resigned this honorable office when he saw the determination of parliament to try the king; and he retired to his house at Hounslow, where he died, 1654. To learning, and the knowledge of French and Italian, he added the noble character of an honest man. He published "the ancient method and manner of holding

parliaments in England," 1663, reprinted 1768, and wrote a tract concerning the proceedings in parliament, never published, and other things.

Elvius, Peter, a native of Upsal, secretary to the Stockholm royal academy of sciences. He was eminent for his knowledge of mathematics and his love of science. He made surveys of the Swedish lakes, and of the coasts of the country, besides observations on the heavenly bodies, from Uraniburg; and he constructed also some ingenious machines worked upon by water. He wrote a journal of a tour in Sweden, published, Stockholm, 1751. He did 1749, aged 39.

Elwes, John, of saving memory, was son of a brewer in Southwark, of the name of Meggot. Though he lost his father when four years old, he was sent to Westminster-school, where he continued ten or twelve years; from whence he went to Geneva, where, for three years, he distinguished himself in dividing the palm of horsemanship with Mr. Worsley and sir Sydney Meadows. On his return to England he visited, in the assumed garb of a miser, his uncle, sir Harvey Elwes, who lived in Essex, and whose sole pleasure was the hoarding up of money. He afterwards succeeded to his fortune, which was little less than 250,000*l.* and, agreeable to his will, changed the name of Meggot for that of Elwes. He was then 40 years old; but though known, for the last fifteen years, in all the circles of fashion and dissipation in London, he did not, upon the acquisition of such an ample fortune, to which indeed his own was equal, launch out into the extravagancies of the times, but following his uncle's example, he determined to increase it with all his power. He was naturally fond of gaming, and did not give it up till late in life. "He has been known," as his biographer has observed, "after sitting up a whole night at play, for thousands, in elegant apartments, ornamented with the most splendid decorations, and with waiters at his call, to walk out about four in the morning, and proceed to Smithfield, to meet his own cattle coming to market from Thoydon-hall, Essex, where he had a farm. Forgetful of the scenes which he had just left, this singular man would stand there, often in the cold and rain, disputing with a carcass butcher for perhaps a shilling. Sometimes, when the cattle did not arrive at the hour he expected, he would walk on, in the mire and dirt, to meet them, and more than once he has gone the whole way to his farm, without stopping, though seventeen miles from London. Denying himself every earthly comfort, he would walk home to London in the rain, sooner than pay a shilling for a coach; he would sit in wet clothes, rather than have a fire to dry them; he would eat his provisions in the last state of putrefaction, sooner than have a fresh joint from the butcher; and he wore a wig for a fortnight, which I," says the biographer, "saw him pick up from a rut in a lane." Yet when this inordinate passion of saving did not interfere, he performed very kind offices, and even went a great way to serve those who applied to him. In 1774, when aged sixty, he was elected member for Berkshire, and for twelve years served the county, the most independent man in the house of commons. He came in without expense, and therefore expected no favor, and voted as in the purest days of parliamentary representation. In 1788 he began to feel the infirmities of age, but with the strongest antipatiy to the drugs and pills of apothecaries, he endeavored to support life by regular exercise and by temperance. In November 1789 nature seemed exhausted, and no longer able to walk, he crept into his bed on the 21st, and on the 26th expired, without a groan, leaving besides entailed estates at Marcham, Berks, in Essex, &c. upwards of 500,000*l.* to his natural sons. Though, however, so fond of money, he never did an unjust action to increase his store. He was cruel to himself, and benevolent to others. To others he lent much, to himself he denied every thing.

Elxai, or Elxæus, founder of a sect among the Jews in the second century, commanded his followers, whenever they prayed, always to direct their faces towards Jerusalem. As he was an enemy to continence, he obliged all followers to marry. This sect spread around Jordan, Palestine, and Arabia, was not extinct till the 4th century.

Elyot, Thomas. *Vid.* Eliot.

Elys, Edmund, a native of Devonshire, educated at Baliol college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and published some divine poems and miscellanea, in Latin and English verse, 1658. In 1659 he succeeded his father as rector of East Allington, Devonshire, from which he was afterwards ejected as a nonjuror. He was a man of extensive learning. His pamphlet against Tillotson's sermons on the incarnation, and his volume of letters, were much admired. He died after 1693.

Elzevirs, celebrated printers at Amsterdam and Leyden, inferior to the Stephens in learning, but superior to them in the neatness and elegance of their small characters. There were five brothers, Lewis, Bonaventure, Abraham, Lewis, and Daniel. Lewis became known at Leyden 1595, and was the first who marked the distinction between *v* consonant and *u* vowel. Daniel, though he left some children in his profession, was the last of his family distinguished over other printers. He died 1681. The catalogue of their editions was printed at Amsterdam 1674, 12mo. Their Virgil, Terence, and Greek testament, are most beautiful and valuable books.

Emanuel succeeded John II. as king of Portugal 1495, and distinguished himself by the liberal manner in which he patronised commercial adventures among his subjects. Their ancient privileges were restored to the nobility; and, by the persevering boldness of the Portuguese, the way to India by the Cape was discovered by Gama; Brazil

was visited in 1501 by Cabral, and a regular intercourse was established with the kingdom of Congo and the other states on the African coast. This popular monarch, deservedly called the great, died 1521, aged fifty-three.

Emebraet, a Flemish painter, who, after living some time at Rome, settled at Antwerp, and acquired distinction in landscape painting. His best piece is in the church of the Carmelites at Antwerp. He lived in the middle of the 17th century.

Emeri, Sebastian, an advocate in the parliament of Paris, in the 16th century, known for his independent spirit in refusing to defend the duchess of Angouleme against the constable of Bourbon. His severe satire against Poyet, afterwards chancellor of France, who espoused her cause, procured his banishment from court. He retired in disgust to a monastery, where he died, devoted to the services of religion.

Emerson, William, an eminent mathematician, born, 14th May 1701, at Hurworth, in the county of Durham. He for a while followed the profession of his father as schoolmaster; but, either from dislike to the employment, or warmth of temper, he resigned it, and lived satisfied with a small paternal estate of about 60*l.* or 70*l.* a year. His mind had been well cultivated. He was not only a general scholar, but well skilled in classical learning, and knew something of physic. With a noble independence of mind, his manners, as well as his dress and conversation, were singular and eccentric. His dress, when in company, consisted of a flaxen wig without a single crooked hair in it; his shirt had no opening before, but buttoned close at the collar behind; his waistcoat always open before, except the lower button; and his coat, the only one he had, always open; with one hat, which served him the whole of life, as he gradually lessened the flaps, bit by bit, as it lost its elasticity. He always walked, though he kept a horse; and when pressed by the duke of Manchester, who often was delighted to pay him a visit, to get into his coach, he would answer, "Damn your whim-wham, I had rather walk." When he had any thing for the press, he walked to London, and corrected every sheet himself. He was very fond of fishing, and generally stood up to his middle in the water while engaged in it. After hard study he retired to the ale-house for relaxation, and there procured whomever he could to drink and to talk with him. He was a married man. He lived very healthy, till 1781, when, being afflicted with the stone, and apprehending his dissolution, he sold all his books to a York bookseller. He expired 26th May 1782, aged near 81. His publications were sixteen in number, and all on mathematics, fluxions, algebra, optics, navigation, and mechanics. They are considered as very learned and accurate, as he never advanced a proposition before he had first tried it in practice.

Emiliano, John, an Italian philosopher and physician, of the 16th century, author of a tract published at Venice, 1584, 4to. called historia naturalis de ruminantibus et ruminatione.

Emlyn, Thomas, a learned English divine. He was born at Stamford, Lincolnshire, 27th May 1663, and educated by his parents for the ministry among the dissenters. After being at a private school, he entered at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where however he staid little time, and removed to Doolittle's academy, near London. He became, in 1683, chaplain to the countess of Donegal, and went over to Belfast in Ireland, and lived in her family even after her marriage to sir William Franklin. He was here so much respected and beloved that his patron sir William offered him a living in England, which he refused, in consequence of his adherence to the nonconformists doctrines. The troubles of Ireland, however, soon put an end to his peaceful retirement, and these, together with some domestic quarrels, occasioned the breaking up of lady Donegal's family, so that Emlyn returned to London about 1688. Though he occasionally officiated, he acquired no permanent settlement till may 1689, when, on the invitation of sir Robert Rich, one of the lords of the admiralty, he undertook the care of a dissenting congregation at Leostoff Here he continued about a year and a half, and applied himself to the examination of the then warmly disputed trinitarian controversy. With Manning, a neighboring nonconformist, he deeply studied the subject; but he did not agree with his friend in embracing Socinian doctrines, but inclined in opinion to Arianism. The flight of James II. from Ireland allowed the dissenters to re-establish their regular congregations, and Emlyn, who was well known as a preacher in Dublin, was invited to settle there by his friend Boyse, and to share with him the labors of the ministry over his congregation in Wood-street. Emlyn consented, and in 1691 removed to Dublin, and three years after he married a rich widow of the name of Bury. In this active scene he displayed great powers of eloquence as a preacher; he was universally followed; and he insured the public esteem by his discourses, especially by that pathetic sermon called funeral consolations, which he delivered in consequence of his wife's death. This event, which happened 1701, and was followed by the death of his mother, and soon after of a son, affected him most bitterly; but to domestic calamities was now to be added public persecution. His opinions with respect to the Trinity began to be suspected by some of the neighboring ministers, and he openly declared his sentiments, and after much disputation he was suspended from his office, and persuaded abruptly to leave the country. He came in consequence to London, where he published his case; but, after ten weeks' absence, he determined to return to Dublin to his family, and there roused the indignation and the animosity of all parties

against him by the publication of his "humble inquiry into the scripture account of Jesus Christ, or a short argument concerning his deity and glory, according to the gospel." This book, which, whatever were its merits or demerits, ought to have been candidly examined, drew the arm of the law upon its author. He was arrested at the instance of the dissenters, his book was seized, and he was tried, and found guilty of blasphemously asserting that Jesus Christ was not equal to God the Father, to whom he was subject, and that with a seditious intention. He was accordingly sentenced by the lord chief justice to suffer a year's imprisonment, to pay a fine of 1000*l.* to the queen, and be confined till paid, and to find sureties for his future good behavior. The ignominy of the pillory was not added to this sentence, as he was a man of letters; but he was conducted round the four courts to be exposed with a label on his breast. After two years' confinement the fine was reduced to 70*l.* and he was liberated. He returned to London, where he occasionally preached among the dissenters; but by the death of some of his friends and supporters, his congregation was diminished, and at last he retired to peaceful solitude, where he engaged himself in polemical divinity. He was engaged with several divines in controversy about various parts of scripture, especially about the authenticity of the 7th verse of St. John's 5th chapter 1st epistle, which he maintained to be surreptitious; an opinion which several learned men have adopted. Though his enemies were numerous, yet he had several invitations to take an active part in the ministry, particularly at Exeter; but all these he rejected, satisfied with his retirement, and the partial assistance which he occasionally gave his friends. He was much esteemed by Dr. Samuel Clarke, who visited him with real friendship and undisguised confidence. Emlyn died 30th July 1743, aged 79. He was buried in Bunhill-fields, and his funeral sermon was preached by his friend Mr. Forster, and he is represented as "one of the highest examples of substantial unaffected piety, of serious rational devotion, of a steady unshaken integrity, and an undaunted christian courage." His writings, which are numerous, and on controversial subjects, are even now held in estimation by some, who have embraced his opinions as an unitarian or high arian. Some memoirs of his life were also published by his son, Sollom Emlyn, in 1746, prefixed to a collection of his works, 2 vols. 8vo. Sollom Emlyn was a counsellor, and edited lord Hale's history of the pleas of the crown, 2 vols. folio, 1731, and died 1756. His son, Thomas, is a barrister, and fellow of the royal society.

Emma, daughter of Richard II. duke of Normandy, married Etheldred king of England, with whom she fled, on the invasion of the Danes. She afterwards married Canute; and when her son Edward, called the confessor, ascended the throne, she reigned conjointly with him. Her enemy the earl of Kent opposed her; and when she appealed for assistance to her relation the bishop of Winchester, she was accused of criminal intercourse with that prelate; a circumstance, from which she extricated herself by walking barefoot, and unhurt, over nine burning ploughshares, after the manner of the times.

Emmius, Ubo, a professor of Groningen, born at Gretha, in East Friesland, 1547. He studied successively at Embden, Bremen, Rostock, and Geneva, and at his return was appointed rector of Norden college, 1579. He was however expelled from his office, for refusing to subscribe the confession of Augsburg, and 1588 he became rector of Leer college, which he raised to high eminence and distinction. In 1594 he was appointed over Groningen college, and when it was changed, in 1614, into an university, he was selected to be professor of history and Greek. After a life usefully and honorably spent in the service of the public, this worthy and learned man died at Groningen 1625, leaving several children by two wives. He was author of several works, the most known of which are, Vetus Græcia illustrata, 3 vols. published after his death—history of William Lewis count Nassau—decades rerum Frisicarum, &c.—chronological and genealogical works—vita et sacra eleusinia Davidis, Georgii, &c.

Empedocles, a philosopher of Sicily, who followed the doctrines of Pythagoras, B. C. 444. He wrote tragedies, &c. and refused the sovereign power over his country, offered him by his fellow citizens. According to the more received opinion, he threw himself into the crater of mount Ætna.

Empereur, a well known French engraver, in the 18th century, whose best pieces are, the triumph of Silenus and the bathers, after Vanloo—Aurora and Tithonus, and the rape of Europa, after Pierre—Pyramus and Thisbe, from Natoire, &c.

Empereur, Constantine I', of Oppyck, in Holland, was professor of Hebrew at Leyden, and died 1648, at an advanced age. His works are chiefly translations of Jewish and Talmudical books, which display deep research and great knowledge of oriential literature. He wrote also de mensuris templi, 4to. 1630.

Empoli, Jacopo da, an historical painter of Empoli, born 1554. He studied Andrew del Sarto's, works, and rose to great eminence. He died 1640.

Emporius, a learned rhetorician in the 7th century. His writings on his art were printed, Paris, 1599, 4to.

Empson, sir Richard, the favorite of Henry VII. was son of a sieve-maker at Towcester, Northamptonshire. His conduct in raising the king's revenues, and the oppressions of which he was guilty, rendered him unpopular, and in the beginning of the next reign, he was beheaded, with his friend and coadjutor Dudley, 1510.

Encolpius, the favorite of the emperor Alexander, whose history he wrote. The

work is not extant, though a translation of it was introduced to the world by Thomas Eliot, in the reign of Henry VIII. who said he had obtained the original Greek manuscript from a Neapolitan called Puderic. It is however considered as an imposition upon the public, probably attempted in consequence of the success of the similar fraud of Guevara, who pretended to give the life of Marcus Aurelius taken from an old manuscript.

ENFIELD, William, a native of Sudbury, educated at Daventry, under Dr. Ashworth, and made in 1763 the minister of a dissenting congregation in Liverpool. He was in 1770 tutor in belles lettres to the Warrington academy, and afterwards, in 1785, settled as pastor of a dissenting meeting at Norwich, where he died, 1797, aged 56. He published two volumes of sermons, of considerable merit—an history of Liverpool—institutes of natural philosophy—prayers and hymns—an history of philosophy, 2 vols. 4to.—biographical sermons—the speaker, a popular school book—and, since his death, 3 vols. of sermons have appeared, with his life by Dr. Aikin.

ENGELBRECHT, John, a German Lutheran, born at Brunswick 1599. After working as a clothier, he became, in 1622, a fanatical visionary, and gained the attention of the vulgar by his pretended intercourse with spirits, angels, and devils, and even with Christ himself, who, as he said, showed him his five holy wounds. As heaven and hell were thus open to his view, he received divine letters from above, and was called the mouth of the Lord. He died, neglected and despised, in 1641. His doctrines have been revived by Swedenborg, who appears to have been a more rational, though equally eccentric fanatic.

ENGHELBRECHTSEN, Cornelius, a painter, born at Leyden 1498. He studied the works of John Van Eyck, and was the first Dutchman who painted in oil. His Christ on the cross, his Abraham's sacrifice, and his descent from the cross, are preserved in the church of Notre Dame du Marais; but his best piece is a picture with two sides, designed for the tombs of the barons Lockhorst, representing the lamb of the apocalypse. This great painter died at Leyden 1533, aged 65.

ENGHELRAMS, Cornelius, a painter in water colors, born at Malines 1527. His works, which are on religious subjects, are scattered about Germany; but his principal pieces are in the church of St. Rombout, representing the works of mercy. He died 1583, aged 56.

ENGHIEN, duke of, son of the duke of Bourbon, and grandson of the prince of Condé was siezed in the night at his seat at Ettenheim, in the territories of the elector of Baden, by an armed force, by direction of Bonaparte, and hurried to Paris. This atrocious step was followed by a mock trial, and the prince condemned for having carried arms against his country during the tyrannical reign of Robespierre. The sentence of his judges was carried into execution in the night of the 22d of March 1804, and he was shot in the wood of Vincennes. He died with heroic resignation, and rejoiced in his last moments that the soldiers who shot him were not Frenchmen, but the mercinary hirelings of the body guard of his bloody murderer.

ENGLISH, Hester, a Frenchwoman by descent, was eminent for fine writing in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Her performances are preserved in libraries and private hands. One of her pieces was preserved by Mr. Cripps, surgeon, London, called, "Octonaires upon the vanitie and inconstancie of the world, written by Ester Inglis, the firste of Januarie 1600." It is an oblong 8vo. French and English verse, the French in a print hand, the English, Italian or secretary, curiously ornamented with flowers and fruits, painted in water colors, containing on the first leaf her own picture in a small form, with the motto, "de Dieu le bien, de moy le rien." At the age of 40, she married Bartholomew Kello, a North Briton, by whom she had a son, educated at Oxford, and who died 1700, minister of Speckshall, Suffolk. One of her MSS. preserved in the Bodleian, is dedicated to her very singular friend Joseph Hall, bishop of Norwich.

ENJEDIM, George, an ingenious unitarian of Hungary, who died 1597. He wrote a learned book, called explicatio locorum scripturæ veteris et novi testamenti, ex quibus dogma Trinitatis stabiliri solet, 4to.

ENNIUS, Quintus, a famous old Latin poet, born in Calabria about 237 B. C. He was the first Roman who wrote in heroic verse. His poems have perished.

ENNODIUS, Magnus Felix, an eminent writer, born in Italy about 473. The loss of an aunt, at the age of 16, reduced him to poverty, from which he was relieved by marrying a lady of fortune and quality. He afterwards altered his mode of life, and took orders; and his lady also retired to the seclusion of a religious life. His writings raised his reputation, and in 511 he was advanced to the bishopric of Pavia, and was afterwards engaged to negotiate an union between the western and eastern churches. Though unsuccessful, he displayed great prudence as a negotiator. He died at Padua 521. His works were published by Scottus at Tournay 1610, and at Paris by Sirmond 1611, with notes to illustrate the history of the age of the author. Another edition was published in 1696 at Paris, and one at Venice 1729, folio.

ENOCH, son of Jared, and the seventh from Adam, is celebrated in the holy scriptures for his integrity and virtues, for which he was taken up to heaven without dying, B. C. 3017, in the 365th year of his age. The prophesies of Enoch are preserved, but are regarded as apocryphal.

ENSENADA, Zeno Somo de Silva, marquis de la, an able minister of Spain. From

obscurity and the office of a book-keeper to a banker, he rose to places of honor and trust; and being ennobled by the king, took the name of Ensenada (*nothing in itself,*) either from modesty or from laudable ostentation. He was intimate with Farinelli, who, like himself, had risen from obscurity to consequence; and when dismissed from office, by the intrigues of the duke of Huescar, his friend had the boldness to reflect upon the severity of the measure in the presence of the queen. Though never reinstated in the office and influence of prime minister, he yet retained in privacy the esteem and good will of his sovereign. He died 1755.

Ent, George, an ingenious physician, born at Sandwich, Kent, 6th November 1604, and educated at Sydney college, Cambridge. He afterwards travelled, took his degree of M. D. in Padua, and at his return home was elected fellow, and afterwards president, of the college of physicians, and, at the restoration, knighted by Charles II. He died in London 13th October 1689, and was buried in St. Lawrence church, Jewry. He was eminent not only for extensive practice, but great learning. As the friend of Harvey, he wrote apologia pro circulatione sanguinis, contra Æmilium Parisanum, 8vo. 1641—animadversiones in Malachiæ Thrustoni, M. D. diatribam de respirationis usu primario, 8vo.—& observationes ponderis testudinis, &c.

Entick, John, an English clergyman, and school-master at Stepney, well known as the author of a Latin and of a spelling dictionary. He also wrote a history of the war terminated in 1763, 5 vols. 8vo. and a history of London, 4 vols. 8vo. abridged from Stow and Maitland, and other works. He died 1780 and was buried in Stepney church-yard.

Entinope, an architect of Candia, in the 5th century, one of the chief founders of Venice. He fled from the invasion of the Goths, in 405, and concealed himself in the marshes on the borders of the Adriatic, and the house he built there was the beginning of the republic. The people of Padua sought the same residence afterwards, and twenty-four houses were erected there in 413. The house of Entinope was afterwards converted into a church, dedicated to St. James, and still exists in the Rialto.

Enzinas, Francis, a native of Burgos, 1515, known also by the name of Dryander and du Chesne. He became a disciple of Melancthon, and at Wittemberg turned protestant, as his brother, John Dryander, had done. He translated the new testament into Spanish, for which he was imprisoned fifteen months; and escaping from imprisonment, he fled to Calvin at Geneva, 1545. He wrote a history of the Low Countries, and of Spain, which forms part of the protestant martyrology printed in Germany. His brother was burnt at Rome as a heretic, 1545.

Eobanus, Elias, surnamed Hessus, as born in an open field near Hesse, 1448, was professor of belles lettres at Erfurt, Nuremberg, and Marpurg. Though a good poet, an elegant scholar, and a learned man, he was very fond of drinking, and he is said to have conquered a hard German drinker by emptying a bucket of beer. He possessed all the ease and elegance of Ovid, though he was inferior in imagination. He died October 5, 1540, aged 52. His works are, Latin translations, in verse, from Theocritus and from Homer—elegies—sylvæ,—bucolics, much esteemed—epistolæ, &c. The poems were published under the name of Poematum farragines duæ, Halle, 1539, 8vo. and Frankfort 1564, 8vo.

Eon, de l'Etoile, a fanatic of Britany. Taking advantage of his name, he thought himself the son of God, and the judge of quick and dead, per *eum* qui justificaturus est vivos et mortuos. He gave rank to his followers, calling some angels and some inferior spirits; and as he bribed those who were sent to seize him, it was considered by the vulgar that it was impossible to apprehend him. He was brought before pope Eugenius at the council of Rheims in 1148, and pretended, that when he held up to heaven the forked stick in his hand, two thirds of the world were under the power of God, and the other of himself, and when he turned the stick to the earth, that his authority extended over two parts and that of God only over one. He died wretched in prison, and some of his followers chose to be burnt rather than abjure.

Eon de Beaumont, Charlotte-Genevieve-Timothée d', a native of Tonnerre sur Armençon, born 5th October 1728. She was brought up as a boy by her parents, who wished at her birth to have a son, and, after going through the labors of a school and college education, she was recommended to the court, and sent three times as ambassador to Russia. She afterwards served in the army under marshal Broglio, and behaved with unusual courage, and after the peace of 1762, she was sent as secretary to the embassy in London, and also succeeded as ambassador. A wager determined her sex in London, and before the king's bench she declared herself to be a woman. The pension she had received was continued by the French king, but on condition she assumed the dress of her sex. This extraordinary woman died in 1790. She published tracts relative to the negotiations in which she had been engaged.

Epaminondas, a Theban general of great celebrity. He defeated the Spartans at the battle of Leuctra, and afterwards fell nobly at Mantinea, B. C. 363.

Epaphroditus, a bishop of Philippi, who carried the contributions of his country to the saints of Jerusalem, and brought back St. Paul's epistle to his church, A. D. 62.

Epée, Charles Michael de l', a French ecclesiastic, celebrated for his most humane efforts to restore the deaf and dumb to the blessings and the enjoyment of society. By his salutary instruction, these unfortunate members of the community have been able

to acquire the knowledge of even six different languages, they have become profound mathematicians, and ready calculators. This worthy and most benevolent man, after receiving the most honorable marks of esteem and gratitude from the empress of Russia, the emperor of Germany, the king of France, and the whole of Europe, died at Paris, February 1790. He was succeeded in his benevolent institution by l'abbé Sicard.

EPHORUS, an historian of Cuma, the pupil of Isocrates. His works are lost.

EPHRAIM, son of Joseph, was adopted, with his brother Manasseh, among the tribes of Jacob. He was born in Egypt about 1710 B. C.

EPHREM, St. a father of the church, born at Edessa, or Nisibis according to some. He devoted himself to the monastic life, and refused to be a bishop. He wrote several books in Syriac, which are highly esteemed. They have been translated, and were edited at Oxford, in folio, 1708. Ephrem was a man of great charity, and of uncommon chastity, so that he would not even fix his eyes upon a woman. He died 378, and ordered the monks who attended him to keep his garments as relicts, but to bury him without funeral pomp. His works were edited at Rome, 1747, 6 vols. fol.

EPICHARMUS, a Pythagorean bishop of Cos, said to have invented the letters Θ and X. He died aged 97.

EPICIE, an eminent French engraver. His pieces in the cabinet de Crozat are highly esteemed; but his finest performance is considered to be the bashaw having the picture of his mistress taken, after Carlo Vanloo. The heads in this piece are most beautifully engraved. The time of his death is unknown.

EPICTETUS, a stoic philosopher, born at Hierapolis in Phrygia. He wrote, in the age of Domitian, Enchiridion, a work abounding in excellent rules of morality, translated from the Greek by Mrs. Carter.

EPICURUS, founder of the sect which bore his name, was born at Gargettus, near Athens, 342 B. C. His summum bonum was pleasure, but pleasure produced and tempered by virtue, a system which has been much misrepresented and abused. He died aged 73.

EPIMENIDES, a poet of Crete, said to have slept at one time fifty years.

EPIPHANIUS, a father of the church, bishop of Salamis. He died 403.

EPIPHANIUS, a writer of the 6th century, who translated the histories of Socrates, Sozomen, and Theodoret.

EPIPHANIUS, son of Carpocrates, was the author of a heresy. He supported the necessity of a community of women, and attempted to vindicate some of his opinions from the words of St. Paul, which mention that before the law there was no sin. He was after death revered as a saint, and had a temple at Sama in Cephelenia consecrated to him.

EPISCOPIUS, Simon, an able divine, born of protestant parents at Amsterdam, 1583, and educated there and at Leyden. During the controversy between Gomarus and Arminius about predestination, he embraced the opinions of the latter, and was consequently exposed to persecution and obloquy, and considered as the public disturber of the church. He was ordained in 1610, and two years after was appointed divinity professor at Leyden, in the room of Gomarus. In 1615 he went to Paris; but this journey, undertaken for purposes of curiosity, was viewed with suspicion by his enemies, and he was on his return accused of concerting with father Cotton the ruin of the protestant church and the United States. He was consequently obliged to appear before the synod at Dort, and because he and his friends refused to submit to the authority of arbitrary judges, they were deposed from their functions, and banished from the territories of the commonwealth. He retired to Antwerp, and in his banishment employed his pen in the support of his opinions, and in severe attacks upon the popish tenets. He afterwards visited Paris; and in the revolutions of party zeal and religious persecution he was again permitted to return to Holland, in 1626, where he became minister of the remonstrants' church at Rotterdam. In 1627 he married, and in 1634 he was chosen rector of the college founded by his sect at Amsterdam. He died 4th April 1643, of a retention of urine, a dreadful disorder, which had two years before carried off his wife. As the moon was under an eclipse at the moment of his death, his friends, in the wildness of their grief, considered it as the emblem of the church, which lost its brightest light by the departure of that shining luminary Episcopius. Though a man of great learning and vast erudition, Episcopius did not always act with that humility of temper and moderation so becoming a christian. His character was highly respected by Grotius, who always carried with him his theological institutions; and even Mabillon, though a papist, has spoken much in his commendation. As an Arminian, and the leader of the remonstrants, he was engaged in severe controversies, in which he displayed commanding eloquence and ardent zeal. His works have appeared in 2 vols. folio, the first published in his lifetime, and the last after his death, under the care of Limborch, who had married his brother's daughter.

EPPENDORF, Henry, a German noble, who acquired celebrity by his dispute with Erasmus. He was born near Friburg, a city of Misnia, and though he boasted of his nobility, he was the son of a plebeian. He reflected with vulgar severity on the illegitimate birth of Erasmus, who in his turn retorted against his adversary and censured him for his petulence, falsehood, and defamation. The interference of friends at last produced a reconciliation, but it was momentary, and a war of letters arose more fierce and inveterate than before. These

things are to be lamented in the life of men of literary merit and christian virtue, but too many unfortunately forget their character and profession while intent to repel or avenge an injury. The time of Eppendorf's death is not recorded.

ERASISTRATUS, a Greek physician, known for discovering the passion which Antiochus had conceived for his mother-in-law. He is said to have first dissected human bodies.

ERASMUS, Desiderius, a most illustrious character in the republic of literature, and in the cause of religion, was born 28th October 1467, at Rotterdam. His father Gerard, who lived at Tergou, fell in love with Margaret daughter of Peter a physician of Lovenbergen, and after mutual promises of marriage, which were never realized, the lovers forgot themselves in criminal intercourse, and gave birth to two sons. One of these died early, and the other was called Gerard after his father, a name which he exchanged for Desiderius, which in Latin signifies the same as Gerard in Dutch, that is, amiable. The conduct of Gerard gave such uneasiness to his relations that they determined to make him an ecclesiastic, but he fled from their pursuits to Rome, where he maintained himself by transcribing ancient authors. In this distant retreat he was falsely informed by his friends that his beloved Margaret was no more, and in despair he devoted himself to that profession, to avoid which he had abandoned his home, and became a priest. On his return to Tergou, however, he was astonished to find his Margaret alive, but displeased as he was with the meanness of his relations, and attached by the tenderest feelings to the first object of his love, he abstained from all improper intercourse, and Margaret herself, faithful to her first vows, led ever after a life of seclusion and celibacy. Gerard now devoted himself to the education of his only son, and saw with admiration the opening of those powers, which, according to Rhenanus the master of Deventer college, would some time prove the envy and wonder of all Germany. His studies at Deventer where he had for his friend and fellow-student pope Adrian VI. were interrupted by the plague, which proved fatal to his mother, who from excessive affection had accompanied her son to this seat of learning. The death of Margaret was followed by that of Gerard, who through grief could not survive the woman in whom all his affections had centered, and Erasmus now an orphan, was removed from Deventer to Tergou, about the age of 14, and placed under the care of guardians, who wished to obtain possession of his small patrimony by devoting him to the seclusion of a monastery. He was first sent to a convent at Bois-le-duc, where, as he says, he lost 3 years of his life, then removed to Sion near Delft, and afterwards to Stein near Tergou, where, overpowered by the unceasing solicitations of his guardians, he became a regular canon 1486. In the retreat of a convent, which, as he describes, is a place of impiety rather than of religion, where every thing was done to which a depraved inclination could lead, under the sanction and mask of piety, and where it was hardly possible for any one to keep himself pure and unspotted, Erasmus could not long be confined. He was introduced to Henry a Bergis, archbishop of Cambray, who wanted a learned secretary on his visit to Rome; but though the journey was laid aside by the prelate, Erasmus determined not to return to the convent, but after being ordained priest at Utrecht 1492, he set out for Paris in 1496, to prosecute his studies. To maintain himself he instructed some pupils, some of whom were Englishmen, and among them William Blunt, lord Montjoy, who ever after treated him with respect. In 1497 he left Paris, and was kindly received at Cambray by the bishop, who had however violated his promise of supporting him while in the capital of France. The same year he visited England under the patronage of his pupil lord Montjoy, and he entered at St. Mary's college, Oxford, where, in the company and conversation of Colet, Grocyn, Linacer, Latimer, and Moore, he devoted himself to classical studies, and especially to the learning of Greek, which now began to revive in England, and of which he knew nothing. After nearly a year's residence, he returned to Paris, and in consequence of the plague which prevailed in that city, he passed to Orleans, and in 1498, completed his Adagia. The kindnesses he had experienced in England could never be forgotten, and he again, in 1499, visited for a little time that country, which he describes as abounding with humanity, politeness, and learning. His Adagia was published at Paris 1500, and to it he added a panegyric on England, and soon after he printed his book de copiâ verborum, & de conscribendis epistolis. But whilst rising in literary fame, and devoted zealously to the cultivation of literature, Erasmus was poor; and though he flattered his patrons, he found them indifferent, and frequently regardless of his necessities. The prelate of Cambray pretended to be offended with him, lord Montjoy's assistance was slow, and from the marchioness of Vere, and Antonius a Bergis, abbot of St. Bertin, he could receive little but fair words and unmeaning promises. It was his intention to study divinity in Italy, but this plan he did not immediately adopt, as in 1502, he was pursuing theological studies at Louvain, under his friend Adrian Florent, afterwards Adrian VI. In 1503, he published his "Enchiridion militis Christiani," which assailed the corruptions and the superstition of the Romish church. He had now applied closely for three years to the Greek, and he displayed his proficiency by publishing some translations from Greek authors. One of Plutarch's treatises he dedicated to Henry VIII. the Hecuba of Euripides to archbishop Warham, and Lucian's Toxaris to Fox bishop of Winchester. He now travelled to Italy, and taking his degree of D. D. at Turin, he proceeded to Florence, and was present

at the pompous and triumphal entry of pope Julius II. into the conquered city of Bologna, a ceremony which excited his surprise and indignation, when he compared the meek entry of the lowly Jesus into Jerusalem, to the splendid magnificence of his proud vicegerent. After staying about a year at Bologna, he went to Venice, where Aldus printed a new improved edition of his Adagia, and of his translations from Euripides, Terence, and Plautus. At Padua he superintended the education of Alexander the natural son of James IV. of Scotland, then nominally appointed archbishop of St. Andrew's. He afterwards passed to Sienna, and to Rome, where he was received with all the respect and deference due to his merit and learning by the cardinals and great men of the city. The solicitations which he had to settle there, particularly from the pope himself and from cardinal Grimani, were so pressing, that he would have accepted them, had he not previously engaged to return to England. Going back therefore to Sienna, where he had left his royal pupil, he parted with him at Cumæ, and had afterwards the misfortune to hear that he had perished in the bloody battle of Flodden field 1513. From Italy, Erasmus passed through Constance, Brisgau, Strasburg, Holland, and Antwerp, and arrived in England in the beginning of 1510. Though flattered with expectations, and promised an honorable settlement by his friends, he found himself greatly disappointed, and regretted seriously he had not fixed his residence at Rome. While in England he lodged in the house of sir Thomas Moore, where in the course of a week he wrote his "encomium moriæ," in which he lashed the indolence and the follies of the church of Rome. He afterwards went to Cambridge upon the invitation of Fisher bishop of Rochester and chancellor of the university, by whose recommendation he was appointed lady Margaret's divinity professor, and also professor of Greek. How long he continued in these offices is not known, he had unfortunately a fondness for wandering, which distracted the plans of his best friends, and the poverty which still persecuted him in the midst of his literary reputation, rendered him easily dissatisfied with the slow progress of preferment, which, while it frequently falls rapidly on the head of persons of no merit, with difficulty overtakes those whose services have been most active and successful in the cause of science and of virtue. In 1514 Erasmus was in Flanders, and was flattered with the title of counsellor to Charles of Austria at the court of Brabant, and in 1515 he went to Basil, with the intention of printing there his new testament, his epistle of St. Jerome, and other works. The new testament appeared in 1516, and as it was the first time it was printed in Greek, it drew upon the editor the envy and the censure of ignorant and malevolent divines. But to his labors, perhaps more than to any other man, was learning indebted for its revival. The comprehensive powers of his mind were employed not only in producing before the public correct editions of respectable writers, but in rousing by his various compositions the attention and improving the taste of mankind, after a gloomy period of ignorance, superstition, bigotry, and persecution. While thus engaged in the cause of literature, the opinions of the world were agitated by the opposition of Luther to the papal authority, and the principles of the church of Rome. It was expected that Erasmus would have zealously joined the reformer, as in his Enchiridion he had ridiculed the popish ceremonies, and as he was considered by many "to have laid the egg which Luther hatched;" but though solicited by Luther, he declined to take a share in the dispute, and expressed his hopes that a reconciliation might be effected. This timidity from Erasmus was agreeable to neither party, who eagerly wished each for his great abilities to defend and support their cause, and therefore while he pretended on one side to be well affected towards the pope, and on the other hand, commended the conduct and talents of Luther, and declared that he learned more from one page of his, than from all the volumes of Thomas Aquinas, he at last found that his wavering disposition exposed him to the odium and persecution of all. In 1518 he was invited with offers of great presents from Henry VIII. to settle in England, but he was suspicious of Wolsey, and thanked the king in general terms. At last to answer the expectations of some of his friends, Erasmus attacked Luther on free will, and bestowed high encomium on the book which Henry VIII. had published against the reformer, but these things appeared feeble to the catholics, and the publication of the Colloquia, proved that the author had no objection to ridicule the indulgences of the pope, and the vicious follies of his monks. The book, though full of wit, and good sense, was afterwards condemned by the faculty of theology at Paris, and prohibited by the pope. On the succession of Adrian VI. to the chair of St. Peter, Erasmus congratulated his old friend and school-fellow, but though repeatedly invited by him to come to Rome, with every offer of patronage and protection, he refused to trust himself into the hands of men whom he had in his writings and conversation offended, and with justice, for he soon discovered that the advice which he offered about healing the dissensions of the church, was received at the Vatican not only with indifference, but with evident marks of displeasure. The latter part of his life was spent chiefly at Basil, where his laborious studies, the precarious state of his health, and the malevolent reflections of his enemies, all tended to enfeeble his constitution. Though exasperated by Luther, who in his answer to his book, in a mixture of compliment, scorn, ridicule, and invective, called it "an excrement in a golden dish," and displeased with the philippics of Julius Scaliger against his "Ciceronianus," he still preserved that neutrality which either the love of ease, or more

properly cowardiee, had suggested him to follow. It is said that as his health declined he was flattered with a cardinal's hat, and with the highest preferment of the court of Rome, which no doubt would have been lavished upon him, but he firmly resisted. He died at Basil 12th July 1536, aged 69, and was buried there in the cathedral, where a Latin inscription is placed on his tomb. Basil still retains her respect for the ashes of this great man, the house in which he died is shown with enthusiastic ceremony, and his cabinet containing his ring, his seal, his sword, knife, pencil, and his will written by himself, and his picture by Holbein, is still visited with veneration by the curious. Rotterdam also has not forgotten the celebrity she derives from giving birth to her favorite citizen. The house in which he was born is marked out to the admiration of the traveller by a becoming inscription, the college bears the name of Erasmus, and a beautiful copper statue erected in 1622, in an open part of the city, points out with how much pride the inhabitants reckon Erasmus in the number of their fellow-citizens. The person and the manners of Erasmus have been faithfully delineated by his friend Beatus Rhenanus, and his features are most correctly expressed by the pencil of Hans Holbein. Great and respectable as the character of Erasmus is, he had his failings. Too fickle in his attachments, and irresolute in his opinions, he has been censured by le Clerc for lukewarmness, timidity, and unfairness in the reformation. Though disgusted with the superstition and hypocrisy of Rome, his meek spirit was equally hurt by the violence and animosity of the reformers, and perhaps to the prejudices of his early education may be ascribed, the conduct he pursued in not warmly embracing the tenets of Luther. Indifferent to the success or jealous of the labors of the reformers, Erasmus claims the gratitude of posterity by the number and excellence of his writings, in the composition of which he spent a long and laborious life, in opposing ignorance and superstition, and in promoting literature and true piety. His works which are very numerous and which display the eloquence and the graces of Cicero, were correctly published in 10 vols. folio, by le Clerc. The life of Erasmus has been given to the world by Dr. Jortin.

Erastus, Thomas, a physician and divine, born at Baden 1524. He was educated at Basil, and afterwards studied at Bologna, and after 10 years spent in Italy he returned to his native country. He practised physic with great reputation at Henneberg, and at the court of Frederic III. elector palatine, and became professor of physic at Heidelberg university. The disputes about the real presence at the sacrament engaged his pen, and he attended the conference held on the subject between the divines of Wirtemberg and the palatinate, and he eloquently maintained that the words flesh and blood are to be used metaphorically. He retired to Basil afterwards, where he died 31st December 1583. Of his books on divinity the best known is "de excommunicatione ecclesiasticâ," published after his decease, which was attacked by various divines, who wished to maintain that the censures of the church extended beyond this life.

Erastosthenes, a Greek philosopher of Cyrene, librarian at Alexandria. He first discovered the method of measuring the earth's circumference, and died B. C. 194.

Erchembert, a Lombard, in the ninth century, who from a soldier became a benedictine monk, and retired to the monastery of Monte Cassino. He wrote a chronicle of the Lombards from 774 to 888, which is supposed to be lost, but an abridgment of it was published by Caraccioli, at Naples 1620, in 4to. and by Camillus Peregrinus 1643, 4to.

Ercill-ya-Cuniga, Don Alonzo d', a Spaniard, in the service of Maximilian. He was at the battle of St. Quintin under Philip II. in 1557, and afterwards travelled through France, England, and Italy. Animated with romantic bravery he went to the attack of the Indians who had revolted in Chili and Peru, and he defeated them, and made his adventures the subject of his poem called Araucana. This poem, which consists of 36 cantos, contains many tedious repetitions, but it abounds in bold descriptions, and possesses all the charms of animated poetry. The best edition is that of Madrid 1632, in 12mo.

Erckern, Lazarus, a German, superintendant of the mines of Hungary, the Tyrol, &c. He published an useful work on metallurgy, at Frankfort 1694, which has been translated into Latin.

Ercole, a painter, son of Carl Antonio, the pupil of his uncle Julio Cesare. He was patronised by the court of Savoy, and died 1676, aged 80.

Eremita, Daniel, a native of Antwerp, intimate with Sealiger, and by his introduction with Casaubon. He went with M. de Vic the ambassador to Switzerland, and by his persuasion was converted to the Romish religion. He was insinuating in his manners, but without principle, and in his conversation very licentious. He was by his intrigues recommended to the great duke of Florence, and obtained a pension for his verses on the marriage of the duke with Magdalen of Austria 1608. He went in the suite of the duke's envoy to Germany, and made himself ridiculous on his return by the bold and shameless untruths which he delivered. He became afterwards a deist, and died at Leghorn 1613. His opera varia were published at Utrecht by Grævius, among which were his four books, de aulicâ vitâ ac civili, written with elegance, ease, and purity of style. He wrote besides Latin poems, & relatio de itinere Germanico, &c.—& de Helveticorum, &c. situ, &c.

Eric IX. king of Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, after Margaret 1412, married the daughter of Henry IV. of England. His pilgrimage to the holy land and his captivity in Syria disordered the affairs of his king-

dom, and on his return to Europe he found the Swedes dissatisfied with his government, and the Danes anxious to revolt from him, because he wished to render their crown hereditary and not elective. Though he attempted to maintain his authority by arms, he found opposition unavailing, he was solemnly deposed 1439, and retired to Pomerania where he died in privacy 1459. He wrote in his exile an history of Denmark to the year 1288.

ERIC XIV. succeeded his father Gustavus on the throne of Sweden, and became the unsuccessful suitor of Elizabeth queen of England. His marriage with the daughter of an obscure peasant, rendered him unpopular and his people dissatisfied. His cruelties increased the general dissatisfaction, and he was at last obliged to resign the crown 1568, and died in confinement 1578.

ERIC, Peter, a Venetian admiral, who siezed in 1584 a vessel which was carrying the widow of the bashaw of Tripoli to Constantinople with all her treasures. Not satisfied to obtain the gold, he put to death the sailors, and offered violence to the females, and then cut their bodies to pieces and threw them into the sea. This barbarity was punished, and Eric was beheaded by order of the Venetian senate, and his plundered riches restored to Amurath emperor of Turkey.

ERIGENA, John Scotus, a celebrated scholar in the ninth century, born at Ayr in Scotland, though others give him a Welsh, others an Irish, origin. Eager in the pursuit of knowledge, he quitted his native country where only ignorance and superstition prevailed, and travelled into foreign lands, and at Athens so perfected himself in classical and oriental literature and science that he proved the greatest philosopher and most learned man of the age. At the invitation of Charles the Bald he resided for some years at the French court, and the king offered him the most munificent and honorable patronage, and bore with the severity of his raillery with good humour and most forgiving composure. As the monarch and the philosopher sat one day opposite each other at table, Charles asked him in a merry mood, Pray what is between a scot and a sot? Nothing but the table, answered the bold courtier. The king heard the rebuke without being offended, but laughed heartily. Scotus in this happy retreat wrote some works at the recommendation of his royal patron, but though all admired his learning, the clergy, were offended with the boldness with which he attacked their notions of predestination, and the doctrine of transubstantiation. His books therefore were regarded as heretical by Wemlo archbishop of Sens, and as they seemed to contain all the errors of Pelagius, they were attacked by Prudentius bishop of Troyes, and by Florus a deacon of Lyons. His next work was a translation of the works of Dionysius, which the Greek emperor had sent as a present to Charles, and which Erigena at the request of his sovereign presented to the world in a Latin dress. The work, as being considered though falsely the labor of Dionysius the Areopagite the first christian preacher of France, was received with gratitude by the western clergy; but as it attacked in some passages the acknowledged faith of the Romish church, pope Nicholas sent a threatening letter to the French king, desiring the banishment of Erigena, and his appearance at Rome. Charles had too much regard for his learned friend than to trust him into the hands of the pope, he therefore permitted him to escape to England. Here he was employed under Alfred in restoring literature in Oxford. According to Tanner he was in 879 professor of mathematics and astronomy in that university, and in consequence of some dispute, after three years' residence he retired to Malmsbury, where he opened a school. His severity in this place was said to be so great that his pupils murdered him with iron bodkins, the instruments with which they then wrote, though some imagine that the atrocious deed was committed at the instigation of the monks, who were jealous of Scotus for his learning and heterodoxy. This event is placed in the year 883, by some in 884, and by others in 886, but by Mackenzie in 874, ten years after his return to England. The most celebrated of Scotus' works is his treatise on the division of nature, published from the MS. by Dr. Gale 1681, Oxford. It is written with great acuteness and metaphysical subtilty, and must rank its author if not among atheistical philosophers, yet among fanatical enthusiasts.

ERINNA, a Grecian poetess, cotemporary with Sappho.

ERIZZO, Lewis and Mark Anthony, two brothers of a noble Venetian family. They conspired in the murder of their uncle, a senator of Ravenna 1546, to obtain his great riches. Their bloody deed was discovered by a soldier who was an accomplice, and Lewis was beheaded and Mark died in prison.

ERIZZO, Paul, a noble, of the same family, governor of Negropont. When obliged to capitulate to the Turks, on condition of having his life spared, Mahomet II. disregarding his promises, ordered him 1469 to be sawn in two, and cut off, with his own hands, the head of his daughter, who indignantly refused to gratify his licentious passions.

ERIZZO, Sebastian, a noble Venetian, author of an Italian treatise on medals, 4to. Venice 1571. He wrote also—des nouvelles en six journées 1567, 4to. and trattato della via inventrice e dell' instrumento de gli antichi, Venice 1554. He died 1585.

ERKIVINS, a famous architect of Steinbach, who died 1305. He began the erection of Strasburg tower, which was not completed till 1449.

ERLACH, John Lewis, a native of Berne, of the head of the six families of that name, so illustrious in Switzerland. He chose a military life, and so distinguished himself in the service of France, especially in the tak-

ing of Brisach 1639, and at the battle of Lens 1648, that Lewis XIV. made him commander in chief of his troops on the defection of Turenne. He died 1650, aged 55, at Brisach, of which he was governor, when the French monarch was preparing to send him as a negotiator to Nuremberg, and to bestow upon him greater marks of honor and of confidence.

ERNESTI, John Augustus, a native of Tennstadt, professor of theology at Leipsic, and afterwards of ancient literature, and eloquence. He died 1781, aged 74, universally respected for learning, and indefatigable zeal in the service of literature. Besides excellent editions of Cicero, Xenophon, Suetonius, Homer, Tacitus, Callimachus, &c. with learned notes, he published institutio interpretis Novi Testam. Leips. 1761—opuscula oratoria, orationes prolusiones & elogia, 8vo.—opusculorum, oratorum novum volumen, 8vo. 1791—opuscula critica, 8vo. &c.

EROSTRATUS or ERATOSTRATUS, an Ephesian, who, to acquire celebrity, set the temple of Diana on fire B. C. 356.

ERPENIUS, Thomas, or Van Erpe in Dutch, a learned writer, born at Gorcum in Holland 11th September 1584. He studied at Leyden, where he took the degree of doctor in philosophy 1608, and afterwards travelled for four years into England, France, Italy, and Germany. His extensive learning, and the fame of his works made him known to the learned of Europe, and among his friends and correspondents were Casaubon, Joseph Scaliger, Bedell, Vossius, &c. In 1612 he was appointed professor of Arabic and of oriental languages at Leyden, where he died of a contagious disease 13th November 1624. His abilities were so much admired that he was earnestly solicited to settle in England, also in Italy, and in Spain, and his knowledge of Arabic was so correct that the emperor of Morocco shewed his nobles, as a curiosity for its elegance and purity, a letter in Arabic, which he had received from him, as the interpreter and corresponding secretary of the states of Holland, to the powers of Asia and Africa. Though he was but 40 years old at the time of his death, yet he published 19 various works, on oriental history, and on subjects connected with his professorship, in which he displayed the great powers of his mind, and the vast stores of his retentive memory.

ERSKINE, Ralph, a Scotch divine, born at Alloa, 1628, and educated there and at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M. A. He was made minister of Falkirk in 1654, but ejected for nonconformity 1662, and when afterwards imprisoned by the persecution of his enemies, he was liberated by the influence of his kinsman, the earl of Mar. On the re-establishment of the presbytery by the toleration act of James II. he was made 1690 minister of Churnside, Berwick, where he died 1696, aged 68. He left some Latin MSS. on difficult passages of scripture, never published.

ERSKINE, Ebenezer, son to the preceding, was born 1680, in the prison of Bass, where his father was confined in the persecutions of the times. In 1701 he took his master's degree at Edinburgh, and the next year was ordained minister of Portmoak, Fifeshire, from whence he removed in 1728 to Stirling. In 1747, in consequence of some disputes with the clergy, he joined the seceders called burghers, and died at Stirling 1755, aged 75. Four volumes of his sermons were printed at Glasgow, 1762, 8vo. and a fifth at Edinburgh 1765.

ERSKINE, Ralph, brother to the preceding, was born at Roxburgh 1682, and educated at Edinburgh, where he took his master's degree 1704. He was minister of Dunfermline, Fifeshire, 1711, and was deposed by the general assembly 1734, for joining the seceders. He died 1751, aged 69, much respected as a divine and as a preacher. His works were published 2 vols. fol. 1760, consisting of a polemical treatise, gospel sonnets, and above 200 sermons, &c.

ERSKINE, James, lord Alva, was born at Edinburgh 20th June 1722, and made one of the barons of the Scotch exchequer 1754, which he resigned in 1761, on being appointed to the supreme civil court of Scotland. He assumed the name of lord Barjarg, which he afterwards exchanged for that of Alva. He died at Drumsheugh, near Edinburgh, 13th May 1796. He was twice married, and had children only by his first wife, two sons and two daughters.

ERXLEBEN, John Christian Polycarp, a native of Quedlinburg, who studied at Gottingen, and gave lectures in physic, the veterinary art and natural history. He was an able naturalist, and his principles of natural history in 8vo. 1768, are particularly admired. He died 1777, aged 33.

ERYCEIRA, Ferdinand de Meneses count d', was born at Lisbon 1614, and distinguished himself in military affairs, as governor of Penicha and of Tangiers. He was also an able historian, and wrote the history of Tangiers, fol. printed 1723,—history of Portugal, 2 vols. folio, from 1640 to 1657,—and the life of John I. king of Portugal.

ERYCEIRA, Francis Xavier de Meneses count d', greatgrandson of the foregoing, was born at Lisbon 1673, and died 1743. He was known also as a literary and military character. He was honored by several princes, and many learned men, and by the present of their works and other munificent donations, he increased the valuable library of his ancestors with 15,000 new volumes, and 1000 manuscripts. He wrote above 100 different publications, the best known of which are his memoirs on the value of the coins of Portugal,—reflections on academical studies,—58 parallels of illustrious men,—and 12 of illustrious women,—the Henriade of Voltaire translated, with observations, &c. 4to. &c.

ERYTROPHILUS, Rupert, a German divine, in the 17th century, minister of Hanover, who wrote a methodical commentary

on the history of the passion—and catenæ aureæ in harmoniam evangelicam, 4to.

Es, James Van, a painter of Antwerp, well known for his pictures of birds, flowers, fishes and fruit. His lobsters, crabs, oysters, &c. are incomparable, and in his grapes, nature is so skilfully imitated, that the stones are visible through the skin.

Esau, son of Isaac and Rebecca, sold his rights of primogeniture to his brother Jacob, who afterwards, also obtained by artifice his father's blessing. This conduct of Jacob proved so offensive to Esau, that he meditated his death, but though he caused him to fly into Mesopotamia, he was afterwards reconciled to him. He was the father of the Edomites, and died about 1710 B. C. aged 126.

Escalo, Mastin de l', was elected podestat of Verona 1259, but though prudent and humane in the administration of affairs, he raised himself enemies by whom he was assassinated 1273. The sovereign authority remained however in his family, and his descendant Mastino III. added Vicenza, Brescia, and even Padua to his dominions. His tyranny at last was repressed by the Venetians, and he died 1387, after a life of cruelty and perilous adventures. The families of l'Escalo and the Carraras of Padua had long and bloody contests, but Verona at last became independent till overpowered by the intrigues of her neighbors.

Escalquens, William, capitou of Toulouse 1326, rendered himself known by causing himself to be carried in a coffin, with all the funeral pomp of a departed saint, to the cathedral, and after the completion of the solemnity, inviting the attendants of this ridiculous ceremony to a sumptuous entertainment. The circumstance was agitated by the bishop and clergy in full council, and it was forbidden to practise such superstitious ceremonies on pain of excommunication. Charles V. however renewed it in Spain about 200 years after.

Escobar, Bartholomew, a learned Jesuit, of Seville, who went to America as a monk employed in works of charity. He died at Lima 1624, aged 66. He wrote some religious pieces in Latin, scarce known in Spain.

Escobar, Marine d', a native of Valladolid, who died 9th June 1633, aged 79, and is known as the foundress of the reconciliation of St. Bridget in Spain. Her memoirs have been written in folio, by father Dupont, her confessor.

Escobar, Anthony, a Spanish Jesuit, surnamed of Mendoza, who died 4th July 1669, aged 80. His works, which are theological, in 16 vols. folio, and his principles of morality in 7 vols. fol. have been ridiculed by Pascal.

Escoubleau, Francis d', cardinal de Sourdis, archbishop of Bourdeaux, was a great favorite with pope Leo IX. and his four successors. He was a warm advocate for church discipline. He died 8th February 1686, aged 53.

Escoubleau, Henry d', brother and successor to the preceding, as archbishop of Bourdeaux. He was at the siege of Rochelle, under Lewis XIII. and at the retaking of the isles of Lerins under Harcourt. He quarrelled with the duke of Epernon, who struck him a blow, which was punished by the excommunication of the guilty lord, which disgrace however was removed by his falling on his knees before the haughty prelate. He died 1645.

Escure, N. de l', one of the generals of la Vendée, remarkable for his loyalty, courage, and virtues. With a small force he defeated the more numerous army of the republicans at Thouars, but unfortunately was wounded at the battle of Chollet, and died in consequence of the wounds 1794, aged 26.

Espagnac, John Baptist Joseph de Sapuguet Damarzil baron d', a French general, born at Brive-la-Gaillarde 25th March 1713, and died at Paris 28th February 1783. He signalized himself in the campaigns of Italy, and Bavaria, and was made major-general of the army under marshal Saxe, and as governor of the Hotel-des-invalides he introduced some useful regulations. He wrote several books on the military profession, among which are his campaignes du roi, 1745, &c. 4 vols. 8vo. essai sur la science de la guerre, a valuable work, 3 vols. 8vo. Historie du marechal de Saxe, 3 vols. 4to. &c. He had four sons and a daughter by his wife baroness de Beyer.

Espagnandel, Matthew l', an eminent sculptor, who, though a protestant, adorned several of the Paris churches, and also the park of Versailles, by his works. He lived at the conclusion of the 17th century.

Espagne, John d', a native of Dauphiné, who came to England in James' reign, and officiated as minister of a French protestant congregation in London, till the restoration. He wrote a treatise of some merit on popular errors in religion, with some strictures on Calvin's principles, dedicated to Charles I. His works appeared together in 2 vols. 12mo. 1674, Hague.

Espagnet, John d', president of the parliament of Bourdeaux, became known by his Enchiridion physicæ restitutæ, in which he establishes a complete system of physics contrary to the tenets of Aristotle. He considers earth and water to be the only elements, and he places the real fire of the world in the sun, which he calls the eye, not only of the universe but of the Creator. He wrote also arcanum hermiticæ philosophiæ opus, on the philosopher's stone, &c. In 1616 he published an old manuscript, called le Rozier des guerres, of which an earlier edition had appeared in 1523.

Espagnolet, Joseph Riberia l', a Spanish painter, born at Xativa, in Valencia 1580. He studied the manner of Caravagio, and surpassed him in correctness. In poverty he was extremely happy in his delineations, but prosperity rendered him indolent, and regardless of his art. The countenances of

his figures were extremely expressive, and he was particularly successful in the representation of terror, anguish, and ferocity. He was patronised at Naples, where he died 1656, aged 76. His chief works are preserved in the Escurial and at Naples.

Esparron, Charles d'Arcussia Viscount d', a provencal nobleman, who wrote a valuable treatise on hawking and falconry, 4to. Rouen 1644, amusements to which he was very partial.

Espen, Zeger Bernard Van, was born 1646, at Louvain, where he became professor of laws. His observations on the formulary, and on the bull unigenitus, proved the sources of great bitterness to him, so that to avoid persecution, he retired to Maestricht, and afterwards to Amersfort, where he died 2d October 1728, aged 83. His works which are considered as valuable, especially his jus ecclesiasticum universum, were published at Paris 1758, in 4 vols. folio.

Espence, Claude d', a native of Chalons-sur-Marne, rector of the university of Paris, and doctor of the Sorbonne. He attended the cardinal de Lorraine in Flanders, and likewise at Rome 1555, where he displayed so much eloquence as an orator, that the pope, Paul IV. wished to bestow on him a cardinal's hat, which he refused. He died of the stone at Paris 5th October 1571, aged 60. He was a man of great learning and moderation. He wrote some commentaries on Paul's epistles to Timothy and Titus, and some controversial tracts. His Latin works were printed 1619, folio, Paris.

Esper, John Frederic, a native of Drossenfeld, in Bayreuth, who studied at Erlangen, and applied himself to botany and natural history. He wrote an accurate description of the lately discovered zoolites of unknown animals, and of several caverns, &c. Nuremberg fol. 1774, a method of determining the orbits of the comets, and other celestial bodies, without astronomical instruments and mathematical calculations, &c. He died 1781, aged 49.

Esperiente, Philip Callimachus, a native of St. Geminiano, in Tuscany, who under Pius II. formed an academy, the members of which assumed Greek or Latin names. Under Paul, Pius' successor, the academy was considered as an assembly of seditious men, and the founder therefore fled to Poland, where he became preceptor to the children of king Casimir III. He was also employed as ambassador to Constantinople, Vienna, Venice, and Rome, and on his return to Poland, an accidental fire destroyed his house, library and manuscripts, and overwhelmed him with grief. He died soon after at Cracow 1496. His works are commentarii rerum Persicarum, folio.—historia de iis quæ a Venetis tentata sunt, Persis & Tartaris contra Turcas movendis, —Attilla historia de rege Vladislao, 4to.

Espremenil, James Duval d', a Frenchman, born at Pondicherry, the nephew and heir of Duval de Leyril, the governor of the city, and the accuser of Lally. He became an advocate, and counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and was remarkable for his violent proceedings during the revolution. He was guillotined April 23d 1794. He was asked by his old opponent Chapelier, as he was going to the scaffold with him, To which of us two are the shouts of the mob addressed? To both, replied D'Espremenil. He wrote remonstrances, published by the parliament 1788,--nullity and despotism of the assembly, 8vo.--actual state of France, 1790, 8vo.

Esprit, James, an agreeable writer, born at Beziers 1611. For five years he was member of the oratory which he quitted, and afterwards became, by his wit, sense, and elegant manners, the friend of Seguier, Rochefoucault, and Conti. He was member of the French academy, and died 1678, aged 67. He wrote paraphrases on the psalms, the fallacy of human virtues, 2 vols. 12mo. which is a commentary on Rochefoucault's reflections.

Essars, Pierre des, a French nobleman, who served in the Scotch army against the English, and was taken prisoner in 1402. On his return to France he attached himself to the duke of Burgundy, by whom he was raised to places of trust and honor, but he became suspected of partiality to the duke of Guienne, and fled to Cherbourg of which he was the governor. In 1413 he secretly returned to Paris, and was thrust into the bastile, and soon after condemned, and he lost his head, 1st July 1413. His body was interred in the Mathurins' church, by his widow, who obtained the restitution of his property.

Essars, Charlotte des, countess of Romorentin, and daughter of lieutenant-general des Essars in Champagne, was a lady of great beauty. She was in England with the countess de Beaumont, and on her return to France she was introduced 1590 to Henry IV. by whom she had two children, afterwards legitimated. She afterwards lived with Louis de Lorraine, cardinal de Guise, by whom she had a son called the chevalier de Romerentin, and she married in 1630 marshal de l'Hopital, known under the name of Hallier. Her wishes to advance her son Romerentin by her intrigues proved fatal to her, as she fell under the resentment of the French king and Richelieu, by whom she was arrested, and placed in confinement where she died 1651.

Essex, James F. A. S. was born 1723, and distinguished himself by his great knowledge of architecture. He repaired and improved King's college chapel, Cambridge, and the cathedrals of Ely and Lincoln, besides other colleges in Cambridge, which will remain lasting monuments of his great skill and judgment. His proposals for publishing plans and sections of King's college chapel, appeared in the Brit. Topog. vol. 1. p. 237, and he enriched that valuable collection with many other curious and ingenius communications. He died 14th September 1784, in his 61st year, at Cambridge, his native town, where his father had acquired some property as a carpenter.

ESTAING, Charles Henry count d', a French admiral, born in Auvergne. He was under Lally in the East Indies, and escaped from an English prison, by breaking his parole. He was commander of the French squadrons in the American war, and he took Grenada. At the revolution he became member of the assembly of notables, and was at last guillotined 29th April 1793, as a suspected character.

ESTAMPES, Anne of Pisseleu duchess of, a woman of great beauty, daughter of de Heilli. She attended as maid of honor, Louisa of Savoy, when she went to meet her son Francis I. of France at Madrid, and she was no sooner seen than loved by the amorous monarch. Though Francis forgot himself in the arms of his favorite mistress, he yet attempted to cover her dishonor by marrying her to one of his flatterers. whom he created duke of Estampes. In the declining years of the monarch, the duchess, who still possessed the influence of her charms, entered into correspondence with the emperor Charles V. to counteract the views of the dauphin afterwards Henry II. and of his mistress Diana de Poitiers; and by informing the foreign monarch of the plans of the court she gained his confidence, and insured his promises towards the duke of Orleans, the dauphin's brother, whose cause she espoused. By her perfidious communications Charles, at the head of an almost mutinous and famished army, was enabled suddenly to take Epernay and Chateau-Tierri, where the magazines of the French troops were deposited, without apprehensions of attack; and as no measures were taken by the dauphin without consultation with Francis, every secret was imparted to the faithless mistress, and by her to the enemy, so that the ruin of the kingdom seemed inevitable. A quarrel however arose between Charles and Henry VIII. of England, and the peace of Cressy saved France. After the death of Francis the worthless favorite returned to her country seat, and was saved from the prosecution of her husband, who wished to punish her for adultery, by the interference of the reigning monarch. She died a protestant.

ESTAMPES, Leonor d', bishop of Chartres in 1620, and in 1641 archbishop of Rheims, was zealous in the assembly of the French clergy, against the Jesuits 1626, who in two publications had attacked the authority of the king, in church affairs. The censure of d'Estampes was however resisted, and the French clergy showed such influence that in the states general of 1614 the tiers etat could never obtain the declaration, "that no power, temporal or spiritual, has the right to dispose of the kingdom, and to dispense the subjects from their oaths of fidelity." The monks, however, were silenced by pope Benedict XIV.

ESTCOURT, Richard, a native of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, who at the age of 15 escaped from his friends and joined a company of strolling players at Worcester, where he first appeared on the stage in women's clothes, in the part of Roxana in Alexander the great. His disguise did not prevent his discovery, he was pursued to Chipping-Norton, by his father, who immediately bound him to an apothecary in Hatton-garden, London. In this engagement he continued till business failed him, though others declare, he quitted his master abruptly, and wandered about the country for two years. He went afterwards to Ireland, where he was well received, and appeared at Drury-lane for the first time, in the part of Dominic in the Spanish Fryar. His chief merit consisted in mimicry. Without great powers of his own, he could imitate with wonderful success the greatest players of the times, though he frequently offended the audience by the introduction of sentences which the author never wrote. He became, by his manners and conversation, a great favorite of the town, and when the chief wits and leading men of the times, and among them the duke of Marlborough, erected the beef steak club, Estcourt was appointed providore, and wore, as the badge of his office, a gold gridiron suspended from his neck, by a green silk ribbon. Some years before his death he quitted the stage. He died 1713, and was buried at St. Paul's, Covent garden. He left two dramatic pieces, Fair example, a comedy, 1706, 4to, and Prunella, an interlude, 4to.

ESTHER, a Jewess, mistress to Casimir III. king of Poland, in the 14th century, from whom she obtained great privileges for her nation.

ESTHER, a Jewish maid, of the tribe of Benjamin, whom Ahasuerus king of Persia took for his wife, after his divorce from Vashti. She had the good fortune to defeat the machinations of Haman against her nation, and she saw her cousin Mordecai raised to the same honors which the fallen favorite possessed. This great deliverance of the Jews was celebrated by a particular feast called Purim. The Ahasuerus of scripture is supposed to be Darius son of Hystaspes.

ESTIUS, William, a native of Goreum in Holland, divinity professor, and chancellor of Douay university, where he died 1613, aged 71. He was author of commentaries on the epistles two vols.—annotationes in præcipua & difficiliora scripturæ loca, fol.—martyri Edmundi Campiani, &c.

ESTOILE, Pierre de l', grand auditor of the chancery of Paris, died 1611. From his MSS. were published his journal of Henry III. beginning May 1574 to August 1589, improved by du Fresnoy 1744, five vols. 8vo.—Journal of the reign of Henry IV. four vols. 8vo. improved also by du Fresnoy. These works are valuable, and illustrate the private history of France. The author, under the character of ease and openness conceals a severe and sarcastic disposition.

ESTOILE, Claude de l', son of the preceding, was member of the French academy 1632, and died 1652, aged 54. He was one of the five authors consulted by Richelieu in the making of his bad plays. D'Estoile wrote

some poems and plays, and it is said that, like Moñere and Malherbe, he read his pieces for the stage to his maid servant, on whose approbation proceeding from simple and ingenuous motives, he could depend. His odes are published in the recueil des poetes Francois, 1692, five vols. 12mo.

Estouteville, William d', of an illustrious Norman family, was archbishop of Rouen, and a cardinal. He reformed the university of Paris, and enjoyed the confidence of Charles VII. and Lewis XI. and was a man of great firmness of character, and of the strictest integrity, and very charitable. He died at Rome 22d December 1483, aged 80. Besides his archbishopric he held six bishoprics in France and Italy, four abbeys, and three grand priories, and was dean of the cardinals.

Estrades, Godfrey count d', marshal of France and viceroy of America, was also an able negotiator. He was ambassador in England in 1661, and the next year he negotiated with Charles II. for the evacuation of Dunkirk, which he effected though contrary to the wishes of the English parliament. In 1666, he had a dispute with Vatteville the Spanish ambassador, about precedency in London, and the year following he negotiated the peace of Breda, and in 1673, assisted at the conferences of Nimeguen. He died 26th February 1686, aged 79. His negotiations were printed at the Hague 1742, nine vols. 12mo. from the originals, which consisted of 22 vols. folio.

Estrées, John d', page to queen Anne of Britany, was afterwards grand master of the artillery of France, and died 1567, aged 81. He distinguished himself greatly in several battles and especially at the taking of Calais 1558. He improved the manner of casting cannon. He was the first gentleman of Picardy who embraced the protestant religion.

Estrées, Francis Annibal d', son of the preceding, was born in 1573, and embraced the ecclesiastical profession, and was made bishop of Laon by Henry IV. He soon however quitted the church for the army, and distinguished himself at the taking of Treves, and by other military exploits. He was made duke, peer, and marshal of France, and was employed in 1636, as ambassador to the court of Rome, where he offended the pope Urban and his nephews, for which he was recalled. He died at Paris 5th May 1670, aged 98. He wrote in an unadorned style, but with great fidelity, memoirs of the regency of Mary de Medicis, printed 1666, 12mo. and relation of the siege of Mantua in 1630, and another of the conclave which elected Gregory XV. pope, 1621.

Estrées, Cæsar d', cardinal, abbot of St. Germain des Prés, was son of the preceding, and was born 1628. He was made bishop of Laon 1653, and produced a reconciliation between the pope's nuncio, and four of the French bishops who resisted his authority. He was afterwards employed by the French king at the court of Bavaria, and also at Rome, where he skilfully conducted himself to procure the elections of the popes Alexander VIII. Innocent XII. and Clement XI. He accompanied Philip V. when he took possession of the Spanish throne, and he died 18th December 1714, aged 87, respected as an able negotiator, a benevolent man, and an agreeable companion.

Estrées, Gabrielle d', sister of Francis Annibal d'Estrées, became the favorite mistress of Henry IV. who saw her first in 1591, at the castle of Cœuvres. The king was so partial to her that to please her he embraced the popish religion, and determined to marry her, though he was himself married to Margaret de Valois. While engaged in procuring the divorce, Gabrielle died suddenly 10th April 1599. It was suspected that she was poisoned by the financier Zamet, as her head the day after her death was so distorted that her beautiful features had totally disappeared. During her amours she had married d'Amerval, lord of Liancourt, with whom however she never cohabited. She had three children by Henry. The king put on mourning for her, and honored her memory as if she had been a queen. Though passionately fond of her, Henry did not however forget his duties to his subjects; and when Gabrielle was displeased with some of his ministers, and solicited their dismission, he firmly replied that he would sooner part with 10 mistresses than one of his favorite and long-tried servants.

Estrées, Victor Marie d', vice-admiral of France, after his father John, was born 1660. He bombarded Barcelona and Alicant 1691, and again in 1697 he besieged Barcelona. In 1701 he was made commander in chief of the French and Spanish fleets, and in 1703 was created marshal of France, and afterwards grandee of Spain, and knight of the golden fleece. He was a man well acquainted with literature, and he was member of several learned bodies. He died at Paris 28th December 1737, aged 77.

Estrées, Lewis Cæsar duke d', marshal of France and minister of state, was born first July 1695. His father was Francis Michael le Tellier de Courtanvaux, and by his mother he was descended from John count d'Estrées, vice-admiral of France. He first distinguished himself in the war against Spain, and afterwards in the war of 1741, where, at the blockade of Egra, the battle of Fontenoi, the sieges of Mons and Charleroi, and the victory of Lafeldt, under marshal Saxe, his bravery was conspicuous, and his services were most meritorious. In the war of 1756 he was placed at the head of the French forces in Germany, and he gave battle to the duke of Cumberland at Hastenback, and paved the way for the success of Closterseven, which Richelieu, who superseded him through intrigue, obtained over the Hanoverians. He was made a duke in 1763, and died 1771, second January, aged 76, leaving no children behind him.

Ethelbert, king of Kent, became a christian by the preaching of Austin, who

came to England at the invitation of Bertha the queen, daughter of Caribert king of France. He enacted a code of laws, and died 616, in the 56th year of his reign.

ETHELBERT, second son of Ethelwolf, succeeded his brother Ethelbald as king of England 860, and was a popular and benevolent prince.

ETHELRED, son of Edgar, was king of England, after his brother Edward the Martyr 978. To deliver himself from the oppressive tax which he paid to the Danes, called Danegelt, he caused those unfortunate foreigners to be all murdered, in consequence of which Sweyn the Danish king invaded the kingdom, and obliged him to fly to Normandy. After Sweyn's death he resumed his authority and died 1016.

ETHELWOLF, king of England 838, went to Rome to improve the education of his son the great Alfred. He died 857, and was buried at Winchester.

ETHEREGE, George, a dramatic writer, born 1636, of an ancient family in Oxfordshire. It is supposed that he studied at Cambridge, and afterwards applied himself to the law at one of the inns of court in London. His comedy of "The comical revenge, or love in a tub," appeared in 1664, and recommended him to the wits of the times, to Charles duke of Dorset, Villiers duke of Bucks, Wilmot earl of Rochester, sir Car Scroop, Sedley, Saville, &c. in whose company he shone as a man of humor, lively in his conversation and of a refined taste. His second play appeared with equal applause in 1668, called "She would if she could," and the last in 1676, called the "Man of mode, or sir Fopling Flutter." Of these three plays the last was the most finished, and as it represented the characters and censures on the vices of some of the fashionable men of the times, it was for some time very popular. His gayety and intemperance rendered him poor, but to recruit his finances, he paid his addresses to a rich old widow, who however refused to marry him except he was knighted; and to make her a lady therefore, and obtain her fortune, he solicited the honor of knighthood, which was conferred about 1685. Etherege whose manners were so fascinating that he was humorously called gentle George, and easy Etherege, was greatly patronised by the duchess of York, in whose household he was, and by whose influence he was sent ambassador abroad. He was at Ratisbon, in 1688, where, after entertaining some company, and probably drinking with more freedom than prudence, he tumbled down stairs and broke his neck, though some accounts state that he followed his master James II. to France upon his abdication, and died soon after. Etherege had no children by his wife, but he had a daughter by Mrs. Barry the actress, with whom in those days of licentiousness and general depravity he lived. Besides his plays he wrote various sonnets, songs, and short poems, which with great ease and elegance contain the voluptuous descriptions, and the immoral levities which were so fashionable in the reign of Charles II. His comedies, though very popular, are not free from licentiousness; and however we may admire the politeness of the dialogue, the sprightliness of the conversation, the faithful delineation of the characters, and the interesting intricacies of the plots, yet the loose tendency and the impurities of the whole cannot escape the severest censures of every friend of virtue and morality. Sir George Etherege had a brother who was a soldier in the wars of king William, and who died at Ealing in Middlesex, about the third or fourth of George I.

ETHRYG, George, or Etheridge, or Edrycus, a native of Thame, Oxfordshire, educated at Corpus Christi college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1539. In 1553 he was appointed king's Greek professor, but in Elizabeth's reign he was dismissed from the office in consequence of the persecution which he had encouraged against the protestants in Mary's reign. He then practised medicine at Oxford with success, and engaged in the education of young persons of his persuasion, though he was exposed to severe trials on account of his popish tenets. He was living in 1588, but the year of his death is unknown. He excelled in the knowledge not only of the Greek and Hebrew, and of medicine, but also of music. Some of his musical compositions and of his Latin poems are extant in manuscript.

ESTLAGER, Christopher, a writer of Steirmark, in the beginning of the 18th century. He wrote Synopsis rei nummariæ veterum, Steyer 1724, 12mo.

ETTMULLER, Michael, a physician, born at Leipsic 26th May 1644, where he took his degree of M.D. 1666. After travelling through France, England, Holland, and Italy, he was appointed assessor of the medicinal faculty 1676, and in 1681 professor of botany. He died in consequence of an unsuccessful operation in chemistry March 9th, 1683. He wrote several things on medicinal subjects, and some of his works were published by his son at Frankfort 1708, and afterwards by professor Cyrillo, five volumes folio, Naples, 1729.

ETTMULLER, Michael Erne St. son of the preceding, was born at Leipsic 26th August 1673, and educated there and at Wittemberg. He took his degree of M.D. at Leipsic 1699, after visiting England, Holland, and Germany, and was elected professor of anatomy and surgery at the Lazaretto, Leipsic 1706, and after many honorable appointments, he was made in 1730, director of the imperial academy of naturæ curiosorum, and died 25th September 1732. He published his father's works, with a preface, and wrote several learned and curious treatises on medical subjects.

EVAGORAS, king of Cyprus, was defeated by the Persians, and was assassinated 374 B. C. His grandson of the same name, was deposed by his uncle Protagoras, and at last put to death by Artaxerxes Ochus.

EVAGORAS, a Greek writer in the age of Augustus, author of an history of Egypt, &c.

EVAGRIUS, a monk of the fifth century, author of Altercatio Simonis Judæi & Theophili Christiani.

EVAGRIUS, a bishop of Antioch, whose election was disputed by Flavianus. He died 392.

EVAGRIUS, Scolasticus, an historian of Epiphania, in Syria in the sixth century, author of six books of ecclesiastical history from 431 to 594, printed Paris 1544, and edited again Cambridge 1720, fol.

EVAGRIUS, Ponticus or Hyperborita, a monk of the fourth century, surnamed Ponticus, from the place of his birth. He was archdeacon of Constantinople, and wrote some treatises, in which he espoused the tenets of Origen.

EVANGELISTA, a capuchin of Canobio, in the Milanese, who was general of his order, and died after his return from the council of Trent 1595, aged 84. He was also a learned civilian, and wrote consulta varia in juro canonico, &c.—Annotationes in L. L. decretalium, Milan 1591.

EVANS, Cornelius, son of a Welchman by a Provence woman, was born at Marseilles. During the civil wars he played the part of an impostor and came to an inn at Sandwich in 1648, pretending that he was the prince of Wales who had escaped from France. When the imposition was discovered he was sent to Newgate, but he had the dexterity to extricate himself from confinement, and though search was made after him, it never was known what became of him.

EVANS, Arise, a Welch conjuror, brought up at Oxford. He took orders, and resided on a curacy at Enfield, in Staffordshire, from which place he fled on account of the irregularities and the immorality of his conduct. He came to London in 1632, where Lilly learned astrology under him. He was considered as so powerful in the management of supernatural beings, that he was solicited by lord Bothwell, and sir Kenelm Digby, to show them a spirit. At the appointed time, when all were within the magical circle, and after some invocations, Evans was suddenly carried out of the room and thrown into a field at Battersea-causey near the Thames, where he was found by a countryman the next morning asleep. These astrological incantations were the fashionable study in the reign of Elizabeth and James I. and when nobles and learned men lent their influence to the profession, it is no wonder the vulgar believed them. Evans died about the time of the rebellion.

EVANS, Abel, known best by the name of Dr. Evans the epigrammatist, was of St. John's college, Oxford, where he took his degree of M.A. 1699, and of D.D. 1711. He was intimate with the wits and poets of the times, especially Pope, dean Swift, &c. He was vicar of St. Giles', Oxford, and bursar of his college. His poetry is now forgotten. A good specimen of it may be seen in Nichols' select collections, especially his "apparition," &c. and "Vertumnus," and some epigrams.

EVANS, John, D.D. a dissenting minister born in Shropshire 1680. He was ordained minister of a meeting in Shropshire, and in 1716, succeeded Dr. Williams as pastor in Petty France, Westminster. He was popular as a preacher. He printed some occasional sermons, but his thirty-eight sermons on the christian temper is his best work, in great esteem with many divines. He died of the dropsy 1732, aged 52.

EVANS, Caleb, a native of Bristol, where his father was a dissenting baptist minister. He became also himself a preacher and instructed young people for the dissenting ministry. He was made D.D. by the king's college, Aberdeen, and died 1791, aged 54. He published scripture doctrine of the son and holy spirit,—hymns for public worship,—address to serious professors of Christianity—the doctrine of atonement or Christ crucified.

EVANS, Evan, a native of Cardiganshire, educated at Jesus college, Oxford. Though a clergyman, he obtained no preferment, but unfortunately addicted himself to intemperate drinking, and died 1790, aged 60. He published two vols. of sermons by Tillotson and others, translated into Welch,—the love of our country, an English poem,—dissertatio de bardis, with specimens of Welch poetry, 4to.

EVANSON, Edward, a native of Warrington, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, after which he became curate to his uncle at Mitcham, Surrey, and then obtained in 1768, south Mimms living, Middlesex. In 1770, he was presented to the living of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, and afterwards to Longdon, Worcestershire. His conduct in these parishes, and the alterations which he presumed to introduce in the liturgy and in the forms of the church duty, highly offended his auditors, but though he escaped the punishment of the ecclesiastical law, from some irregularity in the proceedings adopted against him, his unpopularity continued to increase and he resigned his livings in 1778. He afterwards resided at Mitcham, where he took some pupils and he died at Colford, Gloucestershire, 25th September, 1805, aged 74. He published without his name in 1772, the doctrines of a trinity and the incarnation of God, examined on the principles of reason and common sense, &c. —the dissonance of the four generally received evangelists 1792, 8vo.—Argument against and for the observance of Sunday, &c.—letter to Dr. Priestley,—reflection on the state of religion in christendom, &c.—and he was also engaged in a controversy with bishop Hurd, on the subject of prophecy. An account of the prosecution established against him was published 1774, fol.

EVANTIUS, an old Latin poet, who wrote "de ambiguis, sive hybridis animalibus," generally printed with Petronius & Achrosticon in funus genitoris sui Nicholai," in-

serted among the works of Eugenius of Toledo.

EVANTUS, called also Evantius, Eventius, and Aventius, a bishop of Vienne in the sixth century. He assisted at several councils and died 586.

EVARISTUS, bishop of Rome 100, was martyred nine years after. He gave to the emperor an excellent apology for the christian religion.

EBULIDES, a philosopher of Miletus, author of some comedies, and a tract against Aristotle.

EUCHADIUS, Augustinus, a Latin historian, author of "vitæ octo imperatorum et descriptio Danubii," preserved in the library at Vienna.

EUCHARIUS, or HOUCHARIUS, Eligius, a divine and poet of Ghent, who studied at Paris, and then settled in his native country, in the beginning of the 16th century. He wrote the lives of St. Levinus, Coleta, and Bertulfius—a comedy of the patience of Chrysellcis—panegyric of St. Agnes and Catherine—and some other works.

EUCHERIUS, archbishop of Lyons, was canonized for his great piety. He assisted at some councils, and wrote various works, in the ascetic taste of the times; and died about 454.

EUCLID, a celebrated mathematician of Alexandria, whose books of geometry are well known. Ptolemy was among his pupils. He florished B. C. 300.

EUCLID, a philosopher of Megara, the disciple of Socrates, and the founder of the sect of wranglers.

EUDÆMON, John Andrew, a Jesuit, born in the Island of Candia, died at Rome 1625. The best known of his works is "admonitio ad regem Ludovicum XIII." 4to. which was censured by the Sorbonne and the assembly of the clergy, and answered by Garasse.

EUDES, John, brother of the historian Mezerai, was born at Rye, in the diocese of Sees, in 1601. In 1643 he founded the congregation of the Eudists, which greatly increased in Normandy and Britany. He died at Caen 19th August 1680, aged 79, and left several devotional works.

EUDOCIA, or ATHENAIS, an Athenian lady, daughter of the philosopher Leontius. When left little property by her father, who bequeathed his inheritance to his two sons, she went to Constantinople, and became the favorite of the empress Pulcheria, and in 421 married the emperor Theodocius, who in a fit of jealousy divorced her. She retired upon this to Jerusalem, where she died, devoted to religious duties, 460. She wrote some Greek poems, &c.

EUDOCIA, or EUDOXIA, surnamed Macrembolitissa, ascended the imperial throne of Constantinople at the death of her husband, Constantine Ducas, 1067. One of her generals, Romanus Diogenes, conspired against her; but the empress condemned him to death, and afterwards struck with the elegance of his person, she pardoned him, and when he had retrieved his character by valor and fidelity, she made him her husband. In 1071, her son Michael proclaimed himself emperor, and shut up his mother in a monastery, where she ended her days in devotion and study. Some MSS. of her writing on mythology, &c. were preserved in the French king's library.

EUDOCIA, Feodorevna, daughter of the boyar Feodor Lapookin, was made, 1689, the first wife of Peter the great, whom he chose out of the hundred young girls that he had by proclamation assembled at Moscow. Her complaints against the infidelity of her husband produced her disgrace. She was hurled from the throne, divorced in 1696, and confined in a convent at Susdal. In her retirement she formed an intimacy with general Glebof, and, trusting to the predictions of a fanatic bishop, she expected the death of her husband, and her restoration to power under the reign of her son. Peter was informed of her plans, and she was scourged by two nuns, and then immured in the convent of Nova Ladoga, and afterwards in the fortress of Shlusselburgh, from which she was released at the accession of her grandson, Peter II. at whose coronation she was present. She died in the monastery of Devitza, 1731, aged 59. Glebof was cruelly put to death by order of the inhuman Peter, and with his last breath he asserted his innocence, and that of the injured empress.

EUDOXIUS, an Arian of Arabisso, in Lesser Armenia, bishop of Germanicia, and then of Antioch, from which he was deposed. He was made patriarch of Constantinople by Constantius, and died 370, at Nicæa. He wrote a discourse on the incarnation of the word.

EUDOXUS, of Cnidus, studied in Egypt with Plato, and opened a school of philosophy at Athens.

EVELYN, John, a learned writer, descended of an ancient and respectable family, in the county of Salop. He was born at Wotton, in Surrey, 31st October 1620; and after being educated at Lewes grammar-school, he entered at Baliol college, in 1637. At the beginning of the civil wars he obtained permission to travel, from king Charles himself, and in 1644 he left England. To enlarge his mind by observations on the manners and habits of various countries, to examine accurately their commercial and agricultural concerns, and the curiosities, the productions, the antiquities, the arts, and the sciences, of every place, was the great and the commendable object of his intentions; and to these pursuits, so honorable to himself, and so advantageous to his countrymen, about seven years of his life were devoted. In 1647, while at Paris, he married Mary the only daughter of sir Richard Browne bart. the king's minister at the French court; and on his return to England, in 1651, he fixed his residence at her seat, at Sayes Court, near Deptford, in Kent. Attached by choice to a life of retirement, he had little concern with public affairs; but after the expulsion of Richard Cromwell

from the protectorate, he was zealously engaged in promoting the restoration of the royal family, and his services were acknowledged by Charles at his return. At the establishment of the royal society, in 1662, Mr. Evelyn was appointed one of the first fellows, and counsel; a distinction to which he was entitled by his virtues and the great merit of his works. In 1664 he was made one of the commissioners of the sick and wounded, and was afterwards appointed one of the commissioners for the rebuilding of St. Paul's. In 1669 he visited Oxford, where he was honored with the degree of LL.D. This was granted out of respect, not only to his great abilities and universal beneficence, but the active part which he had taken in procuring the Arundelian marbles, which, by his intercession with lord Henry Howard, were handsomely presented to that learned body, for which he, together with the noble doner, received the thanks of the university by their delegates. About this time he was nominated one of the members of the board of trade; and under James II. he was one of the commissioners to execute the office of lord *privy seal*; and after the revolution he became treasurer of Greenwich hospital. This great and good man died in the 86th year of his life, 27th February 1706, and was interred at Wotton, in a stone coffin, over which was this inscription: "That living in an age of extraordinary events and revolutions, he had learned from thence this truth, which he desired might thus be communicated to posterity, that all is vanity which is not honest, and that there is no solid wisdom but in real piety." His wife survived him till 9th February 1709, in her 74th year, and she was deposited in a stone coffin near him. By her he had five sons and three daughters. All the sons except one died young, and only one daughter survived him, Susannah, married to Mr. Draper, of Addiscombe, Surrey. Mr. Evelyn's works amount to more than 25 various publications, besides communications and other papers inserted in the transactions of the royal and other societies. Of these, the most known are his sculptura, or the history and art of chalcography and engraving in copper, with an ample enumeration of the most renowned masters and their works, with the new manner of engraving, or mezzo-tinto, communicated by his highness prince Rupert to the author of this treatise, London, 1662, 8vo. a very learned and valuable work, edited again in 1755, and highly commended by Mr. Walpole—Sylva, or a discourse of forest trees, and the propagation of timber in his Majesty's dominions, to which is annexed, Pomona, concerning fruit-trees, &c. 1664, folio, a popular work, which, as the author says in the second edition, 1669, was the cause that more than two millions of timber trees had been furnished in the three kingdoms. The sixth edition of this excellent book was published by Dr. A. Hunter of York, enriched with notes and a life of the author, 1776. He wrote also a parallel of ancient architecture with the modern, &c. the third edition of which appeared in 1733, folio—kalendarium Hortense, 1664, a publication many times edited, and from which all modern gardening books are borrowed—public employment and active life preferred to solitude, in reply to sir George Mackenzie's book on a contrary title—the perfection of painting demonstrated from the principles of art &c.—a philosophical discourse of earth, relating to the culture and improvement of it for vegetation, &c.—mundus muliebris, or the lady's dressing-room unlocked, and her toilet spread, in burlesque—Numata, a discourse on medals, ancient and modern, with some account of heads and effigies, &c. Besides these, he planned, but never completed, a general history of all trades—also elysium Britannicum. It was a happy addition to the virtues and extensive powers of mind which he possessed, that he was in easy and independent circumstances, which left him no wish unsatisfied which a man of worth and virtue could form. His library was large and selected; his grounds and gardens about his mansion were neatly cultivated, and adorned with all the embellishments of nature and art which his fertile genius could suggest; and among his friends he could number the greatest and the most ingenious and learned men of the times. His services to literature and mankind have been celebrated by Cowley, Joseph Glanville, Dr. Wotton, bishop Burnet, Roger North, &c. and, among foreigners, by Morhoff and others. He was also an artist, for "if he had not been," says Mr. Walpole, "I should have found it difficult to deny myself the pleasure of allotting him a place among the arts he loved, promoted, patronised. If I have once or twice criticised him, they are trifling blemishes, compared with his amiable virtues and beneficence. It may be remarked, that the worst to be said of him is that he knew more than he always communicated. His life was a course of inquiry, study, curiosity, instruction, and benevolence. The works of the Creator, and the mimic labors of the creature, were all objects of his pursuit. He adored from examination, was a courtier that flattered only by informing his prince, and was really the neighbor of the Gospel, for there was no man that might not have been the better for him. He promoted the royal society, he obtained the Arundelian marbles for the university of Oxford, and he proposed to Mr. Boyle the erection of a philosophical college for retired and speculative persons, and he had the honesty to write in defence of active life against Mr. Mackenzie's essay on solitude. He knew that retirement in his own hands was industry and benefit to mankind, in those of others laziness and inutility."

Evelyn, John, son of the preceding, was born at Sayes-court, near Deptford, 14th January 1654. In 1666 he went to Oxford, under the care of Dr. Bathurst, of Trinity college, but did not till two years after be-

come a member of the university. When little more than 15, he wrote that elegant Greek poem which is prefixed to the second edition of his father's Sylva. The powers of genius thus early displayed were cultivated with the greatest attention, and gave birth to some other original pieces of poetry, inserted in Dryden's miscellanies. He also translated, in elegant language, the four books of gardens from the poems of Renatus Rapinus, 1673—besides Alexander's life, from Plutarch, inserted in the 4th volume of Plutarch, by several hands—and the history of the grand visiers, &c. with the secret intrigues of the seraglio, 1677, 8vo. He married Martha daughter of Richard Spenser esq. by whom he had two sons and three daughters. He was one of the commissioners of the revenue in Ireland, and died in the flower of his age, in London, 24th March 1698, aged 45. His eldest son and two daughters died infants; the other daughter married the eldest son of lord chancellor Harcourt; and the son married, 1705, the daughter of Mr. Boscawen, and was in 1713 created a baronet. He was a commissioner of the customs, and fellow of the royal society.

EVERDINGEN, Cæsar van, a Dutch painter, born at Alcmaer, died 1679, aged 73. His victory of David over Goliah, in the church of Alcmaer, is his best piece. His nephew Albert was eminent as a landscape painter. He died 1675, aged 54.

EUGENE, Francis, prince of Savoy, was born in 1663. He was son of Eugene Maurice, general of the Swiss and Grisons, governor of Champagne, and earl of Soissons, by Olympia Mancini, niece of cardinal Mazarin. He was early intended for the church, and received an abbey from the French king, as a step to a cardinal's hat; but the death of his father, before he was 10 years of age, altered the prospects of his future life. The unjust banishment of his mother to the Low Countries raised his indignation; and as Curtius and Cæsar seemed more favorite authors with him than all the divines of the church, he panted for military employments, and when refused by the king he removed to Vienna with his brother Philip. The emperor received them with great courtesy, and from that time the two brothers, rejecting the offers of France, determined to become the faithful subjects of the imperial house. They soon distinguished themselves against the Turks; but the death of Philip, whilst bravely fighting, left Eugene to avenge his fall, and to conduct his regiment to victory. In 1683 Eugene displayed astonishing powers of valor in the presence of the princes and generals of the Austrian troops, in the raising of the siege of Vienna; and at New Lausel and Buda his bravery again became so conspicuous, that the duke of Lorraine, in presenting him to the emperor, said, "May it please your majesty, this young Savoyard will some time or other be the greatest captain of the age." The declaration of war against the empire by Lewis XIV. called forth all the abilities of Eugene; he was removed from the less important campaign against the Turks, to resist the French; and he so effectually blocked up Mantua that for two years his enemies were unable to advance a single step in Italy. The peace between Savoy and France, in 1696, enabled Lewis to negociate with Eugene; but the offer of the government of Champagne, of a marshal's baton, and of an annual pension of 2000 pistoles, could not shake his fidelity to the emperor. His attachment was so well tried, that he was made commander in chief of the imperial forces in Hungary, where he completed the campaign by the total defeat of the Turkish army, commanded by the grand seignor in person, 1697. In this famous battle, fought at Zenta near Peterwardin, the Turks lost 20,000 men killed, 12,000 drowned, and 6000 prisoners, besides oxen, camels, and horses, and a booty which amounted to several millions of pounds sterling, whilst the Germans had no more than 430 men killed. The peace of Carlowitch, in 1699, was thus insured by the valor of Eugene, and put an end to a war of 15 years, but new laurels awaited the hero, on the death of the king of Spain. While France claimed the succession, the emperor set forth also his title to the crown, and Eugene was sent to Italy to oppose the French forces under Villeroi. Though inferior in numbers, Eugene obtained the superiority in every encounter, and planned his measures with such wisdom that he surprised Cremona, and carried Villeroi away his prisoner, by a coup de main. To the imperialists were soon added the English, who viewed with jealousy the elevation of the duke of Anjou to the throne of Spain, and resented the acknowledgement of the pretender for king of England by Lewis. Eugene at the head of the imperial council of the war, and in the field, displayed his usual abilities, and the battles of Schellenburg, Blenheim, Turin, &c. became the scenes of the superior powers of his mind and of the successful execution of his plans. His influence was so great that his enemies determined to cut him off by poison. He accordingly, in 1710, received a letter, enclosing a paper poisoned to such a degree that it made him, and three more who touched it, ready to swoon, and killed a dog upon the spot upon his swallowing the noxious contents. In 1712 he came over to England, to induce the court to continue the war; but he was surprised to find his friend and comrade Marlborough in disgrace, and a new ministry totally averse to his measures. He however received the honor due to his rank and merit; he was magnificently feasted in the city of London; he received a sword worth 5000*l.* from the queen, which he wore on her birth-day; but in the midst of the compliments paid him he still showed his respect for Marlborough, by taking his abode solely with him. Unsuccessful in London as a negotiator, he returned to the armies, where he was forced to act upon the defensive, to check the advance of the

French forces into Germany. In March 1714 he signed with marshal Villars preliminary articles of peace, which were the September following concluded by a solemn treaty. He was received at Vienna in the most flattering manner by the emperor; but, in the bosom of peace, new victories awaited him. The Turks began to threaten the imperialists in 1716, and Eugene, placing himself at the head of the army in Hungary, defeated them with dreadful slaughter, and took Temeswaer, of which they had had possession 164 years, and afterwards besieged and reduced Belgrade. After the peace with the Turks, Eugene had little to do with the disputes between Spain and the emperor. In 1733 he was, however, engaged in the wars between the imperialists and the kings of France, Spain, and Sardinia, where his usual prudence and success were eminently displayed. He died at Vienna 10th April 1736, aged 73. His death was sudden, as the preceding day he had entertained company, and he is supposed to have been choaked in the night by a strong defluction of rheum. This heroic general deserved equal commendation in the character of a private man. He was affable, modest, generous, and humane. He was also the patron of learned men, and himself no indifferent scholar. Thomas à Kempis' book, de imitatione, was the constant companion of his travels and campaigns, and he wisely observed, with Gustavus Adolphus, that a good christian always made a good soldier. His collection of books, pictures, and prints, is preserved in the imperial library. His funeral sermon was preached by cardinal Passionei, nuncio at Vienna, from these words of Maccabees, "Alexander, son of Philip the Macedonian, made many wars, took many strong holds, went through the ends of the earth, took spoils of many nations. The earth was quiet before him. After these things he fell sick, and perceived that he should die."

EUGENIUS I. St. pope, after Martin, 654, died three years after, 1st June. He was a pious and benevolent pontiff.

EUGENIUS II. succeeded Pascal I. 824, and died three years after, 27th October. He supported the water ordeal, and was an advocate for image worship, though it was condemned by the council of Paris.

EUGENIUS III. was made pope 1145; but, disatisfied with the tumultuous conduct of the Romans, he retired to Pisa, and thence to Paris, and to Rheims, where he called a council. He died at Tivoli 7th July 1153.

EUGENIUS IV. Gabriel Condolmero, a Venetian, elected pope 1431, after Martin V. He had a violent dispute with the council which had assembled at Basil, and issued a bull to dissolve it; but the bishops resisted his authority, and he was at last obliged to assent to their resolutions, and to confirm them. Another council at Ferrara was equally obstinate, though the pope proposed a reconciliation and union between the eastern and western churches, supported by the presence and authority of the emperor John Palæologus, and of several Greek bishops. The sudden breaking out of a plague dispersed the council, which removed to Florence; but the terms of pacification which were there adopted were soon violated. The council of Basil presumed to depose the pontiff, and to appoint Amadeus VIII. duke of Savoy in his room, under the title of Felix V.; but the cause of the dishonored Eugenius prevailed, and he died at Rome in the full enjoyment of his privileges, 1447, aged 64.

EUGENIUS, a grammarian, whom count Arbogastus proclaimed emperor in Dauphiné, after the death of Valentinian the younger, 392. Though successful in his first attempts upon Milan, and in his invasion of Italy, he was soon after defeated by Theodosius, and fell in battle, 394.

EULER, Leonard, an illustrious mathematician, born at Basil 14th July 1707. His father, Paul Euler, who was protestant minister of Itichen, intended him for the ministry, and he instructed him himself in mathematics, for the ground work of all other improvements; but the genius of the son was bent to philosophical pursuits, rather than theology. Encouraged by the Bernoullis, he soon followed them, 1727, to Petersburgh, where Catharine I. had founded, in 1723, an academy of sciences, and in 1727 he was appointed adjutant to the mathematical class of the academy. His different publications on the nature and propagation of sound, on curves, on the calculus integralis, the movement of the celestial bodies, and other useful subjects, had already raised his reputation, and ranked him among the greatest of philosophers. The powers of his mind were indeed astonishing. While his fellow academicians asked four months to complete an important calculation, he finished it in three days, but so intense had been his application that it produced a fever, which robbed him of the sight of one of his eyes. He gained, in 1740, with Maclaurin and D. Bernoulli, the prize of the academy of Paris, on the nature of tides; and the labors of these three illustrious men, thus adjudged equally meritorious, traced the effects, though by different roads, to the same causes. In 1741 he removed to Berlin, at the invitation of the king of Prussia, and assisted the monarch in the establishment of an academy of sciences, whose memoirs he enriched by valuable communications. Still indefatigable, he produced his theory of the motions of the planets and comets, the theory of magnetism, the theory of light and colors against Newton's system of emanations, and the theory of the equilibrium and motion of floating bodies and the resistance of fluids. In 1773 also he published his theorie complette de la construction et de la manœuvre des vaisseux, which valuable work was translated into all languages, and was rewarded with 6000 livres from the French king, as his theorems before had been rewarded with 300*l.* from the British parliament. His labors of thirty years on the most intricate

subject of infinitesimals were communicated to the public by his "introduction to the analysis of infinitesimals," and followed by lessons on the calculus integralis, and differentialis. Thus engaged in the cause of science, and for the benefit of mankind, he continued in the enjoyment of health to a good old age, and while arranging his thoughts on the motion of the aerostatical globes, and conversing with his friend Lexell on the new planet, he was suddenly attacked by a fit of apoplexy, as he played with one of his grandchildren at tea-time. The stroke was sudden, and immediately fatal. "I am dying," were his last words, and a few hours after he expired, 7th September 1783, aged 76 years 5 months 3 days. Besides the works already enumerated, there are many others, equally valuable, on geometrical and philosophical subjects. He was a man, indeed, as his impartial and eloquent eulogist, Fuss, has mentioned, of astonishing powers, great and extensive erudition, and of such retentive memory that he could repeat the whole of the Æneid, and in one night he calculated in his head the six first powers of all the numbers above 20, which he repeated the next day most correctly to his astonished friends. Affable, humane, and benevolent in his conduct, he could abandon the most abstruse studies to mix with the general amusements of society, and, with unusual vivacity, enter into all the trifles and the frivolous anecdotes which often fill up the vacuum of company. His piety was ardent but sincere, he loved mankind, and defended the great truths of religion with earnestness and fidelity. He was twice married, and was father of thirteen children; four of whom only survived him. The eldest son was his assistant and successor; the second, physician to the empress; and the third, lieutenant-colonel in the artillery; the daughter married major Bell. These four children gave him 38 grandchildren, among whom he was viewed as a venerable and deservedly respected patriarch. The list of his works makes 50 pages, 14 of which contain the MS. works. The printed works amount to 38 volumes, and are found in the Petersburg, Paris, Berlin acts, &c.

Eulogius, a patriarch of Alexandria, intimate with Gregory the great. He wrote against the Novatians and died 608.

Eulogius, the martyr of Cordova, put to death by the Saracens, 859, after being elected, but not consecrated, archbishop of Toledo. He wrote a history of some martyrs, &c.

Eumathius, a Greek writer of amatorial compositions. He wrote Ismenias and Ismene. The age in which he lived is unknown. He is some times called Eustathius.

Eumenes, a celebrated general of Alexander the great. He was at last overpowered in the dissensions which divided the generals of Alexandria, and put to death by Antigonus, 316 B. C.

Eumenes, a king of Pergamus, B. C. 263. His nephew of the same name, was king, 197 B. C. and reigned 38 years.

Eumenius, an eminent orator, about 310 A. D.

Eunapius, a physician of the 4th century, a violent enemy of christianity. He wrote the lives of philosophers and sophists, the history of the Cæsars, &c.

Eunomius, a native of Cappadocia, in the 4th century, disciple of Ætius, and founder of a sect called Eunomians, who denied the essential deity of Christ. He was made bishop of Cyzicum, 360, but was several times banished for his fanatical opinions, and died very old, 394, after experiencing a great variety of sufferings

Euphemia, Flavia Elia Marcia, the concubine and then the wife of the emperor Justin I. died without children, 523. She showed herself a great and benevolent princess on the throne.

Euphemius, a patriarch of Constantinople, who quarrelled with the popes about the insertion of names among the saints, and was banished by Anastasius to Ancyra, where he died, 515.

Euphorion, a Greek poet and historian of Chalcis, in Eubœa, B. C. 274. There were two other writers of the same name.

Euphranor, an Athenian painter and sculptor, B. C. 352.

Euphrates, a heretic of the 2d century. He and his followers imagined that our first parents were deceived by Christ, in the form of a serpent, and therefore they paid divine honors to serpents, and thence were called ophites, or serpentarians. There was a platonic philosopher of this name under Perdiccas, and another, a stoic, in the age of Adrian.

Eupolis, a comic poet, of Athens, B. C. 435, said to have been thrown into the sea by Alcibiades, because he had written a play to satirize him.

Evermond, St. Charles de St. Denis lord of, a well known French writer of a noble family in Normandy, born at St. Denis le Guast, April 1st, 1613. He was educated in the college of Clermont, Paris, and at Caen, and being a younger son, was intended for the law, but his inclinations turned to a military life, and before he was sixteen he obtained an ensigney. He signalized himself in the army, and was as well known for his politeness and literary accomplishments, as for his valor in the field, so that the duke of Enghien admiring his character made him lieutenant of his guards to have him near his person. He was at the siege of Arras in 1640, and served in the campaigns of Rocroy and Friburg, and was wounded in the knee, in the battle of Nortlingen. After the taking of Furnes in 1646, the duke commissioned him to convey the news to the court, and to concert with Mazarin measures for the siege and reduction of Dunkirk, but he was in 1648, for some satirical remarks dismissed from the confidence and friendship of the duke, who unfortunately loved raillery, but was not magnanimous enough to pardon it.

He was afterwards reconciled to the court, and the king, well acquainted with his merits, made him in 1552 a major general, and granted him a pension of 3000 livres a year. He served in Guienne under the duke of Candale, and after a confinement of three months in the bastile for reflections on Mazarin's character, he was permitted to attend the campaign of Flanders in 1654. In 1657 he fought a duel with the marquis de Force, which proved so offensive to the court, that he retired into the country, till his friends could procure his pardon. In the campaign of 1649 he served in Flanders, and soon after he accompanied Mazarin in the negotiation and conclusion of a treaty with the Spanish ministry. Of this journey and negotiation he gave a written account to the marquis of Crequi, which contained such severe reflections on the character of Mazarin, and such odious charges of sacrificing the honor of France, to private interest, that the composition was considered as treasonable, and though the cardinal was dead, the writer was obliged to fly to Holland, in 1661, from the persecution of the court. From Holland he immediately passed to England, where he had been sent the year before by the French king to congratulate Charles on his restoration, and he was received with great courtesy by Buckingham, and the English nobility. Devoting himself here to literature, and the society of his friends, he did not however forget his native country, and he solicited his return from the court, but to no purpose. He afterwards visited Flanders, Spa, and Liege, and wished to fix his residence in Holland, but the invitations of Charles, by the hands of sir William Temple and lord Arlington, prevailed upon him to return to England where the king granted him a pension of 300l. a year. On the death of Charles he lost his pension, and his applications to the French king for pardon, by the means of his friend Crequi, proved ineffectual; but though deserted by his country, he refused to accept near James's person the honorable office of private secretary of the cabinet. The revolution proved more favorable to his interests, William honored the illustrious stranger with his friendship, and while he liberally patronised him, he delighted in his conversation, and eagerly heard from him the recital of the wars and adventures of his youthful days. At last the French king relented, and offers of reconciliation were sent by count Grammont, but St. Evremond now refused to quit a country where he had been so hospitably treated, and where his old age and infirmities could meet with a continuation of long experienced comforts. He died on the 9th of September, 1703, of a strangury, in his 95th year, and was buried in Westminster-abbey, where a monument was erected to his memory. St. Evremond was an accomplished gentleman, and though his morals were not rigid, he was generous in his conduct, humane and benevolent. Though suspected by Bayle of being a freethinker, he always professed the Romish faith, and though occasionally giving a loose to satire, and making pleasure the sole business of life, he never spoke with jocularity, or indecorous freedom of religion or morality. Common decency, says he, and the regard due to one's fellow-creatures, will not suffer it. He describes himself as a philosopher equally remote from superstition and impiety, a voluptuary, who has no less aversion for debauchery than inclination for pleasure, who lived in a condition despised by those who have every thing, and envied by those who have nothing, but relished by those who make reason the foundation of their happiness. He is well pleased with nature, and does not complain of fortune, he hates vice, is indulgent to frailties, and laments misfortunes. He searches not after the failings of men to expose them, and only finds out the ridiculous in them for his own diversion. Of his works, which consist of light pieces of poetry and prose, the best edition is that of Amsterdam 1726, 5 vols. 12mo. with two other volumes of pieces attributed to his pen, with his life prefixed, by des Maizeaux. They have been translated, London, 1728, 3 vols. 8vo.

EURIPIDES, a Greek tragic poet, born at Salamis about 480 B. C. Only 19 of his sublime tragedies are extant.

EURYDICE, wife of Amyntas, king of Macedonia, was the mother of Philip, the father of Alexander, and conspired against her husband.

EURYDICE, daughter of Aridæus, was put to death by Olympias, with the rest of her family.

EUSDEN, Lawrence, an English poet, descended from an Irish family, and born at Spotsworth in Yorkshire, where his father was rector. He was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and upon taking orders, was made chaplain to lord Willoughby de Broke. He was also patronised by lord Halifax, and by the duke of Newcastle, whose marriage with lady Henrietta Godolphin he celebrated in verse, for which the duke, on Rowes death, appointed him laureat 1718. This elevation was viewed with jealousy by the contemporary bards: and Pope, without any known cause, assigned to the laureat a distinguished place in his Dunciad. Eusden died at his rectory at Coningsby, Lincolnshire, 27th September 1730. One of his biographers has asserted that in the latter part of his life, he became a very great drunkard, but perhaps without authority. He left a MS. translation of Tasso. Some of his poems are preserved in Nichols's select collection.

EUSEBIA, abbess of St. Cyr, or St. Saviour's, at Marseilles, who is said to have cut off her nose, to secure herself from the brutality of Saracen ravishers. Her nuns followed her example, but they were all murdered by the disappointed barbarians, 731. A similar story is related of an abbess of Coldingham in England.

Eusebius, a Greek bishop of Rome, after Marcellus, 310. He violently opposed the readmission of lapsed christians to the communion, for which he was banished to Sicily by the emperor Maxentius, and died the same year.

Eusebius, Pamphilus, an ecclesiastical historian, born at Palestine, and made bishop of Cæsarea 313. He opposed Arius, though his personal friend, and died about 338. He wrote the life of Constantine,——an ecclesiastical history, &c.

Eusebius, a bishop of Berytus, and afterwards of Constantinople, who died 341.

Eusebius, a bishop of Emesa, in Syria, author of some homilies. He died 360.

Eusebius, bishop of Vercell, in Piedmont, strenuously defended Athanasius, and died 371.

Eusebius, bishop of Samosata, favored but afterwards opposed Arianism, and died by the fall of a tile 378.

Eusebius, bishop of Doryleum in Phrygia, was deposed by the Eutychians, whom he opposed, 449.

Eustache, David, a protestant minister, of Montpellier, sent in 1669 by the Synod of Ludun, to address the French king. His speech to the monarch on this occasion was much admired. He was author of some theological and controversial tracts.

Eustachius, Bartholomew, an Italian physician of the 16th century, born at San-Severino. He settled at Urbino, and afterwards at Rome, where his anatomical tables were engraved 1552, though not published till 1714, and the second edition 1728. His opuscula anatomica were republished by Boerhaave 1707. He died 1570.

Eustathius, a Romish saint, bishop of Bœrea and Antioch. He was banished by Constantius for opposing the Arians, and he died at Trajanopolis 360. His writings are lost.

Eustathius, a learned Greek commentator on Homer and Dionysius the geographer. He was bishop of Thessalonica and died about 1194.

Eustochium, a Roman lady, like her mother Paula, well skilled in Greek and Hebrew. She was a disciple of St. Jerome, and lived in a monastery at Bethlehem, from which she fled during a perseceution, and died 419.

Eustratius, a bishop of Nice, whose commentaries on Aristotle's analytics and ethics, have been published at Venice 1534, and 1536, and Paris 1543. He lived in the 12th century. There was a priest of Constantinople of that name in the 6th century, author of a work on the state of the dead.

Euthymius, an Isaurian, made patriarch of Constantinople, by Leo VI. 906, and displaced by Alexander II. He died in exile 910 or 911, and was buried at Constantinople.

Euthymius, Zigabenus, or Zigadenus, a Greek monk of Constantinople, the favorite of Alexius Commenus. He wrote at the emperor's command, Panoplia dogmatica orthodoxæ fidei, or the whole armour of the orthodox faith, against hereties. He wrote nine other works besides. The time of his death is unknown, though it was after 1118.

Eutocius, a Greek mathematician of Ascalon, in Palestine, who wrote commentaries on the conics of Apollonius, published in Halley's edition. He wrote also commentaries on Archimedes, published at Oxford 1792. He is a very learned, accurate, and judicious commentator. He flourished in the sixth century.

Eutropius, Flavius, a Latin historian, secretary to Constantine. He wrote an epitome of the Roman history.

Eutropius, an eunuch, minister to Arcadius. He was consul 399, but proved in his conduct so tyrannical, that he was banished, and afterwards beheaded.

Eutyches, abbot of a convent near Constantinople, opposed violently the Nestorians, and maintained in his zeal that Christ's body was an aerial form, and therefore not human. These notions were censured in the council of Constantinople 448, and Eutyches was deposed, though another council was summoned to reverse the sentence; and a third composed of 630 bishops confirmed the sentence of the first, and declared that in Christ were united two natures without mixture or confusion.

Eutychianus, pope, a native of Tuscany successor of Felix 275, and succeeded in 283, by Caius, on his martyrdom.

Eutychius, a monk of Amasæa, made patriarch of Constantinople by Justinian, 553, and deposed by him 564. He was restored by Tiberius II. and died 585, aged 73.

Eutychius, a christian author, born at Cairo 876. He practised physic with great success among the Mahometans, and afterwards became, in 933, patriarch of Alexandira, and exchanged his name of Said Ebn Batrick for its Greek correspondent word Eutychius. He wrote, in Arabic, annals from the beginning of the world to 900, curious, but not always authentic. He wrote also, de rebus Siciliæ, preserved in MS. in Cambridge public library; and died 950. An extract from his annals relating to the church of Alexandria appeared, in Arabic and Latin, at Oxford, by Selden, 1642, 4to. and the whole annals were published, Arabic and Latin, by Pocock, 1659, 4to.

Euzorius, a deacon of Alexandria, deposed and condemned by the council of Nice for his attachment to the tenets of Arius. He satisfied Constantine on articles of faith afterwards, and was made bishop of Antioch 361. He baptized Constantius, and died 376. —— Another of the same name was bishop of Cæsarea.

Ewald, John, a native of Copenhagen, who, in the hopes of seeing the world, embraced the military profession, and became a sergeant in the Prussian service. He afterwards deserted from his regiment, and returned to Denmark, where he studied divinity, but did not enter into orders. Poetry was his favorite pursuit, and, to enlarge his

understanding, he studied the best English poets. He wrote poems in the style of Ossian—Adam and Eve, a dramatic poem—a theatrical piece called the fisherman—and other poems, which possess great merit and rank high in the temple of poetry. He died 1781, aged 38, and his works were collected together at Copenhagen in 1791, in 4 vols.

EXPILLI, Claude d', president of the parliament of Grenoble, was born at Voiron, Dauphiny, and died at Grenoble 1636, aged 75. He was a writer of some merit, though better known as an upright magistrate. He published pleadings, Paris, 4to. 1612—poems, 4to. 1624—a life of Bayard, 1650—a treatise on French orthography, 1618, fol.

EXUPERIUS a Romish saint, bishop of Toulouse, distinguished for his charity in the time of a famine. After parting with all his property, he sold the gold and silver utensils of the church, to supply the necessities of the poor. He died about 417.

EYCK, Hubert Van, a painter, born at Maseik on the Maese, died 1426, aged 60. He painted much for Philip the good, duke of Burgundy, his friend and patron.

EYCK, John Van, brother and disciple to the preceding, died 1441, aged 71. He is supposed to be the inventor of painting in oil, which he discovered by mixing linseed oil in the composition of a brilliant varnish. The secret was conveyed to Italy by one of his pupils, and divulged to the world. He is sometimes called John of Bruges. His historical pieces and landscapes are much admired.

EYKENS, Peter, a painter of Antwerp, born 1599. His last supper, and John preaching in the desert, are admired pieces, preserved in the churches at Antwerp.

EYMAR, A. M. d', a deputy from Forcalquier to the states-general in 1789, evinced his attachment to the opinions and the system of Rousseau, as a lover of republicanism. He was sent as ambassador to Piedmont, and discovered the treaty which the Sardinian king had made to espouse the cause of the confederates against France; and in consequence of this, by his intrigues, he forced the unfortunate monarch from his Italian dominions. He was afterwards prefect of Leman, and died at Geneva 1805. He wrote some small tracts, not devoid of merit.

EZEKIEL, the third of the great prophets, was son of Buzi, and descended from Aaron. He was a captive at Babylon with Jehoiachim king of Judah, 597 before Christ, and there he wrote his prophecies, on the banks of the Chebar. His style, according to bishop Lowth, is bold, vehement, and tragical, abounding with figurative expressions, and worked up occasionally to a degree of tremendous dignity. He foretold to his people the coming of the Messiah, and their restoration.

EZEKIEL, a Greek Jew and poet, author of some tragedies on scripture subjects. Large fragments of his tragedy of the departure of the Israelites from Egypt are preserved by Clemens of Alexandria and Eusebius. It is supposed that he florished about 300, or according to some 200, years before Christ.

EZRA, one of the descendants of Aaron, son of Seraiah. He shared the captivity of Babylon, and was permitted by Artaxerxes to conduct a colony of his countrymen to Jerusalem, and to rebuild the temple and establish the laws of Moses, about 467 before Christ. A book bearing his name in the bible, and two in the apocrypha, are preserved. He died in Persia, or according to Josephus at Jerusalem.

FABER, John, a German divine, born in Suabia, and, from one of his works against the reformers, called the Mallet of Heretics. He was made, 1526, confessor to Ferdinand, king of the Romans, and in 1531, advanced to the see of Vienna, where he died 1542, aged 63. He owed his elevation to his zeal in the defence of the papists against Luther and his adherents. His works, which display warmth and fluency of language, are contained in 3 vols. folio, Cologne, 1537-1541.

FABER, Basil, a zealous Lutheran, born 1520, at Soraw in Lusatia. He was teacher in the schools of Nordhausen, Tennstadt, and Quedlinburg, and rector of Erfurt. His chief, and most valuable work is Thesaurus Eruditionis Scholasticæ, published 1571, and improved afterwards by Cellarius and others. The best edition is 2 vols. fol. 1735. Faber died 1576.

FABER, Antonius. *Vid.* FAVRE, Anthony.

FABER, Jacobus. *Vid.* FEVRE, James.

FABER, Nicolaus. *Vid.* FEVRE, Nicolas.

FABER, Tanaquil. *Vid.* FEVRE.

FABERT, Abraham, an officer, who raised himself, by his extraordinary merit, to the dignity of marshal of France under Lewis XIV. He distinguished himself in 1635, at the siege of Turin 1640, when he was badly wounded, at the siege of Perpignan 1642, and in 1654 at the taking of Stenai. As he was not duly qualified by nobility of ancestors, he refused the collar of the royal order, observing, he would not be decorated with a cross, with his soul disgraced by an imposture. Though brave, he was childishly addicted to astrological calculations.

FABIAN, Robert, a merchant of London, sheriff and alderman of his native city, where he died 1512. He had some skill in Latin and English poetry; but his chief work is his "Chronicle of England and France," first printed 1516, and again 1553, 2 vols folio. The first volume begins with Brute and ends

at the death of Henry II. and the second, which is very valuable, ends 1504. Stow calls the work a painful labor, to the great honor of the city, and of the whole realm. Because he spoke too plainly of the revenues of the church, Wolsey caused as many copies of the book as possible to be destroyed. Fabian was buried at St. Michael's, Cornhill.

FABIAN, a saint of the Romish church, made pope 326. He was active in the dissemination of christianity and the building of churches, and he suffered martyrdom in the persecution of Decius.

FABIUS, Maximus Rullianus, a Roman, master of the horse to the dictator Papirius. He triumphed over seven nations, and was himself dictator, B. C. 287.

FABIUS, Maximus Quintus, an illustrious Roman, who opposed Annibal in Italy, and in consequence of his dilatory, but salutary measures, was called Cunctator. When the senate refused to ratify a ransom of prisoners on which he had agreed, he sold his estates to pay the money. He died B. C. 203.

FABIUS, Pictor, the first Latin historian mentioned among the Romans, B. C. 225.

FABRE, Jean Claude, a priest of the oratory of Paris, who died there 1753, aged 85. He is known as a laborious, but not judicious, compiler. He wrote two dictionaries, an indifferent translation of Virgil, and a continuation of Fleury's Ecclesiastical History, and some articles in Richelet's Dictionary.

FABRE, N. a native of Langnedoc, famous for his filial piety. When his father was condemned to the gallies for his adherence to Calvinism, in 1752, he, unperceived, took his place among the condemned, and remained for six years in confinement, till this virtuous sacrifice was made known to Mirepoix, the governor of the province, who liberated him, and presented him to the court as an illustrious character.

FABRE, D'EGLANTINE, Philip Francis Mazaire, was born at Carcassone, 28th Dec. 1755, and, with a restless spirit, became successively an actor, a comic writer, and a statesman. In the convention he was the friend and confidential associate of Danton, Des Moulins, and the other promoters of the massacres, and of the miseries of France, and though originally poor, he soon became very rich. Robespierre, who viewed his assumed consequence with jealousy, hurled him from his eminence before the revolutionary tribunal, and he was guillotined 5th April, 1794. He wrote some plays which possess merit, and he is particularly known as the person who recommended and introduced in France that puerile calendar which combated the habits, the opinions, and the prejudices of the rest of Europe.

FABRETTI, Raphael, a learned antiquary, born at Urbino in 1619. He studied at Cagli and Urbino, and then practised at Rome as an advocate. He was sent by cardinal Imperiali to negotiate into Spain, and he conducted himself there with such success and ability that he was made procurator fiscal of the kingdom. After 13 years' residence in Spain he returned to Rome, where he was appointed judge of appeals to the capitol, and afterwards auditor of the legation of Urbino, under Cerri the legate. Some time after he was engaged in drawing up the apostolical briefs to the pope's vicar, and lastly was secretary of the memorials to pope Alexander VIII. After Alexander's death he devoted himself to his favorite pursuits, the study of antiquities, and with his horse, to which his friends gave the name of Marco Polo, he made excursions in the neighborhood of Rome to visit and examine whatever was most rare, curious, and valuable. Innocent XII. had such respect for him that he drew him from his retirement to make him master of the secrets of the pope's temporal state. He died 7th Jan. 1700. He published these valuable works, De Aquis & Aquæductibus Veteris Romæ Dissertationes tres, 4to. 1680 —De Columnâ Trajanâ Syntagma, &c. fol. 1683. Jasithei ad Gronovium Apologema, in ejusque Titivilitiâ, sive de Tito Livio Somnia Animadversiones 1686, 4to.—Inscriptionum Antiquarum, &c. Explicatio, fol. 1699, &c. He was learned, and in his researches indefatigable.

FABRI, Honoré, a learned Jesuit, born at Bellay, near Lyons, 1607; professor of philosophy at Lyons, and penitentiary at Rome, where he died 1688. He wrote several large works on theology, optics, plants, &c. and he is said by some to have discovered the circulation of the blood before Harvey.

FABRIANO, Gentile da, an historical painter of Verona, who merited to be raised to the honors of Venetian nobility, and died 1412, aged 80.

FABRICIUS, Caius, a Roman general, who obtained some victories over the Samnites and Lucanians, and indignantly rejected the offers of Pyrrhus, who attempted to bribe his integrity. He afterwards discovered to Pyrrhus the plot which his physician had formed to poison him. He died B. C. 250.

FABRICIUS, George, a learned German, born at Chemnitz, in Misnia, 1516, and famous for his Latin poetry. He travelled to Italy as tutor to a nobleman, and at Rome he composed his work called Roma, containing an interesting and very animated description of that city. After returning home, he was for 26 years master of the school of Messein, where he died 1571. His poems, which are written with great powers of genius, and in the most elegant and correct language, appeared at Basle 1567, 2 vols. 8vo. He wrote also some odes, hymns, &c. besides prose works, such as the Annals of Messein, in seven books, Origines Saxonicæ, 2 vols. folio, &c. 2 vols. on the affairs of Germany, &c.

FABRICIUS, Jerome, an Italian physician, called Aquapendente, from the place of his birth. He studied languages at Padua, and acquired his medical knowledge under Fallopius. He practised for 40 years at Padua, and with such repute that Venice, sensible of his great merits, settled an annual pension of 1000 crowns of gold on him, besides the honor of a golden chain, and of a statue. He

died about 1603, and left 2 vols. folio, the one on surgery, published Holland, 1723, and the other on anatomy, Leyden, 1738.

Fabricius, William, a surgeon, born near Cologne, who became public physician at Berne, where he died 1634, aged 74. He wrote tracts on gangrene and sphacelus—on burns, on gun-shot wounds, on lithotomy—Six Centuries of Observations and Cures, &c. 1606, in 4to. His works were all published at Frankfort in fol. 1682.

Fabricius, John Lewis, a native of Schaffhausen, professor of theology and philosophy at Heidelberg, and also ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector. He was author of tracts De Viis Dei, et quousque sunt similes Viis Hominum—De Symbolicâ Dei Visione —on Infant Baptism, &c. He died at Frankfort 1697, aged 58.

Fabricius, John Albert, a learned German, born at Leipsic, 11th Nov. 1668, and educated at Quedlinburg. He showed astonishing powers of application, and after staying five years in the house of his friend Meyer at Hamburgh, he was chosen professor of eloquence in that city 1699, and created D. D. at Kiel. He was invited by the landgrave of Hesse Cassel, to settle in his dominions, but so great was his reputation at Hamburgh, that the senators prevailed upon him, by a superior salary, not to relinquish his residence among them. This most indefatigable scholar, equally admired for his modesty, and the simplicity of his manners, died at Hamburgh, 3d April, 1736. Of his numerous works, the most useful are Bibliotheca Latina, sive Notitia Auctorum Veterum Latinorum quorumcunque Scripta ad nos pervenerunt, 2 vols. 4to. republished by Ernesti, 3 vols. 8vo.—Bibliotheca Græca, sive Notitia Scriptorum Veterum Græcorum, quorumcunque Monumenta Integra, aut Fragmenta, Edita extant, tum Plerorumque ex MSS. & Deperditis, 14 vols. 4to.—Codex Apocryphus Novi Testamenti, Collectus, &c. 3 vols. 8vo. 1719.—Codex Pseu-depigraphus Veteris Testamenti, 2 vols. 8vo 1722, and 1723.—Bibliographia Antiquaria, sive Introductio in Notitiam Scriptorum qui Antiquitates Hebraicas, Græcas, Romanas, & Christianas Scriptis illustraverunt, 4to. 1716.—Delectus Argumentorum, & Syllabus Scriptorum qui veritatem Relig. Christ. adversus Atheos, &c. asseruerunt, 4to. 1725.—Salutaris Lex Evangelii, &c. 4to. 1731.—Bibliotheca Mediæ & Infimæ Latinitate, 5 vols. 8vo. 1734, and 6 vols. 4to. 1754, Padua.

Fabricius, Vincent, a learned German, born at Hamburgh 1613. He wrote Latin poetry with great ease and elegance. He was counsellor to the bishop of Lubec, and afterwards syndic to the city of Dantzic, where he became burgomaster, and was 13 times deputy to Poland. He died at Warsaw, during the diet of the kingdom, 1667. The first edition of his poems was printed 1632 at the recommendation of his friend Daniel Heinsius; but the best is that of Leipsic 1685, under the care of his son.

Fabricius, Baron, a German writer, the favorite of Charles XII. with whom he resided as envoy of the court of Holstein, during that monarch's captivity at Bender. He was afterwards in the service of Stanislaus of Poland. He was also in the service of George I. and he accompanied him in his last journey to Hanover, so that the king actually died in his arms. Fabricius is known for his interesting letters, which give an account of Charles XII. while resident in Turkey. They have been translated, and they appeared in London 1761, 8vo.

Fabricius, Charles, a painter, born at Delft. His house was destroyed by the blowing up of a powder magazine, and he with his pupil Spoors perished. He was in the flower of youth, and promised the fairest talents for fame.

Fabroni, Angiolo, a native of Marradi in Tuscany, educated at Fienza and at Rome. He was made by Peter Leopold prior of St. Lorenzo's church at Florence, and afterwards curator of Pisa university. He wrote an account of the learned men of Italy in the 17th and 18th centuries, of which 21 vols. were published, and one was left unfinished. He published also an account of Cosmo, Lorenzo, and the other illustrious members of the house of Medicis, besides some religious tracts, &c. He died at Pisa 1802, aged 70.

Fabrot, Charles Hannibal, a French lawyer, born at Aix in Provence, 1580, where he became advocate and professor of law. In 1617 he came to Paris, and in 1637 he was prevailed upon by Seguier the chancellor, who granted him a pension, to give an edition of the Basilicæ, or constitutions of the Eastern emperors. This great work appeared in 7 vols. fol. 1647, with a Latin translation and notes, and two years after he published Cedrenus, Nicetas, Anastasius Bibliothecarius, Constantine Manasses and Glycas, in 2 vols. fol. with curious notes. In 1658 he published the works of Cujacius, revised and with notes, 10 vols. fol. His great application brought on disorders, which put an end to his life, 1659. He wrote besides notes on the Theodosian code, and a treatise against Salmasius, &c.

Facciolati, Giacomo, an Italian orator and grammarian of Padua, who died 1769, aged 87. He edited Cicero's Oration pro Quinct. and wrote some philological and other learned works.

Fachetti, Pietro, an eminent painter of Mantua, who died at Rome 1613, aged 78.

Facini, Pietro, an historical painter of Bologna, who died 1602, aged 42. He was pupil to Annibal Caracci. His Christ with the three disciples, and Mary weeping at the death of Lazarus is in the Wilton collection.

Facio, Bartholomeo, a learned Italian, born at Spezzia near Genoa. He was secretary to Alphonso king of Naples, and intimate with Æneas Sylvius, afterwards pope Pius II. He died about 1457. He wrote de Bello Veneto Claudiano, seu inter Venetos & Genuenses, anno 1391, 8vo. 1578—de Rebus ab Alphonso Neapolit. gestis, Libri

decem—de Humanæ Vitæ Felicitate ad Alphonsum. Neap. Reg.—de Viris Illustr. sui Temporis, 1745. His enmity to Laurentius Valla was almost proverbial.

FACUNDUS, bishop of Hermianum in Asia, known for his defence of the three chapters, at the council of Constantinople, 547. In consequence of his zeal on this occasion, and in favoring the Nestorians, he was banished by Justinian, but in his exile he still defended his opinions, and wrote no less than 12 books addressed to the emperor.

FADLALLAH, or Chodsa Raschid Addin, a Persian historian, visier to Cazan the sultan of Taurus. He wrote at the desire of his master, an History of the Moguls, finished 1294, to which he added a supplement. The first part of the work appeared in French by la Croix.

FAERNUS, Gabriel, a native of Cremona, known as a critic and a poet in the 16th century. He was the favorite of cardinal de Medicis, afterwards Pius IV. He wrote Latin elogies, besides pieces of criticism, and notes on Terence, so valuable that Bentley has inserted them whole in his edition of that poet. He wrote also in iambic verse 100 fables, so much in the style of Phædrus, that Thuanus has accused him of concealing from the world that Latin fabulist then unknown, to procure celebrity for his own composition; but of his 100 fables only five treat the same subjects as Phædrus, and therefore the idea of either deceit or plagarism is puerile. Faernus died at Rome 1561.

FAGAN, Christopher Bartholomew, a French comic writer, who died 1755, aged 53. He was like his father clerk in a public office at Paris, and devoted his leisure to poetry. Of his works collected in 4 vols. 12mo. 1760, the most approved comedies are, the Rendezvous, and the Ward, written in a delicate and lively style. Though a man of genius, he was averse to business, negligent of his dress, and very shy.

FAGE, Raimond de la, a self-taught genius in drawing with the pen, or Indian ink, born at Lisle-en-Albigeois in Languedoc. He was highly complimented by Carlo Marat, but his intemperance ruined his prospects; as his time was generally spent at the alehouse, where he frequently discharged his bills by producing a sketch. He died 1690, aged 42.

FAGIUS, Paul, a protestant minister, born at Rheinzabern in Germany, 1504. His German name was Buchlein. He was educated at Heidelberg and Strasburg, and after making great proficiency in Hebrew, which then was become fashionable, he undertook in 1527 the care of a school at Isna where he married. He afterwards abandoned this employment, and entering into orders he distinguished himself in 1541 by his zeal in administering to the necessities and comforts of the poor, during the plague which raged at Isna and the neighboring places, from the infection of which he happily escaped. He afterwards preached at Strasburg, and became professor at Heidelberg, where he published some works for the advancement of Hebrew literature. During the persecution of the protestants in Germany he was invited to England by Cranmer, where he came with Bucer in 1549. These two learned men were then engaged at Cambridge to complete a new translation of the bible, Fagius of the Old, and Bucer of the New Testament. This was never completed, as Fagius died of a fever at Cambridge, in Nov. 1550, and Bucer about a year after. The bodies of these two protestant divines were dug up and burnt under the gallows, in the ignominious reign of Mary. Fagius wrote on the Hebrew language and on the Targums.

FAGNANI, Prospero, an Italian, secretary to the holy congregation, and author of a commentary on the five books of the decretals. He died 1678, aged 80.

FAGNANO, Julius Charles count of, marquis of Toschi, a native of Sinigaglia, who published at Pesaro 1750, his works in 2 vols. 4to. in which he treats in a clear manner of the discoveries of the property and of the use of the geometrical curve, called the Lemniscate. He died 1760, aged 70.

FAGON, Guy Crescent, an eminent physician, born at Paris. He early supported the doctrine of the circulation of the blood, and gained the royal approbation by his indefatigable researches in collecting plants on the Alps, and in the South of France. He was made professor of botany and chemistry in the royal gardens, and gradually rose to be physician to Lewis XIV. in 1693. It was by his advice that the king sent Tournefort to collect plants in the East. Though of a delicate constitution he lived by proper regimen to the age of 80, and died 1718, leaving two sons, one of whom became a bishop, and the other a counsellor of state.

FAGUNDY, Stephen, a Portuguese jesuit, author of Quæstiones de Christianis Officiis et Casibus Conscientiæ, in Ecclesiæ Præcepta—de Justitiæ, &c. He died at Lisbon 1645, aged 68.

FAHRENHEIT, Gabriel Daniel, an ingenious experimentalist, born at Dantzic, 14th May, 1686. He was intended for commerce, but his genius was bent to philosophical pursuits. In 1720 he improved the thermometer by substituting mercury for spirits of wine, and fixed the extremity of his scale at the point of cold, which he had observed in Iceland in 1709, but at Petersburg the cold had been known forty degrees below the ° of this thermometer. The English in general have adopted his scale, but the French adhere to Reaumur's. He travelled through Holland and on the continent in pursuit of knowledge, and died 16th Sept. 1736. He wrote a Dissertation on Thermometers 1724.

FAILLE, William de la, a syndic of Toulouse, who died 1711, aged 96. He wrote an interesting though inelegant history of his native city, 2 vols. fol.

FAIRCLOUGH, Samuel, a native of Haveril, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge. He was minister of Barnardiston,

and afterwards of Ketton, Suffolk, and was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He was a most amiable character in private life, and though he disapproved of some things in the liturgy, he was the friend of episcopacy. He published a sermon preached at sir Nat. Barnardiston's funeral, and some other tracts, and died 1678, aged 84. His son Samuel was ejected from Houghton Conquest rectory, Bedfordshire, and died 1691, and his other son Richard was also ejected from Wells living, Somersetshire, and died 1682.

FAIRFAX, Edward, an English poet in the reigns of Elizabeth and James, son of sir Thomas Fairfax of Denton, Yorkshire. He early displayed poetical talents, and according to Dryden himself a judge of merit, he deserved to be ranked above Spenser in point of harmony. His first attempt was a translation of Tasso's Godfrey of Bouillon, a performance very respectable, and highly valued by the wits of the times, and esteemed greatly by James and Charles I. He wrote also some eclogues, besides controversial treatises on the pope's infallibility, &c. and deserved the amiable character of a modest, benevolent man, who preferred solitude and peace to the war and tumults of the times. He died about the year 1632, at Newhall, between Denton and Knaresborough. His son William translated Diogenes Laertius into English.

FAIRFAX, Thomas lord, eldest son of Ferdinando lord Fairfax, was born at Denton, Yorkshire, 1611. He early devoted himself to the profession of arms, and after serving in Holland under lord Vere with great credit, he embraced the party of the presbyterians in the civil war, and fought against the king. He was engaged in the North, where he suffered some defeats, especially at Adderton moor 1643, but he retrieved his affairs and his fame in the battle of Marston moor, and for his services was intrusted with the chief command of the army on the resignation of lord Essex. He contributed greatly to the king's defeat at Naseby 1645, and afterwards marched to the reduction of the West. In 1648 he succeeded to the title on the death of his father who had like himself been very active in the cause of the parliament, and the same year he reduced Colchester, and, much to his disgrace, ordered the brave defenders sir George Lisle and sir Charles Lucas, to whom he had promised pardon, to be shot. On the king's trial it was supposed that he would interfere, but during the execution he was kept at a distance from the dreadful scene, engaged with col. Harrison, by the intrigues of Cromwell, in the hypocritical attitude of offering up prayers to God. After the destruction of royalty he favored the views of the usurper, he was made doctor of laws at Oxford, and treated with unusual ceremony in London, but when offered by the parliament the command of the army against the revolted presbyterians of Scotland, he pertinaciously refused it, and it was granted to Cromwell. He afterwards lived in retirement, and at the restoration he was reconciled to the king, and went to the Hague to congratulate him on the change of the republican government. He wrote an interesting account of his public life, and died 1671.

FAIRTHORNE, William, an English painter, who became a soldier during the civil wars, and being taken at Basing-house was banished for refusing to swear allegiance to Cromwell. He studied abroad under Champagné, and on his return home applied himself chiefly in engraving, in which he also excelled. He wrote a book "upon drawing, graving, and etching," celebrated by Flatman the poet, and died at Blackfriars 1691, aged 75. His son William acquired celebrity by mezzotinto engraving.

FAISTENBERGER, Anthony, a painter of Inspruck, who died 1722, aged 44. His landscapes, cascades, rocks and rivers, were all in a masterly style. His younger brother Joseph was equally eminent in landscape painting.

FALCANDUS, Hugo, a respectable and accurate historian of Sicily, who published an account of the affairs of his afflicted country for 23 years under Willliam I. and II. His preface was written 1126. The time of his death is unknown.

FALCONBERG, Mary, countess of, the third daughter of Oliver Cromwell, and second wife of Thomas viscount Falconberg. She possessed great beauty, and so much spirit and activity that, as Burnet observes, she was more worthy to be protector than her brother. On Richard's deposition she exerted herself strenuously for the restoration of Charles II. with whom her husband was in great favor. She died 14th March, 1712.

FALCONE, da Benevento, secretary to pope Innocent II. was author of a Chronicle or History of Naples from 1102 to 1140.

FALCONER, William, a Scotsman, who came to London in 1762, where he published "the Shipwreck," in three cantos, a very ingenious and pathetic poem. He wrote also that useful compilation the Marine Dictionary, 4to. His merits recommended him to the patronage of the great, and especially of the late duke of York. As he was a sailor he unfortunately perished in the Aurora in 1769. This ship was proceeding to the East Indies with Messrs. Vansittart, Scrafton, Ford, and other gentlemen, and after touching at the Cape of Good Hope, was never heard of.

FALCONET, Camille, a French physician, the friend of Malebranche, born at Lyons 1671. He was elected in 1716 into the French academy, and from his excellent collection of nearly 500,000 volumes, he liberally enriched the royal library with such books as were deficient. He lived to the age of 91 in 1762, and is supposed to have, like Fagon, prolonged life by his medical skill. He wrote a translation of Villemont's Systema Planetarum—an edition of the Pastorals of Daphnis and Chloe, translated by Amyot—an edition of Desperier's Cymbalum Mundi, besides Dissertations.

FALCONIA, Proba, a Latin poetess in the age of Theodosius, born at Horta in Etruria. She wrote from Virgil a poetical canto, containing the History of the Creation, and of the Life of our Saviour.

FALDA, Giovanni Baptista, an Italian engraver of the last century, whose etchings in aqua fortis are much admired. His views of palaces, fountains, &c. in Rome, are esteemed very curious.

FALETI, Jeronimo, a poet of Savona, near Genoa, who published in 1557 a poem on the Wars of Charles V. and other poems. He was also distinguished as an orator, historian, and statesman, and was employed as ambassador to Venice, by Hercules, duke of Ferrara.

FALIERI, Ordelafo, a doge of Venice, who went with a fleet in 1102 to assist Baldwin of Jerusalem in the conquest of Syria. On his return he conquered Dalmatia, Croatia, and other provinces, and afterwards lost his life at the siege of the revolted city of Zara in Dalmatia, 1120.

FALIERI, Marino, a doge of Venice, 1354, who conspired to make himself absolute by the assassination of all the senators. His plot was discovered, and he lost his head at the age of 80, and more than 400 of his associates were hanged.

FALK, John Peter, a learned Swede, born at Westrogothia, and educated at Upsal, where he studied medicine and also botany under Linnæus He was made professor of botany in the Apothecaries' garden at Petersburg, and keeper of the natural history cabinet, and he published Observations on his Travels, 3 vols. 4to. 1785, Petersburg. In a fit of melancholy, to which he was often subject, he unfortunately destroyed himself, 1774, aged 47.

FALKENSTEIN, John Henry, a native of Franconia, made, in 1714, director of the academy of noblemen at Erlingen. He was next in the service of the bishop of Eichstadt, and afterwards of the margrave of Anspach. He left the protestant for the Roman catholic religion, and died 1760, aged 78. He published the Antiquities of Nordgan in the diocese of Eichstadt, 3 vols. folio, and other works on ecclesiastical and antiquarian subjects.

FALKLAND, lord. *Vid.* CARY.

FALLE, Philip, author of the History of Jersey, where he was born 1655. He entered, at the age of 14, at Exeter college, Oxford, and afterwards removed to Alban hall. He was rector of St. Saviour's in the island, and came over as one of the deputies of the states to William and Mary. He also published three sermons preached at St. Hilary's, 1692, Whitehall, 1694, and before the lord mayor, 1695.

FALLOPIUS, Gabriel, a celebrated Italian physician and anatomist, born at Modena, 1490. He travelled through Europe, and afterwards practised with the greatest success and reputation. He was professor of anatomy at Pisa, 1548, and three years after at Padua, where he died 9th Oct. 1563, aged 72. He made various discoveries in anatomy, and especially the tubes by which the ova descend from the female ovarium into the uterus, called from him "Fallopian tubes." His works, which are all on subjects of medicine and anatomy, were published in 3 vols. fol. Venice, 1584 and 1606.

FALS, Raymond, a medal engraver, born at Stockholm, 1653. He settled at Paris, where he obtained a pension of 1200 livres, and died at Berlin, 1703.

FALSTER, Christian, a Danish critic of Flensburg, the time of whose death is not accurately ascertained. He wrote Supplementum Linguæ Latinæ, 1717—Animadversiones Epistolicæ—Quæstiones Romanæ—Cogitationes Philologicæ—Sermo Panegyricus, &c. Vigilia prima Noctium Ripensium—Amœnitates Philologicæ, 3 vols.—the 14th satire of Juvenal translated into Danish, 1751.

FANCOURT, Samuel, a dissenting minister, born in the west of England. He settled at Salisbury, where for 20 years he took some pupils, and had the care of a congregation; but his writings against Calvinism exposed him to persecution, and driven from his residence, he came to London. About the year 1740, or 1745, he established the first circulating library in the kingdom; but, however, his plans did not succeed to his wishes, and after advertising for subscribers, and offering to teach the classics, so as to enable his pupils to write and speak fluently in 12 months for 12 guineas, he sunk into poverty and neglect, and from the corner of one of the streets of the Strand, where he had a shop, he retired to Hoxton square, where his indigence was relieved by the charitable contributions of his friends. He died 8th June, 1768, aged 90. As a preacher it is said that he was zealous and persuasive, without being popular or eloquent. His publications, which were numerous, are mentioned in the Gent. Magazine, 1784, p. 274.

FANNIUS, surnamed STRABO, a Roman, who is known by his law to curb the extravagance of his countrymen. His son was an elegant orator. An historian of the same name in Trajan's age, wrote an account of Nero's reign, now lost.

FANSHAW, sir Richard, an English gentleman, 10th son of sir Henry Fanshaw, of Ware park, Herts, where he was born 1607. After studying at Cambridge, he travelled on the continent, and in 1635, was engaged in the service of Charles I. who sent him as envoy to Spain. In 1644 he attended the king at Oxford, and was made by the university doctor of laws, and afterwards appointed secretary to Charles prince of Wales, whose wanderings he shared in the west of England, and in the islands of Scilly, and Jersey. He was treasurer of the navy under Rupert, in 1648, and was created 1650, a baronet by Charles II. and sent as envoy to Spain. He was taken at the battle of Worcester, and imprisoned in London, from which however he was liberated in consequence of a severe illness, by giving bail. In 1659, he visited the king at Breda, by whom he was knighted,

and at the restoration he was made master of requests, and secretary of the Latin language. He afterwards was ambassador in Portugal, to negotiate the marriage of Charles and the infanta Catharina, and on his return 1663, he was sworn of the privy council. He was in 1664 sent as ambassador to Philip IV. of Spain, with whose successor he concluded a treaty of peace in 1665. He died at Madrid 16th June, 1666, of a fever, as he was preparing to return home. His body was embalmed, and brought over to England, and deposited in All Saints' church, Hertford, and afterwards removed to a new vault in Ware church. He had by his wife Anne, daughter of sir John Harrison, six sons, and eight daughters, of whom only one son, and four daughters survived him. Though engaged in political affairs, he found time to write some respectable pieces, and among them a translation in rhyme of Guarini's Pastor Fido, 1646, a translation of Fletcher's Faithful Shepherdess, into Latin verse—Odes of Horace, translated into English—Virgil's fourth Æneid—and Camoens' Lusiad, translated into English, besides some poems, and original letters, published during his embassies in Spain and Portugal, 1702.

FARDELLA, Michael Angelo, an eminent professor of natural history and astronomy at Padua, was born at Trapani in Sicily, and died at Naples 1718, aged 68. He wrote several works, now little known.

FARE, Charles Augustus, marquis de la, a captain in the French guards, better known as a writer and as the author of Memoirs and Reflections on the reign of Lewis XIV. 12mo. and of some little pieces of poetry which possess genius and merit. He began to be a poet when 60 years old, and died 1712, aged 68.

FAREL, William, an able reformer, born at Gap in Dauphiné 1489. He studied with great assiduity at Paris the Hebrew and Greek tongues, but soon after he became a teacher, the spirit of persecution against the protestants drove him from France. He went to Strasburg, and then to Switzerland, and he successfully engaged with the duke of Wirtemberg, to introduce the reformation into Montbeliard, Aigle, Morat, and other places. He afterwards went to Geneva, but his violence against popery was resisted by the clergy, and he retired, though in 1534 he was recalled. In 1538 he was again banished from Geneva with Calvin, and retired to Basil, and then to Neufchatel. Zealous in the cause of reformation he labored assiduously as a preacher, and though exposed to a thousand dangers from persecution and from the jealousy of the papists, he escaped them all, and after increasing his prosclytes at Metz and the neighboring places, he visited Calvin on his death-bed at Geneva 1564, and expired himself the next year on the 13th Sept. at Neufchatel. At the age of 69 he married, an event in his life which exposed him to the ridicule of his enemies. Erasmus among others has spoken of him severely, but rather unjustly, when he calls him a false, virulent, and seditious evangelist. Nothing could, indeed, resist the zeal of Farel, though surrounded by drawn swords, though interrupted by the ringing of bells, and by the clamors of his enemies, he yet preached boldly and successfully, and made as many converts as any of the reformers. He wrote some few things on controversial subjects.

FARET, Nicholas, one of the first members of the French academy, known more for the excellent statutes which he formed for the new Institution, than the books he wrote. He was the friend of count d'Harcourt and Vaugelas St. Amand, and died 1646, aged 46.

FARIN, Emanuel de Sousa, a Portuguese knight, who accompanied Rodrigo, as ambassador to Rome. He died at Madrid 1650, aged 60, reduced to poverty, by his negligence of his property. He wrote poems in a manly and nervous style, collected into seven volumes after his death, besides moral and political discourses, commentaries on the Lusiad of Camoens, a history of Portugal to the reign of Henry the cardinal, and Portuguese Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. Though a Portuguese, he preferred the Castilian language to his own.

FARINACCIO, Prosper, an Italian lawyer, born at Rome, died 1618, aged 64. His works in 13 vols. fol. are much esteemed at Rome. They are all on law subjects.

FARINATO, Paul, an Italian painter, born at Verona 1522. His mother died in giving him birth, and he and his wife both expired at the same moment in 1606. One of his paintings in St. George's church, Verona, is as much admired as that of Paul Veronese, which is placed near it. He was equally eminent as an orator, sculptor, and architect, and it is said that he was also a good swordsman.

FARINELLI. *Vid.* BROSCHI.

FARINGDON, Anthony, an English divine, born at Sunning, Berks, 1596. He was educated at Trinity college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and tutor, and afterwards he was vicar of Bray, near Maidenhead, 1634, and divinity reader in Windsor chapel. In the civil wars, he was ejected from his parish, and reduced to great poverty, till invited by sir John Robinson, alderman of London, to officiate at St. Mary Magdalen, Milk-street, London, where he died Sept. 1658. He published in 1657, a folio volume of his sermons, dedicated to his patron Robinson, and after his death two other folio volumes of his MS. sermons, were published by his friends.

FARMER, Hugh, a dissenting minister, educated under Dr. Doddridge. He settled at Walthamstow, and lived in the house of his friend Mr. Snell, where he died 5th Feb. 1787. He wrote a dissertation on Miracles, 8vo.—a treatise on the Worship of Human Spirits among the Heathens, 8vo.—on Christ's Temptation, 8vo.—and on the Demoniacs, 8vo.

FARMER, Richard, a learned native of

Leicester, educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he became fellow and tutor, and took his degree of M.A. 1760. In 1766 he published his valuable essay on the Learning of Shakspeare, in which he maintains that the bard obtained his knowledge of ancient history and mythology from translations and not from original classical authors. He was in 1767 made one of the Whitehall preachers, and in 1775 he was elected master of his college, and then took his degree of D.D. He obtained afterwards a prebend, and the chancellorship in Lichfield cathedral, the place of librarian in Cambridge, and afterwards a prebend of Canterbury, which he exchanged for a residentiaryship of St. Paul's. He had collected materials for the history of his native town, which however he gave together with the plates to his friend Mr. Nichols, for his Leicestershire history. He died 1797, aged 62, and his valuable collection of scarce and curious books was sold by public auction, after his death.

FARNABY, Thomas, an eminent grammarian, born in London 1575. He was servitor of Merton college, Oxford, and was seduced by the jesuits, and persuaded to leave his country and religion, and retire to Spain. Tired of the discipline of his new instructors, he at last with difficulty escaped, and went a voyage with sir Francis Drake, and sir John Hawkins, 1595. He afterwards served as a soldier in the Low Countries, and then returned to Cornwall, poor and destitute. He settled at Martock, Somersetshire, where he taught grammar with great success, and then came to London, where he met with much encouragement, and had not less than three hundred pupils. In 1616, he took his master's degree at Cambridge, and was admitted ad eundem at Oxford, and about 1636, on account of the sickness prevalent in London, he removed to Seven Oaks, Kent, where his usual success attended him, and enabled him to purchase an estate there, and another in Sussex. During the civil wars he became obnoxious to the parliament, because he had said it was better to have one king than 500. He was therefore imprisoned in Newgate, and though his enemies wished to transport him to America, he was removed to Ely house, Holborn, where he continued till within a year of his death. He died 12th June 1647, and was buried at Seven Oaks. His works were Notæ ad Juvenalis & Persii Satiras, 1612. —Notæ ad Senecæ Tragœdias 1613,—ad Martialis Epigr. 1615,—ad Lucani Pharsalia, 1618,—Index Rhetoricus, &c. 1625,—Florilegium Epigrammat. Græc. 1629,—Notæ ad Virgil, 1634,—Systema Grammatic. 1641, &c. His works display every where great erudition, and his notes, says Boyle, are of great use, being short, learned, and designed to clear up the text.

FARNESE, Peter Louis, son of pope Paul III. by a secret marriage, before he became a cardinal, was made duke of Parma, and Placentia. His debaucheries, and the tyranny of his government, rendered him so unpopular, that he was assassinated at Placentia 1547, two years after his elevation.

FARNESE, Alexander, eldest son of the preceding, was born 1520. He was made bishop of Parma, by Clement VII. and advanced to the purple in 1534, by his grandfather Paul III. by whom he was employed as ambassador to Germany, France, and the Low Countries. His talents as a negotiator were very great, and he was respected for his learning, as well as patronage of literature, and of learned men. He died at Rome, 1589. Charles V. said of him, when dean of the sacred college, that if all the members resembled him, the college would be the most august assembly in the world.

FARNESE, Alexander, third duke of Parma, was nephew to the cardinal. He distinguished himself at the siege of Lepanto, and at the taking of Antwerp, and succeeded in 1578 John of Austria, as governor of the Low Countries. He received a mortal wound at Rouen, when it was besieged by Henry IV. of France, and he died at Arras, 1592.

FARNEWORTH, Ellis, an English divine, born at Bonteshall, Derbyshire, where his father was rector, and educated at Chesterfield and Eton, and then at Jesus college, Cambridge. He was presented to the rectory of Carsington, Derbyshire, 1762, by dean Yorke, and died there 25th March, 1763. He wrote the Life of pope Sixtus V. from the Italian of Leti, folio, 1754,—Davila's History of France, 2 vols. 4to. 1757,—Machiavel's works translated 1761, reprinted 1775, 4 vols. 8vo.

FARQUHAR, George, an eminent comic poet, son of a clergyman, born at Londonderry, 1678. He was educated at Dublin college, and afterwards engaged himself with a company of players. In this employment, at the representation of Dryden's Indian Emperor, he was nearly converting the play into a real tragedy, for forgetting to exchange his sword for a foil, he, as Guyomar, wounded his antagonist Vasquez so dreadfully that from that moment, he in terror bid adieu to the stage. He came to London in 1696, and at the repeated solicitations of Wilks the actor, he turned his thoughts to the composition of a theatrical piece. His opportunities of study and meditation were improved by the kindness of lord Orrery, who gave him a lieutenant's commission in his regiment. In 1698 his first comedy appeared, called "Love in a Bottle," and was well received. In 1700, "the Constant Couple, or Trip to the Jubilee," was acted, and gave Wilks the opportunity of displaying sir Harry Wildair with all the gayety, animation, and vivacity of the character. The same year Farquhar was in Holland, and he has given a facetious and interesting account of the place and people in two letters. In 1701, appeared "sir Harry Wildair, or the sequel of the Trip to the Jubilee," which was received with uncommon approbation. He published in 1702, miscellanies, or collections of poems, letters and essays,

and the next year came out his "Inconstant, or the Way to Win him." In 1704 appeared his "Stage Coach," the next year "the Twin Rivals," and in 1706 "the Recruiting Officer" dedicated to "all friends round the Wrekin" a hill near Shrewsbury, where he had observed on a recruiting party, the manner in which clowns are inveigled into the army, and the milk maids are robbed of their virtue and happiness by the arts of military men. His last comedy was the Beaux's Stratagem, the great success of which he did not live to see, as the unkindness of a courtier, who had promised, and forgot, to patronise him, and the pressure of his debts broke his heart. He died April, 1707, before he had reached his thirtieth year. He had married in 1703, a lady who had fallen in love with him, and who to gain the affections of a needy and dissipated suitor, had falsely represented herself as a woman of great opulence. He married, but though bitterly disappointed, he never upbraided his wife with the artifice, but became a tender and indulgent husband. He left two daughters whom in his papers he had recommended to the friendship and patronage of Wilks. Wilks became a father to them, he procured a benefit for each of them, and continued his parental fondness, even after they were settled in business. For the success of his comedies, Farquhar is indebted to the natural delineation of his characters, the interesting tendency of his plots, and the flowing graces and sprightliness of his wit. The same popularity attends them now as upon their original production, though it is to be lamented that a licentiousness and spirit of indelicacy much to be censured are observed throughout, to he attributed not so much to depravity of heart in the author, as to the impure taste of the age in which he wrote.

Fastolff, sir John, a valiant general, of an ancient family, born at Yarmouth in Norfolk, about 1377. He attended the duke of Clarence, as lieutenant of Ireland, about 1405 and 1406, and in 1408 he married a rich widow of that kingdom, and soon after went over to France, where, under the English regency, he was promoted to places of trust and honor. He returned home 1440, covered with laurels bravely won in the field, and in his private conduct now he exhibited the hospitable, generous, and benevolent man. He bestowed large legacies on Cambridge to build the schools of philosophy and civil law, and was a most liberal benefactor to Magdalen college, Oxford, founded by his friend Wainfleet. He died 1459, aged upwards of 80, according to what Caxton his contemporary has mentioned. Shakspeare has been severely censured for abusing this great and good man under the character of sir John Falstaff. The age and the name of these two knights are so different, that the apparent coincidence must be purely accidental. Fastolff, as is well observed, was a young and grave, discreet and valiant, chaste and sober commander abroad, and eminent for every virtue at home; but the Falstaff of the poet is an old, humorous, vaporing, cowardly, lewd, lying, drunken, debauchee. It is besides to be recollected that Shakspeare's Falstaff was first acted under the name of sir John Oldcastle, though modern critics dispute it.

Favart, Charles Simon, a Parisian, known for his operas, which are numerous, and deservedly admired. He died at Paris 1793, aged 83.

Favart, Marie Justine Benoite, a famous French actress, wife of the preceding, born at Avignon, 1727. Her maiden name was du Ronceral. She was never surpassed in the sensibility, ease, and liveliness of her comic characters. She died at Paris, 1772.

Fauchet, Claude, a French antiquarian, historiographer to Henry IV. He died 1601, aged 72, overwhelmed in debts. The monuments of his extensive reading and deep researches are found in his Gaulish and French Antiquities,—a treatise on the Liberties of the Gallican Church,—on the Origin of Knights, Armorial Bearings, and Heralds, —Origin of Dignities and Magistracies in France. These works printed together in 4to. 1610, are curious, but so inclegant that, it is said, the perusal of them gave Lewis XIII. a distaste for reading.

Fauchet, Claude, a native of Dorne in the Nivernois, who became vicar-general to the archbishop of Bruges, and preacher to Lewis XVI. The theatrical manner, and ridiculous affectation of his delivery, however, offended the devotion of the monarch, and in consequence of this disgrace, Fauchet, at the revolution, was most hostile to the government. He was one of the most active in the destruction of the Bastille, and preached a thanksgiving sermon on the event, and in his enthusiastic conduct showed himself so forgetful of his character and profession, that he called Jesus Christ the first sansculotte of Judæa. These extravagancies rendered him popular with the mob; he was deputy from Calvados in the national assembly and in the convention, and became the constitutional bishop of Bayeaux. He was at last accused as a disaffected person before the revolutionary tribunal, and guillotined 1793, in his 49th year. He wrote a panegyric on St. Lewis, before the French academy,—a funeral Oration for the duke of Orleans,—Discourse on Universal Manners, —Eloge on Benjamin Franklin, &c.

Faucheur, Michael le, a French protestant divine, admired as a preacher at Montpellier, Charenton, and Paris. After hearing him discourse on duelling, marshal de la Force said, "if a challenge was sent to me, I would refuse it." He died universally regretted at Paris, 1667. He wrote a treatise on Oratorical Action,—sermons in 8vo.—Christian Prayers and Meditations,— a treatise on the Eucharist, against cardinal Perron, Geneva, folio.

Faulkner, George, a printer of eminence, the first who raised his profession in Ireland to credit and respectability. He was

the friend of dean Swift, and of lord Chesterfield, whose letters to him under the name of Atticus, are much admired. He had the misfortune to break his leg, in consequence of which Foote, with more humor than good breeding, introduced him in his Orators, 1762, in the character of Peter Paragraph. The insult was felt, and Faulkner commenced an action against the mimic, which, however was dropped by the interference of lord Townshend. He raised himself to opulence by the success of his "Journal," and was universally respected for his fair and upright conduct in his profession. He died Alderman of Dublin, 28th August 1775.

FAVOLIUS, Hugo, a Dutch physician and poet, author of Hodoeporican Byzantium, in three books, published at Louvain, 1563. He died 1585.

FAVORINUS, a Platonic philosopher in the age of Adrian. He was born at Arles in Gaul, and taught at Rome.

FAVORINUS, Varinus, originally Guarini of Favera, near Camerino in Italy, the place of his birth, was a disciple of Politian, and became a Benedictine monk. In 1512 he was keeper of the Mendicean library of Florence, and in 1514 was made bishop of Nocera, and died 1537. He published in 1523 his Greek Lexicon at Rome, one of the first of modern Lexicons, compiled from Suidas, the Etymologicum Magnum, Hesychius, &c. the best edition of which is that of Bartoli, fol. Venice 1712. He wrote besides, Cornucopiæ et Horti Adonidis, and Stobæus's Apophthegmata, translated.

FAUR, Guy de, lord of Pibrac, a native of Toulouse, eminent as an advocate, and sent by Charles IX. as ambassador to the council of Trent, where he manfully defended the liberties of the Gallican church. In 1565 he was made advocate general in the parliament of Paris, and in 1570, counsellor of state. In 1572 he vindicated the massacre of St. Bartholomew, no doubt compelled by his superiors, as his own character was mild, humane, and far from vindictive. He made peace between the court and the protestants under Henry III. whom he had accompanied to Poland, when he was elected king there. He possessed great influence with his master, and was created one of the chief presidents of the court of law. He died 1584, aged 56. He published some speeches, but he is best known by his "Quatrains," or Moral Stanzas of four lines, so much admired at that time, that they were translated into all languages, and into English by Sylvester.

FAVRE, Anthony, Faber in Latin, a profound lawyer, born 1557 at Bresse. He was governor of Savoy, and was engaged in several negotiations between that dukedom and France. He died 1624. He wrote 10 vols. fol. on jurisprudence and civil law, besides quatrains preserved among those of Faur, lord of Pibrac.

FAVRE. Claude, *Vid.* VAUGELAS.

FAUST. *Vid.* FUST.

FAUSTA, Flavia Maximiana, second wife of the great Constantine, caused by false accusation the death of Crispus her son-in-law. She was suffocated in a bath for her incontinence 327.

FAUSTINA, Anna Galeria, daughter of Ann. Verus, and wife of Antoninus Pius, disgraced herself by her debaucheries, and died 141. Her daughter was equally licentious.

FAUSTUS, an English monk of the 5th century. He was abbot of the monastery of the Lerin Islands 433, and in 466 made bishop of Riez in Provence. He wrote a homily on Maximus, his predecessor in the bishoprie. He was banished from his see in 481, and died soon after.

FAWCETT, sir William, an English general, born at Shipden hall near Halifax, Yorkshire. He received his education at a grammar school in Lancashire, and early embraced the military profession, and served in Germany during the seven years' war under Eliot and Granby. His abilities were applauded by the king of Prussia, who made him liberal offers to accept a command in his army, but he preferred the service of his native country, and was gradually promoted to the rank of a general, and made knight of the bath, colonel of the third regiment of dragoon guards, and governor of Chelsea hospital. He died 1804, and was buried with great military pomp in Chelsea college chapel. He translated from the French count Saxe's reveries, or Memoirs on the Art of War, 4to. 1757—Regulations for the Prussian Cavalry, from the German, 1757—Regulations for the Prussian Infantry, and the Prussian Tactics, 1759.

PAWKES, Francis, an ingenious poet, born in Yorkshire 1721, and educated at Leeds school, and afterwards at Jesus college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. Upon taking orders he settled at Bromham, Yorkshire, and then removed to Croydon, Surrey, where Herring the primate noticed him, and gave him in 1755 the vicarage of Orpington, with St. Mary Clay, Kent, which he exchanged in 1774 for the rectory of Hayes. He died 26th Aug. 1777. He published an ode inscribed to his patron Herring, and lamented his death in 1757 in a pathetic elegy. His poems appeared by subscription 1761, in 8vo. but his chief merit was translation, as is evinced by his spirited versions of Anacreon, Sappho, Bion, Moschus, and Musæus, 1760, 12mo.—and the Idyllia of Theocritus 1767, 8vo. His Apollonius Rhodius appeared 1780. A Bible with notes was published in his name.

FAYDIT, Anselm, a Proveneal poet, or troubadour of celebrity, noticed by the princes of his time, for his wit and the elegance of his manners. He was relieved from indigence by the liberality of Richard Cœur de Lion who admired his poetry, and he died at Aix 1220. He wrote a poem on the death of his benefactor Richard, the Palace of Love, imitated afterwards by Petrarch, besides comedies, one of which "Heregia dels Pres-

tes," reflected severely on the corruption of the church.

FAYDIT, Peter, a priest of the oratory, who was born at Riom in Auvergne, and died there 1709, aged 60. He is known for his satirical attacks on great characters, especially Bossuet and Fenelon for his Telemachus, and his illustrations of Ecclesiastical History, 8vo.—his treatise on the Trinity, &c.

FAYETTE, Louisa de la, a French lady of great celebrity. She was maid of honor to Anne of Austria, and enjoyed the confidence of Lewis XIII. without sullying her good name or her virtue. So great was her influence upon this monarch that she reconciled him to his queen, and when she had thus served the man whom she respected, she retired uncontaminated to a convent, and took the veil. Lewis visited her in her retreat, but she resisted every invitation to the court. She died in her convent, universally beloved, and deservedly admired for that uncommon display of virtue and self-command which, in a young and beautiful woman, could resist the most flattering offers of distinction and of rank, and sacrifice the world, and her innocent attachment to a king, to the meek spirit of devotion.

FAYETTE, Marie Madeleine, countess of, daughter of Aymer de la Vergne, governor of Havre de Grace, and wife of count de la Fayette, is celebrated for her knowledge of literature and of the fine arts, and her intimacy with Rouchefoucault, Huetius, Menage, Segrais, and other learned men. She died 1693. Though abused for levity of conduct by the author of the memoirs of Madam de Maintenon, she is represented by Madam de Sevigné as a woman of respectable and exemplary character. She wrote Zaide—La Princesse de Cleves—La Princesse de Montpensier, romances—Memoires de la Cour de France 1688 and 1689—Histoire d'Henriette d'Angletere—divers portraits, &c. These works are still esteemed. She is the first, says Voltaire, who exhibited in her romances the manners of people of fashion in a graceful, easy, and natural way.

FEATLEY, Daniel, or FAIRCLOUGH, an English divine, born at Charlton, Oxfordshire, March 1582. He was educated at Magdalen college school and Corpus Christi, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1602. He distinguished himself so much by his extensive knowledge of school divinity, and by his eloquence as a preacher, that he was sent as chaplain to sir Thomas Edmund's embassy to France, where he continued three years. He became, in 1613, rector of Northill, Cornwall, and chaplain to Abbot the primate, who made him rector of Lambeth. In 1617 he took his degree of D. D. and afterwards received from his patron, the primate, the rectory of All-Hallows, Bread street, London, which he exchanged for Acton, and he was the last provost of Chelsea college. He suffered much in his property by the civil wars, and hardly escaped with his life, as he was seized and imprisoned in 1643, for opposing the covenant. He grew so weak and dropsical from the confinement that he was permitted to remove to Chelsea college, where he died April 1645. He was a very able disputant, and a most smart scourge, says Wood, of the church of Rome. He published nearly 40 works, all of the polemical kind, besides "Cygnea Cantio," 1629, and the scholastic duel between him and king James.

FECHT, or FECHTIUS, John, a Lutheran divine of Brisgaw, who settled at Dourlach, and afterwards at Rostock. He died 1716, aged 80. He wrote a History of Cain and Abel, with notes, &c. 8vo.—a treatise on the Religion of the modern Greeks—another against the Superstitions of the Mass, &c.

FECKENHAM, John de, so called as being born of poor parents near that forest in Worcestershire. His right name was Howman. His promising abilities were observed and improved by the priest of his parish, and he was educated carefully in the monastery of Evesham, and afterwards at Glocester hall, Oxford, where, in 1559, he took the degree of B. D. He was afterwards chaplain to bishops Bell and Bonner, and in 1549 he was committed to the tower for refusing, it is said, to administer the sacraments after the manner of the protestants. On Mary's accession he was released, and raised to distinction in the church. In 1554 he disputed at Oxford with Cranmer, Ridley, and Latimer, before they suffered martyrdom; but though favored by the papists, he exercised every office of benevolence and kindness towards the suffering protestants. In 1556 he was made D. D. by the university of Oxford, in compliment to his great learning, and his many private virtues, and the same year he was appointed abbot of Westminster. On Mary's death, Elizabeth, before her coronation, sent for him, and as he had interested himself warmly in her favor during the last reign, she acknowledged his services, and offered him the archbishopric of Canterbury if he would conform, which he absolutely refused. In the queen's first parliament he was the last abbot that sat there, and he then spoke so boldly against the reformation, that he was sent to the tower in 1560. He continued in custody, either in the house of some bishop, or in a public prison, the rest of his life; but though he acknowledged the queen's supremacy, he never would conform to the reformation. He died a prisoner in Wisbech castle, in the isle of Ely, 1585. Though a violent papist, he was a most humane and charitable man, whose mildness, piety, and goodness of heart, have been warmly commended by Camden, Fuller, Burnet, Dart, and Reyner. His works were chiefly sermons and controversial tracts, now little regarded.

FEIJOO, Benedict Jerom, a Spanish Benedictine, who attempted by his writings and example, to correct and reform the vitiated notions of his countrymen. His Teatro Critico, in 14 vols. 4to. is a work of great merit, which, with great freedom and spirit,

censures the ignorance and licentiousness of the clergy, and exposes the futility of pilgrimages, pretended miracles, and superstitious exorcisms. This unusual boldness against the prejudices of the times proved very offensive to the church, and the author was, with difficulty, saved from the horrors of the inquisition. He died 1765.

Feithus, Everard, a learned German, born at Elburgh, in Guelderland. After devoting himself with great assiduity to literature at Berne, he returned home; but the invasion of the Spaniards under Spinola so terrified him, that he retired to France, where he taught Greek, and was honored with the friendship of Casaubon, Thuanus, Du Puy, and other learned men. As he walked one day at Rochelle, attended by a servant, he was invited into a house by one of the citizens, and from that moment, it never could be known what became of him, though the mysterious occurrence was diligently inquired into by the magistrates of the place. He was then young, but had given great specimens of superior learning. Of his MS. works were published Antiquitatum Homericarum Libri Quatuor, 12mo. Leyden, 1677—De Atheniensium Republicâ—De Antiquit. Atticis, &c. very learned and interesting.

Felibien, Andrew, counsellor and historiographer to the French king, was born at Chartres 1619. He improved himself at Paris, and also at Rome, where he attended as secretary de Fontenay-Mareuil, ambassador to that court from France. On his return he was patronised by Fouquet and Colbert, and placed by the king in offices of respectability and importance. He was one of the first members of the academy of inscriptions and medals, and died June 11th 1695, aged 76, leaving five children. His principal works are Entretiens sur les Vies & les Ouvrages des plus Excellens Peintres, Anciens & Modernes, 5 vols. 4to.—Les Principes de l'Architecture, de la Sculpture, & de la Peinture, avec un Dictionnaire des Termes Propres, de ces Ars, de l'Origine de la Peinture, &c.—Descriptions of several Entertainments given by the King, &c.—the Conferences of the Royal Academy of Painting, &c.—the Description of the Abbey de la Trappe, &c. His Dialogues on the Lives of the Painters is the work most admired. It is elegant and profound. In his private character Felibien was very amiable, a good man, not ambitious, but possessed of every christian virtue. He first gave the name of Great to Lewis XIV. in the inscriptions of the Hotel de Ville.

Felibien, John Francis, succeeded his father in all his appointments, and inherited all his taste and knowledge of the fine arts. He wrote an Historical Collection of the Lives and works of the most celebrated Architects, 4to. 1687—Description of Versailles ancient and modern, 12mo.—Description of the Church of Invalids, fol. 1706 and 1756. He died 1733.

Felibien, James, brother of Andrew, was archdeacon of Chartres, and died 25th Nov. 1716. He wrote Des Instructions Morales—and Pentateuchus Historicus.

Felibien, Michael, son of Andrew, was of the congregation of St. Maur, and was engaged to write the History of Paris, which he did not live to complete. It was finished by Lobineau, 5 vols. fol. 1725. He died 10th Sept. 1719, aged 53. He had published, in 1706, the History of the Abbey of St. Denys, in folio.

Felix, was the governor of Judea before whom Paul preached with such effect as to cause him to tremble. He was recalled by Nero for his oppression.

Felix, bishop of Urgella in Spain, supposed with his friend Elipand, archbishop of Toledo, that Christ was son of God only by adoption, an opinion which drew upon him the resentment of Charlemagne, and his deposition from his see. He died an exile at Lyons, 815.

Felix I. pope after Dionysius, 269, was put to death 274, and canonized. His epistle against Sabellius and Paulus Samosatenus is preserved.

Felix II. was, in 355, elevated to the papal chair by Constans, during the exile of Liberius. On the return of his rival, Felix, supported by the authority of Constans, wished to retain his office conjunctly with him, but the Romans exclaimed, "one God, one Christ, one pope," and he retired to exile, and died 365.

Felix III. successor of Simplicius, quarrelled with the emperor Zeno, in defence of the privileges of the Western church, and died 492.

Felix IV. a native of Beneventum, was raised to the papal chair after John I. 526, and died four years after. He was a prelate of great piety and exemplary goodness. He was the first who introduced extreme unction in the church.

Fell, Dr. John, a learned prelate, born at Longworth, Berks, 23d June, 1625. He was educated at Thame school, and at the age of 11 was admitted at Christ-church, Oxford, where his father was dean. During the civil war, he bore arms for the king, and for his loyalty he was expelled from the college, and lived in retirement till the restoration, when he was made prebendary of Chichester, and canon and dean of Christ-church. He was very liberal to his college, and built the tower over the principal gate, into which in 1683 he caused to be removed the bell called great Tom, said to have been originally brought from Oseney abbey. In 1666, and the three following years, he served the office of vice-chancellor, and by his indefatigable attention he contributed much to restore the good order and ancient discipline of the university. In 1675-6 he was made bishop of Oxford, without giving up his deanery, and now, besides charitable contributions, he applied a large part of his income to the rebuilding of Cuddesden palace. He died 10th July, 1686, and was buried in Christ-church cathedral, where an inscription by Aldrich, his successor, marks his grave. He wrote

the Life of Dr. Hammond, 1660.—Historia & Antiquitates Universitatis Oxon, 2 vols. folio, translated from Wood's—Alcinoi in Platonicam Philosophiam Introductio—In Laudem Musices Carmen Sapphicum—St. Clement's two Epistles to the Corinthians, Greek and Latin—Allestree's Life—sermons—an edition of Cyprian's works, and other classics. The bishop's father, Dr. Samuel Fell, was born in St. Clement Danes' parish, London, 1594, and was educated at Westminster and Christ-church. He was successively minister of Freshwater, isle of Wight, chaplain to James I. prebendary of Worcester, dean of Lichfield, and in 1638 dean of Christ-church. He died 1st Feb. 1648-9, of a broken heart, in consequence of the murder of his royal master. He wrote Primitiæ, seu Oratio, &c. 1626, and Concio Latina ad Baccalaureos, &c. 1627.

Fell, John, a dissenting minister, born at Cockermouth, 1732. He was originally a tailor; but after living in that employment in London, he acquired some knowledge of the classics, and became pastor of a congregation at Beccles, Suffolk, and afterwards Thaxsted, Essex. He was afterwards tutor at an academy at Homerton, from which he was dismissed, says his biographer, for reading a newspaper on a Sunday. A subscription of 100 guineas was made that he should preach sermons on the evidences of Christianity. Four only of these discourses were delivered at the Scots' church, London Wall, when the preacher fell a victim to a dropsy, 13th Sept. 1797. The sermons were continued and published by Dr. H. Hunter. Fell was the author of Answers to Farmer's Essay on the Demoniacs—and his treatise on the Idolatry of Greece and Rome—Genuine Protestantism—an Essay on the Love of one's Country—a Letter to Burke on the Penal Laws—an Essay on English Grammar, &c.

Feller, Joachim Frederic, a learned German, born at Leipsic, 1673. He was secretary to the duke of Weimar, and travelled much to visit foreign libraries. He died 1726. The best known of his works is Monumenta Varia Inedita, Jena, 1714, in 12 numbers, 4to. He wrote also Miscellanea Leibnitiana—Genealogy of the House of Brunswick.

Feller, Francis Xavier, an ex-jesuit, born at Brussels. He wrote an Historical and Literary Journal from 1774 to 1794, at Luxemburg—a Geographical Dictionary—Observations on Newton's Philosophy—and Buffon's Epochs of Nature examined—an Historical Dictionary, 8 vols. 8vo. Liege, said by the editors of the Nouveau Dictionnaire Historique, to be pirated from their own work. He died at Ratisbon, 1802, aged 67.

Fellтham, Owen, an English writer born in the reign of James I. in Suffolk, where his family had been settled for several generations. Few particulars are known of his history, though it appears that his learning and virtues recommended him to the notice of the earl of Thomond, in whose family he lived for some years in easy and honorable dependence. He wrote Resolves, Divine, Moral, and Political, a work of great merit, and singular excellence, of which the 12th edition appeared in 1709, in 8vo. This book, so valuable for its refined sentiments of morality, its pointed delineations of duty, and its interesting tendency to instruct the mind and improve the heart in the road of virtue, has lately been edited with a few alterations by Mr. Cumming, and deservedly recommends itself to universal perusal. Fellтham wrote besides some prayers for the use of lady Thomond's family, &c. The time of his death is unknown, though he was living in 1677.

Felton, John, an Englishman, known in history as the assassin of Villiers, duke of Buckingham, 1628, a crime which he committed out of fanatic zeal, in the full persuasion that he thus served God and man. He was tried and executed for the foul deed. He had been a lieutenant in the army which besieged the isle of Rhé, and because he did not succeed to a company on the death of his captain, who was slain in the attack, he quitted the army in disgust, and became a bigoted dissatisfied puritan. His grandfather of the same name, had, in the reign of Elizabeth, affixed on the palace gates of the bishop of London, the bull of Pius V. by which the queen was declared a heretic, and her subjects incited to rebellion. He was tried and executed for this conduct, 1570. His son Thomas, was a Franciscan, and came to England as a missionary, for which he was executed 1588.

Felton, Henry, principal of Edmund hall, Oxford, dedicated to his pupil, the duke of Rutland, his Dissertation on reading the Classics, and forming a Just Style, a work of merit. He wrote also a volume of sermons, and died 1739.

Fenelon, Francis de Salignac de la Motte, archbishop of Cambray, was born of an illustrious family at the castle of Fenelon in Perigord, 6th Aug. 1651. He was educated at Cahors, and afterwards finished his studies at Paris, and began early to acquire popularity as a preacher. At the age of 24 he took orders, and in 1686, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, he was sent by the king at the head of the missionaries who were to convert the protestants of the coast of Saintonge and the Pays de Aunis, who had not yet submitted to the influence of military force. In 1689 he was appointed tutor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and he displayed such abilities in the education of these princes, that the king in gratitude for his services gave him the abbey of St. Valery, and soon after the see of Cambray, to which he was consecrated by Bossuet, 1695. In 1697 he was exposed to religious persecution, by the publication of his explication of "the maxims of the Saints concerning the Interior Life," in which he supported the claims of Madame Guyon, to exalted devotion, and her mystical interpretation of Solomon's song. There was little

in her book that merited attention, but as Fenelon defended her cause, his authority alarmed some of the French prelates, and conferences were held for some months between him and Bossuet, bishop of Meaux, Noialles, bishop of Chalons, and Tronçon, superior of St. Sulpicius. Fenelon was offered to sign a recantation of his opinions, and when he refused, the affair was referred to the king, and then to the decision of the pope, who in condemning the archbishop's book, declared that he had erred from excess of love of God, and his opponents from excess of love of their neighbor. This affair to which such importance was attached, was supposed to arise from the wish of preventing the appointment of Fenelon to the office of almoner to the duchess of Burgundy, which was immediately filled by Bossuet. Fenelon with true Christian meekness submitted to the decision of the pope, and read the sentence, and his recantation in his own diocese, where, by his exemplary life, he gave lustre to the episcopal office. He afterwards assisted the Jesuits, in their successful attack against the Jansenists, and procured the disgrace of Noialles their patron, and the condemnation of their writings. The work from which Fenelon derives immortality is his "Telemachus." It was indeed exposed to the jealousy of Lewis and his courtiers, who pretended to see the character of Madam de Montespan in Calypso, of Mademoiselle de Fontanges, in Eucharis, of the duchess of Burgundy, in Antiope, of Louvois, in Protesilaus, of James II. in Idomeneus, and of Lewis XIV. in Sesostris, but though its publication was prohibited in France, it appeared at Paris surreptitiously in 1699, and in a corrected form at the Hague, 1701. Such is the merit of the work, that it ranks, though in prose, among epic poems, and by the elegance of its style, and the sublimity of its moral, it has secured universal applause, and has been translated into all the modern languages of Europe. The last part of Fenelon's life was spent in the conscientious discharge of the pastoral office, in his diocese, where his benevolence, and goodness of heart, gained him the affection and gratitude of his people, and his reputation the respect even of his enemies, for Marlborough, when victorious in the country, ordered the lands of the great and good Fenelon to be spared. This amiable prelate died 7th Jan. 1715, aged 63. Besides his Telemachus, and his Explication of the Maxims, he wrote some other valuable works, a treatise on the Education of daughters, 12mo. much admired—Dialogues of the Dead, 2 vols. 12mo.—Dialogues on Eloquence, and the Eloquence of the Pulpit, 12mo.—Lives of ancient Philosophers, abridged, 12mo.—Spiritual Works, 4 vols. 12mo.—a Demonstration of the Existence of God, 12mo.—Directions for the Conscience of a King—sermons, &c.

FENTON, Elijah, an English poet, the youngest of twelve children, born at Shelton, near Newcastle, under-Line, Staffordshire. He was educated at Cambridge, but his opposition to government prevented his entering into orders, and he became usher in Mr. Bonwicke's school at Headley in Surry. He afterwards was master of Seven Oaks school, and next was appointed secretary to lord Orrery, and tutor to his son lord Boyle. By Pope's recommendation he was placed as an useful assistant, near Craggs, secretary of state, whose early death prevented his comfortable settlement. Though not rich he ended his life in ease and tranquillity, and died at the house of lady Trumbal, East-Hamstead, Berks, 13th July 1730. He published in 1709, "Oxford and Cambridge verses," and in 1717, a volume of his own poems, and in 1723, his tragedy of Mariamne, collected out of Josephus. He also assisted Pope in the Odyssey, and translated the first, fourth, 19th and 20th books. He also edited Waller's poems, with notes, and published a life of Milton, commended by Dr. Johnson. Fenton though of no superior genius as a poet, yet possessed great merit, as the choice and friendship of Pope fully testify. His epitaph was written by Pope, and the praises bestowed on him are not overcharged, for he was an honest man, unenvied by rivals, mild, humane and benevolent in his conduct, and he lived "content with science in the vale of peace."

FENTON, sir Geoffrey, an eminent writer, descended from a good family in Nottinghamshire. He served queen Elizabeth in Ireland, where he became member of the privy council 1581, and where he married the daughter of Dr. Robert Weston, lord chancellor of the island. He was afterwards appointed to the secretaryship of the lord lieutenant, and continued in that responsible office under all the changes of government. He died 19th October 1608, in Dublin, at the house of the earl of Cork, who had married, in 1603, his only daughter. He translated Guiciardini's Wars of Italy, dedicated to queen Elizabeth, besides Golden epistles from Guevara's works, &c.

FERAJUOLI, Nuzio, an Italian painter, born in 1661. He was pupil to Luca Giordano, and is eminent for the beauty and correctness of his landscapes, and the transparency of the waters.

FERDINAND I. emperor of Germany, second son of the archduke Philip, was born at Medina, in Castile, 1503. He was crowned king of Hungary, and Bohemia 1527, on the death of his brother-in-law, Louis the younger, the last king, and in 1531 he was elected king of the Romans, and in 1558 he succeeded as emperor, on the abdication of his brother Charles V. He governed with moderation and prudence, and after making peace with the Turks, and producing a reconciliation between the kings of Sweden and Denmark, he died of a dropsy at Vienna, 25th July 1564, aged 61.

FERDINAND II. archduke of Austria, and son of Charles, duke of Stiria, was made king of Bohemia 1617, and of Hungary 1618, and raised to the imperial throne 1619. His subjects of Bohemia revolted, and placed on

the throne Frederic V. elector Palatine, but Ferdinand attacked, and defeated them at the battle of Prague 1620, and the dukedom of the usurper was given to Maximilian, duke of Bavaria. The fortunes of the unfortunate Palatine, were supported by Christian, king of Denmark, but the victories of Tilly, the imperial general, rendered his opposition hopeless, and obliged him to sue for peace 1629. These brilliant successes roused against Ferdinand the king of France, and Gustavus Adolphus of Sweden, and the imperial general was defeated at Leipsic 1631, though soon after the Swedish conqueror fell covered with glory in the celebrated battle of Lutzen. The battle of Nortlingen in 1634, proved favorable to the cause of the Germans, and the following year tranquillity was restored among the rival powers. Ferdinand died at Vienna, 8th Feb. 1637, aged 59.

Ferdinand III. surnamed Ernest, eldest son of the preceding, was made king of Hungary 1625, of Bohemia 1627, and of the Romans 1636, and elected emperor on his father's death. He pursued the same plans of ambition and aggrandizement as his father, but in his war against the Swedes, his troops were defeated by Bernard duke of Weimar, who in four months gained four important victories. The French under the great Condé supported the Swedish arms, and Ferdinand was besieged in Ratisbon where he held a diet of the empire. In 1645 another battle was fought and won by Condé at Nortlingen on the same spot where the Swedes had been eleven years before defeated. Tranquillity was at last restored to the empire by the peace of Westphalia, 1648, and the treaties of Osnaburg and Munster, which granted Pomerania to the Swedish monarch, and made him one of the members of the Germanic body, and tolerated the Lutherans and Calvinists in the midst of the Roman Catholic religion. The emperor died 1657, aged 49. He was 3 times married.

Ferdinand I. king of Castile and Leon, surnamed the Great, was son of Sancho III. king of Navarre. He defeated in battle Alphonso king of Leon 1037, and caused himself to be crowned king of Leon, and of the Asturias, the next year. He next marched against the Moors, took several of their towns, and penetrated into the heart of Portugal, and afterwards he attacked his brother Garcias king of Navarre, whom he deprived in a decisive battle, of his crown, and of his life. He died 1065, and divided his kingdom among his sons, and thus created causes for civil wars.

Ferdinand II. younger son of Alphonso VIII. king of Leon and Castile, made war against the Portuguese, and took their king Alphonso Henriques prisoner. He made the wisest and most temperate use of his victory, and died 1187, after a reign of thirty years.

Ferdinand III. St. son of Alphonso IX. obtained the crown of Castile by the abdication of his mother Berengere 1217, and ascended the throne of Leon on his father's death, 1230. He made successful war against the Moors, and took Cordova, Murcia, Seville, Xeres, Cadiz, &c. and died 1252, as he was meditating an invasion of the kingdom of Morocco. He was a wise monarch, and he established some salutary laws for the protection of his subjects, and the more impartial administration of justice. He was canonized by Clement X. 1617.

Ferdinand IV. succeeded to the throne of Castile 1295, at the age of ten. His minority was governed by the prudent administration of his mother Mary. He made war against the Moors, and against Grenada, and died suddenly 1312, aged 27.

Ferdinand V. surnamed the Catholic, was son of John II. king of Arragon. He married in 1469 Isabella of Castile, and thus united the two kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. He made war against Alphonso king of Portugal, and defeated him at Toro 1476, and he next turned his arms against the kingdom of Grenada, which he totally subdued after a war of eight years, and thus put an end to the Moorish power, which for 800 years had florished in Spain. Ambitious and enterprising, Ferdinand next turned his arms against Navarre, and by means of his brave general Gonsalvo of Cordova, he conquered part of the kingdom of Naples, but whilst his dominions were thus enlarged in Europe and in Africa, a new continent submitted to his power by the great discoveries of the immortal Columbus. Ferdinand left four daughters, and died 1516.

Ferdinand VI. surnamed the Wise, was son of Philip V. and Mary of Savoy, and succeeded his father 1746. He was a most benevolent prince, he restored liberty to prisoners, he extended his forgiveness to deserters and smugglers, and appointed two days in the week when he freely gave access to his subjects, and redressed personally their grievances. He engaged in the war of 1741, and in the peace of 1748 he obtained for one of his brothers the crown of the two Sicilies, and for the other the duchies of Parma and Placentia. In his government he was prudent, and deservedly popular, industry was encouraged, abuses were reformed, and canals were made to convey plenty and commerce through the country. He died without children at Madrid 10th Aug. 1759, aged 46.

Ferdinand I. succeeded in 1458 to Alphonso of Arragon as king of Naples and Sicily. Though he protected commerce, and encouraged the liberal arts among his subjects, yet he was unpopular on account of his debaucheries and cruelties. He died little regretted 1494, aged 70.

Ferdinand, king of Portugal after Peter, 1367, died 1383. He assumed the title of king of Castile after the death of Peter the cruel, and in consequence was engaged in war with Henry of Transtamare, whose daughter he was obliged to marry to re-establish the general tranquillity. He was again

unfortunate in another war, though supported by the English

Ferdinand I. grand duke of Tuscany after his brother Francis II. 1587, was eminent for his wisdom in the government, and for the vigor with which he made war against the pirates who disturbed the commerce of his subjects in the Mediterranean. He died much respected 1609.

Ferdinand II. grand duke of Tuscany, succeeded Cosmo II. and gained the respect of the neighboring princes, by the firm neutrality which he maintained during the wars between France and Spain. He ably supported the Venetians in their war in Candia, and died 1668 after a reign of forty-eight years.

Ferdinand of Cordova, a learned Spaniard of the 15th century, who was not only well skilled in the logic of Aristotle, and the learning of the ancients, but an accomplished master in the polite arts, so that he passed among the vulgar for a magician. He wrote de Artificio Omnis Scibilis—and Commentaries on Ptolemy's Almagest, and on the Bible.

Ferdinand Lopez, a Portuguese who went to the East-Indies in the 16th century, and published an interesting account of his voyage, &c.

Ferdinand, Charles, a native of Bruges, known as a poet and philosopher. He died at Paris 1494, author of a treatise on the Tranquillity of the Soul.

Ferdinand, John, a Jesuit of Toledo, author of Divinarum Scripturarum Thesaurus, fol. 1594. He died at Valencia 1595, aged 59. Another of that name was a Dominican of Arragon, who published a commentary on Ecclesiastes, and died 1625.

Ferdinand de Jesus, a Carmelite monk in Spain, very eloquent, so that he was surnamed the Golden mouthed. He wrote Commentaries on Aristotle, the Bible, &c. in the 17th century.

Ferdinandi, Epiphanius, a native of Obianto, eminent as a physician. He wrote Observationes et Casus Medici—de Vitâ Propagandâ—de Peste—Theoremata Medica, &c. He died 1638, aged 69.

Ferdonsi, Hassan Ben Scharf, a Persian poet, whose epic poem called Schanameh is very celebrated. It is the labor of thirty years, and consists of 60,000 verses, each of which is a distich. It contains the annals of the kings of Persia. He died at Thous 1020.

Ferg or Fergire, Francis Paul, a painter, born at Vienna 1689. He studied under Hans Graaf and Grient, and improved himself by travelling. He came to London where he was much esteemed, but an imprudent marriage ruined all his expectations. He was found dead at the door of his lodging 1740, worn out with disease and wretchedness. His landscapes are beautifully enriched with ruins of castles and towers.

Fergus I. king of Scotland, son of Fergus king of the Irish Scots. It is said that he assisted the Scots in repelling the Picts, and that for his services he was elected king. He was drowned as he returned to Ireland, 404.

Fergusón, Robert, a divine, ejected from the living of Godmarsham in Kent, for nonconformity 1662. He afterwards kept a school, and then devoted himself to politics, and became a court spy. He was next the associate of the unfortunate Monmouth, whom as it is thought he betrayed, as he was fickle in his attachments, and faithful to no party. He wrote the Interest of Reason in Religion, 8vo.—a Discourse concerning Justification, &c. and died poor 1714.

Ferguson, Robert, a native of Edinburgh, who studied divinity, but preferred poetry and literary fame to all other pursuits. He obtained a place in the sheriff clerk's office Edinburgh, but dissipation abridged his days, and he died insane in the lunatic asylum of Edinburgh 1774, aged 24. His pastoral, humorous, and lyric poems have been edited in Dr. Anderson's collection.

Ferguson, James, an ingenious Scotchman, self-taught as a philosopher, born of poor parents at Keith in Bamffshire, 1710. He was for four years a common shepherd, and in this solitary employment he marked accurately the position of the stars with a thread and bead. His ingenuity was observed and encouraged by his opulent neighbors, who had him instructed in arithmetic, algebra, and geometry, and under the patronage of sir James Dunbar for many years he supported himself by drawing and taking portraits. His ingenuity was so great that after the accidental sight of a watch and of a clock, he made one of each with wood. In 1744 he came to London, and in consequence of his astronomical rotula to shew the new moon and eclipses, he was introduced to the learned and ingenious, and made fellow of the Royal society. He was a man of inoffensive manners, mild and benevolent in his character. The present king at his accession granted him a pension of 50*l.* a year, and occasionally took great delight in his conversation. He invented some useful instruments, and died 16th Nov. 1776. He wrote "Select Mechanical exercises," 1773—Introduction to Electricity, 1770—to Astronomy, 1772—treatise on Perspective, 1775—and Astronomy Explained on Newton's principles, edited for the fourth time 1770—Lectures on Mechanics, Hydrostatics, Hydraulics, Pneumatics, &c. edited the fifth time, 1776, &c.

Ferguson, William, a Scotch painter, who died 1690. He travelled into Italy and excelled in representing dead birds, game, and still life.

Fermat, Peter, an eminent mathematician, born at Toulouse 1590, where from his knowledge of the law he became counsellor in the parliament, and an upright magistrate. As a philosopher he may be said to have prepared the way for the Infinites of Newton and Leibnitz, and to have introduced new geometry. He was connected with Descartes, Huygens, and Pascal, and died

1664. His works highly valued were published at Toulouse, 2 vols. fol. 1679. His son Samuel was eminent as a literary man, and wrote some learned dissertations.

FERMOR, William count Von, a native of Phaskow, the son of a Scotchman. He like his father, was in the Russian service, and greatly distinguished himself against the Turks. In 1755 he was commander of the Russian forces, and for his services in defeating the Prussians he was made count of the empire by the emperor Francis. He defeated the king of Prussia at the famous battle of Zorndorff, and afterwards took Berlin. He died 1771, aged 64.

FERNANDEZ, Anthony, author of Commentaries on Isaiah, and the Visions of the Old Testament, was superior of the Portuguese Jesuit missionaries in India, and died in Portugal 1628.

FERNANDEZ, Benedict, a Portuguese Jesuit, author of Commentaries on Genesis, and on St. Luke's Gospel. He died at Lisbon 1630.

FERNANDEZ, Alphonso, a Spanish Dominican, author of an ecclesiastical history of his own times, and of other works. He died about 1640.

FERNEL, John Francis, physician to Henry II. of France, was born at Montdidier in Picardy 1506. He applied himself to study with the most indefatigable zeal at Paris, and he made such progress that his lectures on philosophical subjects were greatly admired for eloquence and erudition. He afterwards studied physic, and when admitted to practice, he divided his time between his patients and his books, allowing himself scarce five hours of rest in 24. When invited to court by the king, whose friendship and good opinion he had secured by curing one of his favorites, he excused himself, and when solicited to accept honors and places of emolument, he modestly refused, and preferred the retirement and studies of private life to every other pursuit. On the death of the king's first physician, he was at last obliged to settle at the court, but the sudden death of his wife who fell a sacrifice to her grief in leaving her relations to come to live at Fontainbleau, so affected him that he died within a month after, 1558. He wrote several works on medical subjects in high repute, as he was considered one of the great restorers of medicine. His practice was so great that his gains were yearly 12,000 livres.

FERNOUILLOT DE FALBAIRE, Charles George, a French author, who died May, 1801, aged 74. He wrote some articles in the Encyclopedie, besides dramatic pieces of considerable merit.

FERRACINO, Bartolomeo, a self-taught mechanic, born at Bassan in Padua 1692. He was a sawyer, and his invention of a saw which worked by the wind recommended him to the notice of the great. He built a famous bridge over the Brenta in his native town, and died soon after the completion 1764. An account of his life and inventions was published by Memo, Venice.

FERRAND, James, a French physician of Agen. He wrote a book "on the Distemper of Love," Paris, 1622, which in treating of the passion as of a bodily disease, and of the frequent uneasiness, and fatal consequences of its pleasures, shows the great erudition of the author.

FERRAND, Lewis, a French lawyer, born at Toulon 1645. He was an advocate of the parliament of Paris, and died there 1699. His works, which are neither accurate nor brilliant, are chiefly on religious subjects.

FERRAND, Anthony, a counsellor of Paris, who died there 1719, aged 42. His madrigals, songs, epigrams, &c. are well known. He was the rival of J. B. Rousseau in poetry.

FERRAND, James Philip, a French painter in enamel, was born at Joigni in Burgundy, and died at Paris 1732, aged 79. He wrote a treatise on Enamel Painting, and another on Miniatures, 12mo.

FERRANDUS, Fulgentius, a deacon of Carthage, who died before 551. He was disciple of St. Fulgentius, and wrote some books, enumerated by Cave.

FERRAR, Robert, a native of Halifax, Yorkshire, educated at Cambridge and Oxford, and made bishop of St. David's by the influence of Cranmer, to whom he had been chaplain. He was imprisoned on suspicion in Edward's reign, and under Mary he was burnt as a heretic at Caermarthen, 1555.

FERRAR, Nicholas, a native of London, son of an East India merchant. He was educated at Cambridge, and after travelling on the continent, he was made secretary to the Virginia company, and in 1624 elected member of parliament, and directed, with two others, to draw the impeachment against lord Cranfield, the treasurer. He soon after retired to Little Gidding, Huntingdonshire, where he established a protestant monastery, and devoted himself to devotional pursuits. In 1626 he took deacon's orders, and died 1637. He had translated from the Spanish Valdesso's Considerations on Religion.

FERRARI, Lewis, a native of Milan, who studied under Cardan, and became professor of mathematics at Bologna, where he died 1565, aged 45. He is known for his invention of the method of resolving biquadratic equations.

FERRARI, Antony Mary Zachary Bartholomew, founder, with James Morigia, of the order of the Barnabites at Milan, 1520, confirmed by pope Paul III. 1535. This order florished greatly. Ferrari died superior of his foundation, 1544.

FERRARI, Octavian, an Italian author, born at Milan, 1518. He was much respected as a professor of ethics and politics at Venice, Padua, Milan, and other places of Italy. He died at Milan, 1586, considered for his learning as a second Aristotle. He wrote de Sermonibus Exoreticis, 1575—de Origine Romanorum, 1607—a Latin translation of Athenæus, and Notes on Aritotle.

Ferrari, Francisco Bernardino, of the same family as the preceding, was born at Milan, 1577. He was a doctor of the Ambrosian college, and he was encouraged by the archbishop of Milan to travel not only to improve himself, but to make a collection of books. This valuable selection, made in Spain, Italy, and in other countries, laid the foundation of the Ambrosian library. Ferrari died at Milan, 1669, aged 92. He wrote de Antiquo Ecclesiasticarum Epistolarum Genere Libri tres, 1613—de Ritu Sacrarum Ecclesiæ Catholicæ Concionum Libri tres, 1620—de Veterum Acclamationibus & Plausu Libri septem, 1627. These works are very curious, and display the great erudition and deep researches of the author.

Ferrari, Octavio, of the same family, was born at Milan, 1607, and educated at the Ambrosian college, of which he became professor of rhetoric at the age of 21, on account of his great proficiency. Six years after he was invited by the republic of Venice to Padua, where as professor of Greek, of eloquence, and politics, he collected a great number of pupils, and restored the declining reputation of the university. His learning was so extensive, and his fame so deservedly established, that Christina of Sweden honored him with presents, and Lewis XIV. settled on him a pension of 500 crowns for seven years. He died 1682, respected for his amiable manners, and that sweetness and humanity of character which procured him the name of Pacificator. His works are chiefly on classical antiquities, the most known of which is Origines Linguæ Italicæ, fol. 1676, a subject treated before by Scaliger, in 24 books, now lost.

Ferrari, John Baptist, a Jesuit of Sienna, who published a Syriac Dictionary, 4to. 1622, to explain the Syriac words in the bible. He wrote also de Malorum Aureorum Culturâ, & de Florum Culturâ, 1633, and 1646, and died 1655.

Ferrari, Giovanni Andrea, a painter of Genoa, who died 1669, aged 70. He excelled in the representation of flowers, fruits, &c.

Ferrariensis, a general of the Dominicans, who died 1528. His real name was Francis Sylvestre. He wrote on philosophy, &c.

Ferrars, George, a learned man, born of an ancient family near St. Alban's, 1512. He was educated at Oxford, and removed to Lincoln's inn, and soon distinguished himself as an advocate under the patronage of Cromwell, earl of Essex. He became afterwards a favorite with Henry VIII. and his arrest, when he was member of parliament for Plymouth, created such confusion, that in the event, it established the privileges of the members of the house. On the fall of Somerset under Edward VI. he was named lord of misrule, to entertain the public with pastimes, and for twelve days he exhibited at Greenwich all the pomp and magnificence of assumed greatness, to the satisfaction of the court, and the gratification of the populace. Ferrars possessed such versatile talents, that though the religion of the court frequently changed at the caprice of the sovereign, he continued still a favorite with all, and died a protestant at Flamstead, Herts, 1579. He wrote the history of Queen Mary, which was inserted in the chronicle under the name of Richard Grafton. He also contributed to the poetical work called "the Mirror for Magistrates," published 1559—the Fall of Robert Tresilian, Chief Justice, &c. —the tragedy of Thomas Woodstock, duke of Gloucester—tragedy of king Richard II. —the story of Eleanor Cobham, &c.

Ferrars, Edward, a Warwickshire poet, educated at Oxford. He was a favorite with Henry VIII. and died 1564. He wrote according to Wood, some comedies and tragedies.

Ferrars, Henry, of the same family as the preceding, was educated also at Oxford, and made large collections for the history of his native county. His valuable papers laid the foundation of Dugdale's Antiquities of Warwickshire. He was esteemed by Camden, and distinguished himself also as a poet. He died 1633, aged 84, leaving behind him, says Wood, the character of a well-bred gentleman, a good neighbor, and an honest man.

Ferraud, N. a native of Daure, near the Pyrenées, who was a deputy in the convention, and distinguished himself by his enmity to the monarchy. He was commissary in the armies of the Rhine, where he behaved with coolness and intrepidity, and on his return to Paris, when opposing the attack made on the convention, 20th May, 1795, he was shot through the heart with a pistol. His murderer was executed, and the convention appointed a day to celebrate his obsequies.

Ferrein, Antony, a French anatomist, who died at Paris 1769, aged 76. He published lectures which he had read on medicine, and lectures on Materia Medica, each 3 vols. 12mo.

Ferreas, Don John of, a Spanish divine born at Rabanezza 1652, and educated at Salamanca. His wit and learning recommended him to the court, from whose favors he refused the pressing offer of two bishopries. He was made member of the academy of Madrid 1713, and appointed Librarian to the king. He contributed much to the Spanish Dictionary, published by the academy 1739, in 6 vols. fol. He died 1735, leaving several works in philosophy, divinity, and history, the best known of which is his history of Spain, translated into French, by Hermilly, 10 vols. 4to.

Ferreti, or Ferretus, a poet and historian of Vicenza, of the 14th century, who contributed much to the revival of learning in Europe. He wrote an history of his own times from 1259 to 1328, in seven books, and other works in verse and prose, in Italian.

Ferreti, Emilio, an Italian lawyer, born at Castelfranco, Bologna 1489. He was employed at Avignon, by Leo X. to whom he

was secretary. He died at Avignon 1552. His Opera Juridica were published after his death.

FERRETY, Giovanni Batista, a Benedictine monk of Vicenza, who published at Verona, in 1672, "Musæ Lapidariæ," in folio, which contain inscriptions from ancient monuments. The time of his death is unknown.

FERRI, Paul, a learned divine, born at Metz 1591, and educated at Montauban. He became a minister in his native town, and gained popularity by his eloquence, and his dignified address as a preacher. He zealously employed himself to reconcile the protestants, and for these benevolent motives he was accused by his enemies of being bribed by Richelieu to form a coalition of the two religions. He died 1669, of the stone, and more than 80 calculi were found in his bladder. He published, 1616, Scholastici Orthodoxici Specimen, a book approved by Du Plessis Mornay —Vindiciæ pro Scholastico Orthodox 1619.— and General Catechisme de la Reformation, 1654.

FERRI, Ciro, a painter, born at Rome 1634. He was the disciple and happy imitator of Peter de Cortona, and the excellence of his pieces, on which he set a very high price, recommended him to the patronage of pope Alexander VII. and of his three successors. The duke of Florence also granted him a pension to finish the imperfect pictures of Cortona, and honorably nominated him chief of the Florentine school. Ferri was equally great as an architect, and several palaces and altars at Rome were raised from his designs. It is said that he died through chagrin at seeing the superior coloring of Bacici's picture of angels near his own works in the palace of Navona, 1689, at the age of 55.

FERRIER, Arnaud de, a lawyer, born at Toulous 1506, and, from the greatness of his abilities, called the Cato of France. He was professor of the university, and afterwards counsellor of the parliament of Toulouse, and he was, in 1562, deputed by the French king to the council of Trent, where the boldness of his harangues in favor of his master offended some of his Italian hearers. He afterwards went to Venice, where he assisted father Paul in the collection of materials for the History of the council of Trent. He was at heart a protestant, and professed it at the solicitation of Du Plessis Mornay. He was made chancellor to the king of Navarre, and he formed the design to declare the French king head of the Church, after the example of England. He died in his 79th year. He wrote some works.

FERRIER, Jeremy, a divinity professor at Nismes, who, from protestant, became papist, even after declaring in a public disputation that Clement VIII. was Anti-christ. He was afterwards made state counsellor to the French king, and he attended him in Britany in 1626. He was patronised by Richelieu, and wrote some tracts, especially "Catholique d'Etat," in favor of his religion and principles. He died of a hectic fever 1626. He had a large family, but only one daughter, who married Tardieu, and of whom some anecdotes are recorded in Boileau's tenth satire.

FERRIER, Lewis, a poet, born at Avignon. He was imprisoned for some licentious verses in his "Preceptes Galantes," but liberated by interest. He wrote Anne of Britany, Adrastus, and Montezuma, tragedies, which, in a feeble style, have some pathetic passages. He died in Normandy 1721, aged 69.

FERRIER, John, a Jesuit of Rodez, in Rouergne, confessor to the French king after Annat, in 1670. He opposed the Jansenists, and wrote his famous book, on probability, against them. He died 1674.

FERRIERES, Claude de, a doctor of civil law at Paris, who wrote several valuable books on jurisprudence. His compositions enriched the booksellers, but left him and his family very poor. He died 1715, aged 77. His works are, the Jurisprudence of the Justinian Code—of the Digest—of the Novellæ, &c. His son Claude Joseph wrote a Dictionary of Law, 2 vols. 4to 1771.

FERRON, Arnauld du, a lawyer of Bourdeaux, who died 1563, aged 48. He wrote in elegant Latin in the style of Terence, and continued to the reign of Francis I. the Latin History of France by Paulus Æmilius the Veronese. It was published at Paris 1555, and very highly esteemed for curious and interesting details.

FERTÉ, Henry de Senecterre Marechal de, a famous general under Lewis XIII and his successor, distinguished at the siege of Rochelle 1626, and at the battles of Rocroi and Lens. In 1650, he defeated the duke of Lorraine, at the battle of St. Nicholas, and was made marshal of France, but in 1656, he was taken prisoner, at Valenciennes, by the Spaniards. He died 1681, aged 82, respected as a warrior, but inferior to Turenne, whose fame he envied.

FERUS, John, a superior of the Gray Friars, at Metz, known as a preacher, and as an able commentator on the bible. His works, which favor the protestants, are inserted in the Index Expurgatorius. He died 1554.

FESTUS, Porcius, was the proconsul of Judea, before whom the apostle Paul appeared, and by whom he was on his appeal sent to Rome.

FESTUS, Pompeius, an ancient grammarian, author of a Tract de Significatione Verborum, abridged from Flaccus.

FETTI, Dominico, a painter born at Rome, 1589, and educated under Ludovico Civoli, of Florence. He studied and imitated the paintings of Julio Romano, and was patronised by the duke of Mantua, whose palaces he adorned with his highly finished pieces. He ruined his constitution by licentious indulgences at Venice, and died in his 35th year. His pictures are very scarce, and much sought after. His sister, a nun, was also a good painter, and she adorned her convent, at Mantua, with some of her pieces.

FEVARDENTIUS, or FEWARDENT, Francis, a Franciscan friar of Coutances, Normandy, born 1541. He was a furious

and bigoted opposer of the protestants, against whom he preached with great virulence. Even the third and fourth Henries were objects of his attack, and against them he directed all his thunder from the pulpit. He published the five books of Irenæus, corrected and illustrated with learned notes, and edited the last time at Paris, 1639. He wrote also controversial tracts. He died 1641.

Feullée, Lewis, a French naturalist, born in Provence 1660. His great abilities were honorably employed by Lewis XIV. in different parts of the world, to advance the knowledge of natural history, and at his return he received a pension, and an observatory was built for his residence at Marseilles, where he died 1732. He wrote a journal of observations physical, botanical, &c. on the Coasts of South America, 3 vols. 4to.and presented the French king with a large folio of curious drawings, &c. executed in the South-seas.

Feuquieres, Anthony de Pas marquis of, a native of Artois, distinguished as a general, and made a marshal for his services in Germany. He wrote Military Memoirs, 4 vols. 12mo. in which he spoke with unusual severity against the general officers of his age, and died 1711, aged 63.

Feurborn, Justus, a German protestant of Westphalia, author of several theological works in Latin. He died rector of the university of Giessen 1656, aged 69.

Fevre, Claude, a French painter, who died in London 1675, aged 42. His portraits, flowers, historical pieces, &c. were much admired.

Fevre, Guy le, sieur de la Boderie, a poet, born in Lower Normandy. He was well skilled in oriental literature, and published some works in Syriac and Chaldee, and assisted in editing of Montanu's Polyglott bible. He died 1598, aged 57.

Fevre, Anthony le, brother to Guy, was employed near the person of Henry IV. of France, and sent as ambassador to England, and to other countries. He died 1615, aged 60. His memoirs appeared at Paris 5 vols. 12mo.

Fevre, Nicholas le, a French Jesuit, author of a treatise on true religion — and a critical examination of Bayle's works. He died 1755.

Fevre, James le, or Jacobus Faber, a learned Frenchman, born at Estampes, in Picardy 1440. He was suspected of protestantism, and therefore exposed to persecution, and after taking refuge at Meaux, Blois, and Guienne, he at last found a safe retreat at Nerac, under the protection of Margaret, queen of Navarre, sister of Francis I. He died there 1537, nearly 100 years old. Though not professedly a protestant, he yet disapproved of many of the tenets of the church of Rome, and he held a conference with Bucer and Captio, at Strasburg, about the reformation of the church. In 1512, he published a translation of St. Paul's epistles, with notes, and gave the rest of the New Testament in 1522, with copious commentaries. Though the intimate friend, and correspondent of Erasmus, he quarrelled with him in consequence of some disputed passages in scripture, and Erasmus, much to his honor, after repelling the attack, solicited the continuance of his friendship. It is said that he was murdered in his bed, after weeping in the presence of queen Margaret, and lamenting that he had not, like many of his disciples, had the fortitude to become a martyr in the defence of his opinions.

Fevre, Nicholas le, or Nicholaus Faber, an ingenious and learned man, born at Paris, 2d June 1544. In his youth, he had a dreadful accident, while cutting a pen, a small piece of the quill flew into his eye, and caused such acute pain, that he lifted, in sudden anguish, the knife to his eye, and struck it out of the socket. He studied the civil law at Toulouse, Padua, and Bologna, and after residing 18 months in Rome, he returned to Paris, and applied himself to belles lettres. His edition of Seneca, appeared in 1587, with learned notes. He also devoted some time to mathematics, and with such success that he discovered the falsity of Scaliger's demonstration of the quadrature of the circle. On the accession of Henry IV. to the crown, he was made preceptor to the duke of Condé, and after the king's death, he held the same office in the education of Lewis XIII. He died 1611. His works, which are few, were collected after his death by his friend le Begue, in a 4to. vol. 1614 Paris. He was not indeed anxious to appear as an author, but he was more willing to communicate instruction and intelligence to those who enriched the world with literary productions, and therefore for his liberality, and for his modesty, and the amiable qualities of a private character, he is deservedly commended by Baillet, Lipsius, and others.

Fevre, Tanaquil, or Tannequi, a learned man, father of Madame Dacier, was born at Caen in Normandy 1615. After studying with the greatest success at home, and under the care of his uncle, he went to Paris, and was soon recommended to the patronage of Richelieu, who settled a pension of 2000 livres upon him, to inspect the books published at the Louvre. The death of his patron, and the neglect of the next minister Mazarine, altered his plans of life, and he turned protestant, and accepted a professorship in the university of Saumur. Here his learning and his reputation drew pupils from all quarters, but an unfortunate assertion that he could pardon Sappho's love for her own sex, since it produced a beautiful ode, proved the cause of a dispute with the university, and at last in 1672, he was invited to remove to Heidelberg. A fever however prevented his departure, and he died 12th Sept. 1672. He left a son of his own name, who was a protestant divine in Holland, and at London, but became a Roman catholic at Paris, and published a Tract de Futilitate Poetices 1697, and besides Madame Dacier, another daughter married to Paul Bauldri, professor at Utrecht. Faber was

agreeable in his person, but rather effeminate, as to appear with neatness, he procured gloves, &c. from London, and essences from Rome. He published among other books, Luciani de Morte Peregrini Libellus, 4to. 1653. Diatribe Flavii Josephi de Jesu Christi Testimonium suppositum esse 1655, 8vo.—Epistolarum Pars Prima, 1659, Secunda, 1665,—a short account of the Lives of Greek poets—the life of Theseus, from Plutarch—Methode pour Commencer les Humanités Grecques & Latines—editions of Xenophon's Convivium, of Plato's Alcibiades, of Plutarch's de Superstitione, besides notes on Apollodorus, Longinus, and other classics.

Fevre, Roland le, a painter, born at Anjou, though called sometimes a Venetian. His naked figures were much admired. He stained marble curiously. He died in England, 1677.

Fevret, Charles, a French civilian, born at Saumur 1583. He studied the law at Heidelberg under Godefroy, and in 1607 he returned to Dijon, where he married Anne Brunet of Beaulne, by whom he had 19 children, 14 of which were born in eight years. He was a popular advocate at Dijon, and became counsellor of the three estates of the province. When Lewis XIII. came to Dijon to punish an insurrection, Fevret was the only person considered as capable to plead the cause of the insurgents, and to petition the monarch, and so eloquent and persuasive was his address that the king desired him to print it, and forgave the rebels. His abilities rendered him universally known, the princes of Condé appointed him their counsellor, and he held the same honorable office also with Frederic Casimir the palatine of the Rhine. He died at Dijon 1661, aged 78. He published 1645 a Latin treatise de Claris Fori Burgundici Oratoribus—and in 1653 his famous "Traite de l'Abus," which has been frequently reprinted. He also translated Pibrac's Quatrains into Latin verse, &c.

Feustking, John Henry, a native of Holstein, who became professor and doctor of divinity in the university of Wittemberg. He was also confessor to the elector of Saxony, and counsellor to the duke of Saxe Gotha, and died 1713, aged 41. He wrote various works in German and in Latin.

Fevret de Fontette, Charles Marie, great grandson of the preceding, was born at Dijon 1710, and became eminent as a lawyer, and obtained a pension from government. He was member of the academy of belles lettres, and was laboriously employed in editing "le Long's Bibliotheque Historique de la France," which he enlarged from one to five large fol. vols. He died 1772.

Feydeau, Matthew, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Paris 1616. He was a zealous Jansenist, and died in exile at Annonai in Vivares 1694. He wrote "Meditations on Providence, and the Mercy of God," under the name of Pressigny, and the "Catechism of Grace," &c.

Fiasella, Dominico, an Italian historical painter, who died 1669, aged 80. He was also called Sarazena from the place of his birth near Genoa.

Fichard, John, a lawyer and syndic, of Frankfort on the Mayne, where he died 1581, aged 69. The best known of his works are, Virorum Qui Superiori Nostroque Sæculo Eruditione et Doctrinâ Illustres atque Memorabiles Fuerunt, Vitæ, 1536, 4to.—Vitæ Juris-consultorum, 1565—Onomasticon Philosophico-Medico Synonymum, 1574—de Cautilis, 1577—Concilium Matrimoniale, 1580.

Ficinus, Marsilius, a learned Italian, born at Florence 1433, and educated at the expense of Lorenzo de Medicis, to whom his father was physician. He distinguished himself as an able scholar, a great philosopher, physician, and divine, and under the patronage of his friends Lorenzo and Cosmo de Medicis, he restored in the West the study of the platonic philosophy, and translated not only his favorite author Plato, but also Plotinus, Proclus, Iamblicus, Porphyrius, &c. Though originally a sceptic, the eloquent preaching of Savanorola brought him to a due sense of religion and of religious duties, but like many of the learned of his time he still remained devoted to astrology. By care and a proper regimen he supported his naturally feeble constitution to the age of 66. He died at Correggio 1499, and soon after, as Baronius gravely affirms, appeared according to his promise to his friend Michael Mercatus, to prove thus the immortality of the soul. His writings sacred and profane are very numerous, they were collected and printed at Venice 1516, and at Paris 1641, in 2 vols. folio.

Ficoroni, Francesco, a Roman medalist, who died 1747, aged 83. He wrote several works, in Italian, on medals and antiquities, published at Rome.

Fidanza, Johannes, a philosopher, poet, and theologist of Tuscany, called also St. Bonaventure, and from his learning styled the seraphic doctor. He died 1274, aged 53, author of some books now little known.

Fiddes, Richard, an English divine, born at Hunmanby near Scarborough, Yorkshire 1671. He entered at Corpus Christi college, and afterwards removed to University college, Oxford, and after taking his bachelor's degree he returned to Yorkshire, where in 1693 he married. In 1694 he was presented to the living of Halsham, but the marshy situation of the place proved so injurious to him that he was suddenly deprived of his speech, and never after completely recovered it. Thus disabled from performing his duty, he came to London 1712, and no longer able to shine as before as an eloquent preacher, he determined to maintain himself by his pen. By the friendship of Swift he was recommended to lord Oxford who made him his chaplain, but the hopes of preferment and independence vanished at the death of the queen and the changes of the ministry. By the recommendation of Dr. Radcliffe his relation,

he took his degree of B. D. and afterwards was honored with that of D. D. by the university. He died at Putney 1725, aged 54, leaving in destitute circumstances his wife and six children. Of his writings the most known are, "a Body of Divinity Explaining the Principles and the Duties of Natural and Revealed Religion, 2 vols. fol.—52 Discourses—and the Life of Cardinal Wolsey, in fol. These works appeared under the patronage of a large subscription, but their popularity was severely attacked. Stackhouse found great fault with the body of divinity, and for the life of Wolsey the author was acrimoniously censured in the London journal, as being a friend to popery, and the secret enemy of the reformation. Dr. Knight afterwards in his life of Erasmus repeats the accusation, and charges Fiddes with favoring the claims of the pretender, as he wrote his book in the house and under the eye of Atterbury, whose opposition to the Hanoverian family was then very unpopular. These charges may now be considered as puerile, Fiddes wrote for his bread, but he certainly wrote for a party, and while he wished to please one part of the nation, he was sure that his compositions would be viewed with a jaundiced eye by the other.

Field, Richard, an English divine, born at Hempstead, Herts 1561, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford. He afterwards removed to Magdalen hall, and soon distinguished himself as a preacher and a powerful disputant, so that in 1594 he became reader to Lincoln's Inn society, from one of whose members he obtained the living of Burrowclere, Hants. In 1598 he was appointed chaplain to queen Elizabeth, and under James her successor, he was made successively canon of Windsor, and dean of Gloucester. The bishopric of Oxford was intended for him, but he died before the appointment was conferred in form, 21st Nov. 1616, aged 55. He was a man highly respected for his learning, and anxiously devoted to the healing of dissensions in the church, so that at one time James wished to employ his great abilities to produce a reconciliation between the Lutherans and Calvinists of Germany. The first time the king heard him preach he quaintly observed, "this is a Field for God to Dwell in," and almost in similar words he was styled by Fuller, "that learned divine, whose memory smelleth like a Field which the Lord hath blessed." The most famous of his works is his, "Four Books of the Church," augmented with a fifth in the second edition, which appeared 1610. His memory was retentive to a surprising degree, so that whatever he read he accurately remembered. He was not, however, only a learned man, but he was most universally benevolent, exemplary in his family, religious in his behaviour, and in every thing a good christian.

Fielding, Henry, the celebrated novelist, was born at Sharpham park, Somersetshire, 22d April, 1707. His father was a lieutenant-general in the army, and grandson to an earl of Denbigh, and his mother was daughter of the first judge Gould. Young Fielding was educated at home, under the care of Mr. Oliver, a clergyman, whom he afterwards turned to ridicule in the humorous but coarse character of parson Trulliber in Joseph Andrews. He then went to Eton, where he formed an early intimacy with the future leading men of the age; with Lyttelton, Fox, Pitt, Hanbury, Williams, and others, and then, when 18, he passed to Leyden, where he devoted himself to the study of civil law for two years. Being ill supplied with money by his father, who had taken a second wife and had another rising family to provide for, he returned to London, and in that scene of dissipation, regardless of the calls of temperance and of virtue he gratified every passion, and laid the seeds of future evils and of lasting infirmities. With a straitened purse he soon found that something must be done for bread. He therefore commenced author, and produced his first dramatic piece, "Love in several Masques," 1727, which together with "the Temple Beau" the next year, drew forth the applauses of crowded audiences. He was not, however, always successful, and he ventured to publish one of his pieces, bearing in the title "*as it was damned at the theatre-royal, Drury-lane;*" but the severity of criticism, and the frowns of disapprobation were unheeded in the friendship and patronage of the great and powerful, especially of the duke of Argyle, and lord Lyttleton. About the year 1734 he married Miss Craddock at Salisbury, a woman of great beauty, and a fortune of about 1500*l.* but this, together with the estate of Stower, Dorsetshire, which fell to him by his father's death, and which might with economy have rendered him comfortable and independent, was quickly squandered away in expensive hospitality, and an improper show of equipage and magnificence, and at 30 Fielding found himself poor, and destitute of every resource. He now applied to the law, and in due time was called from the Temple to the bar, and began to make a respectable figure in Westminster hall; but the frequent attacks of the gout, and all the diseases ingrafted on a licentious youth, prevented the success which his abilities fairly promised. To maintain himself and a wife and children whom he tenderly loved, he again had recourse to his pen, and various pamphlets and tracts were ushered into the world anonymously. In the full vigor of genius he produced his Joseph Andrews, and Tom Jones, novels so universally admired, as to be above the praise of his biographer. His "Wedding Day," however, did not meet on the stage the success which he expected, and while he meditated on the gloomy aspect of his affairs, the death of his wife came to embitter the cup of his affliction, and it proved so poignant, that his friends dreaded the loss of his senses. By time he recovered the severity of the blow, and he began again to struggle against fortune

He undertook to contribute to two periodical papers, but reduced as his income was, he found great assistance in the appointment of justice of the peace for the county of Middlesex, which was procured by the influence of his friends, and which, though unpopular and odious, was discharged by him with impartiality and attention. In the busy avocation of this office he planned and executed his Amelia, a work very respectable, but certainly inferior to Tom Jones. His constitution was now so enfeebled that his friends advised his removing to the softer climate of Lisbon, and two months after he arrived there he died, 1754, aged 48. Yet though weak, and laboring under the attacks of disease he employed his pen in the humorous journal of his voyage to Lisbon, published in London 1755. Besides the works already mentioned, he wrote an Essay on Conversation,—on the Knowledge and Characters of Men,—a Journey from this World to the next,—the History of Jonathan the Wild, &c. His dramatic pieces are twenty-six in number, and the whole of his works has been published in several sizes, with an Essay on his Life and Genius, by Arthur Murphy. He left a second wife with four children. His biographer, who views his character with the partiality of a friend, and the candor of an historian, attributes much in the history of Fielding's life to slander and defamation; but he wisely observes that quick and warm passions should be early controlled, and that to their licentious indulgence the author of Tom Jones sacrificed his health, his happiness, and the prospect of a lengthened life. When poor he was no longer the master of his actions, and he had often recourse for subsistence to those measures which his honor disowned, and his pride regarded with shame. So fatal to all happiness and to peace is the wild indulgence of those passions which providence has given to man for his comfort if decently enjoyed, and for his misery if riotously abused. Some years after Fielding's death, the French consul at Lisbon, de Meyrionnet, offered to erect a monument over his grave, but the English factory roused by the generous views of a stranger, discharged a debt due to departed literary merit.

Fielding, Sarah, third sister of the preceding, was born 1714, and died unmarried 1768. She possessed the abilities and genius of her brother, which she evinced in the Cry, and in David Simple, and in the letters published as from the principal characters of the work. She also translated Xenophon's Memorabilia.

Fielding, sir John, the fourth half brother to Henry Fielding, was his successor in the office of Westminster magistrate. Though blind from his youth, he discharged his duty with great activity and impartiality, and for his services to the public received the honor of knighthood 1761. He published various tracts on subjects of police, charges to the grand jury, essays on important subjects, but it is supposed that most of these appeared under his borrowed name, and that he wrote nothing but Cautions against the Tricks of Sharpers, 1777. He died at Brompton, Sept 1780.

Fiennes, William, lord Say and Sele, born at Broughton, Oxfordshire, 1582, was educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford, of which he became fellow as related to the founder. He was raised from the dignity of baron to that of viscount, by James I. but in the reign of his successor he showed himself violent, inconstant, and vindictive. In the long parliament of 1640, he was very active with Hampden and Pym, and though made master of the court of wards, he slighted all reconciliation with the king, so that he was attainted of treason for not attending the king's person at Oxford. After the king's death he left the presbyterians whom he had hitherto supported, and joined himself to the independents, and during the usurpation he was created one of Cromwell's peers. At the restoration he was greatly noticed by Charles II. made lord privy seal, and lord chamberlain, though, as Wood observes, he had been a grand rebel for 20 years, and while others who had been reduced to a bit of bread for his majesty's cause, were left to pine and languish under insult and disappointment, and though a promoter of the rebellion, and in some respect accessary to the murder of Charles, he died quietly in his bed 14th April, 1662, and was buried with his ancestors at Broughton. He is called by Whitlock a man of great parts, wisdom, and integrity, and Clarendon, allowing him the same merit, describes him as ambitious, the enemy of the church, and a violent and dangerous leader of the discontented party. He wrote some political tracts, besides an attack against the quakers, who it seems were numerous and troublesome in his neighborhood.

Fiennes, Nathanael, second son of the above, was born at Broughton, 1608, and like his father educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford, of which he became a fellow. He travelled on the continent, and at Geneva, and in Switzerland confirmed that aversion which he derived from his father against the church. At his return he was made member for Banbury, and displayed the same violence against the royal party as his father. During the civil wars he was colonel of horse, under Essex, and governor of Bristol, which he too easily yielded to the assault of prince Rupert, for which he was condemned to lose his head. His father's influence, however, saved him, and he left the army disgraced, but still virulently animated against the king. He joined the independents like his father, and when Cromwell became protector, he was made one of his privy council, and sent among his lords. At the restoration he retired into the country, and died at his seat of Newton Tony near Salisbury, 1669. He wrote some things in support of Cromwell's usurpation, and in another tract defended his conduct at Bristol. Clarendon represents him as an

able man, and in council inferior only to the great Hampden.

Fienus, Thomas, a physician, born at Antwerp 1566. He travelled over Italy, and at his return was made professor of physic at Louvain, and physician to the duke of Bavaria. He died at Louvain 1651. He wrote "de Viribus Imaginationis," in which he relates a curious story of a hypocondriac who thought himself so large that he could not get out of his room—de Formatione & Animatione Fœtus—Apologia pro eodem—de Cauteriis—Libri Chirurgici.

Fiescho, John Lewis, a noble Genoese, who conspired against Andrew Doria, with the intention of delivering the gallies to the French, and of making himself sovereign in the room of his rival. He was drowned in the attempt 1st Jan. 1547, and the plot abandoned by his associates, and his family banished from Genoa to the fifth generation. He was then only 22 years old.

Figino, Ambrozio, a painter born at Milan, the disciple of Lomazio. His descent from the cross is seen at Wilton, and much admired. He died 1590.

Figrelius, Edmundus, a learned Swede, professor of history at Upsal. He wrote a book de Statuis Illustrium Romanorum, 1656, and died 1676.

Filangeri, Gaetano, a native of Naples, who studied, but never practised the law. He was in 1777 employed about the court as gentleman of the bed-chamber, and as an officer of marine, and in 1787 was raised to an office in the college of Finance. He wrote a popular work on legislation, the first vol. of which appeared in 1780, and the 8th in 1791. He died 1787, aged 35.

Filelfo, Francis, or Philephus. *Vid.* Philelphus.

Filesac, John, doctor of the Sorbonne, and dean of the faculty of theology at Paris, died 1638. His works appeared 1621, 3 vols. 4to.

Filicaja, Vincentio di, an elegant poet of Florence, who died 1707, aged 65. He was senator in his native city, and his wants were honorably and liberally relieved by Christina, queen of Sweden. His poems, which are in a delicate and refined style, were collected by his son in folio, and reprinted at Venice, 3 vols. 12mo. 1747.

Filmer, sir Robert, an English writer, born at East Sutton in Kent, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge. He died 1688. He wrote the Anarchy of a limited and mixed Monarchy—"Patriarchia," in which he proves the original government to be monarchical, derived from the patriarch, and heads of families—and "the Freeholders Grand Inquest." His Patriarcha was attacked by Locke.

Finæus, Orontius, Finé, professor of mathematics in the college founded by Francis I. at Paris, was born at Briancon, Dauphiné, 1494. By his genius and application he recommended himself to the notice of the great, but though as a mathematician, and as a man of letters he was highly respectable, yet he was pinched by poverty, and at his death in 1555, he left his wife and six children in very reduced and distressed circumstances. He invented a clock in 1553, and pretended that he had found out the quadrature of the circle. His works were collected in 3 vols. folio, 1532, 1542, and 1556.

Finch, Heneage, earl of Nottingham, son of sir Heneage Finch, recorder of London, was born in 1621. He was educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford, and at the Inner Temple he assiduously applied himself to the study of law. He was made solicitor-general to Charles II. and created a baronet, and in 1661 he was elected member for the university of Oxford. He was very active in the impeachment of lord Clarendon, in 1667, and in 1670 he was made attorney-general, and three years after lord keeper, and raised to the peerage. In 1675 he was appointed lord chancellor, and in 1681, he was created earl of Nottingham, and died the year after. He was a man of great wisdom and eloquence, and though born in dangerous and troublesome times, he so conducted himself that he retained in every situation the good opinion of the king and of the people. Burnet has commended him for his attachment to the church, Dryden has recorded him in his Absolom and Achitophel, in the character of Amri, and for his powers in oratory, he acquired and deserved the name of the Roscius and Cicero of England. Some of his speeches in parliament, and on judicial causes, have been published.

Finch, Daniel, earl of Nottingham, son of the preceding, was born in 1647. Though he was one of the privy counsellors who proclaimed the elevation of the duke of York to the throne, he never appeared at court during the reign of James, but upon his abdication he wished the appointment of a regent, and not the setting up of another king. He was secretary under William, and held the same office under Anne, till 1704. At the accession of George I. he was one of the lords for the administration of affairs, and was declared president of the council. He retired from public affairs 1716, and died 1730. He wrote a very elaborate book in reply to Whiston's letter to him on the trinity, for which he was thanked by the university of Oxford.

Finch, Edward, brother of sir Heneage Finch, first earl of Nottingham, was vicar of Christ church, London, from which he was ejected by the parliamentary inquisitors. The crimes alleged against him were, that he preached in a surplice, worshipped the great idol set up in the church, i. e. the altar, and associated with women. He died Feb. 1, 1642, much respected.

Finck, Thomas, a native of South Jutland, who took his medical degrees at Basil, and became physician to the duke of Sleswick. He was made in 1691 professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and in 1602 professor of eloquence, and 1603, of medicine. He wrote tracts, Geometriæ Rotundi—de Constitutione Matheseos—de Medicinâ, &c. He died 1656, aged 95.

FINET, sir John, a gentleman of respectability among the courtiers of James I. and Charles I. He was born at Soulton near Dover, in Kent, and died 1641, aged 70. He wrote "Fineti Philoxenus," a book on the precedency, treatment, audience, and punctilios observed towards foreign ambassadors at the English court, 1656.

FIRENZUOLA, Angelo, an Italian poet, born at Florence, and patronised by pope Clement VII. He was for some time an advocate, and then became an ecclesiastic, and died at Rome 1545. His prose works were published at Florence 1548, 8vo. and his comedies and other poetical pieces the year after, and in 1763, in 3 vols.

FIRMICIUS MATERNUS, Julius, a Christian writer of the fourth century, of whom little is known. His book "de Errore Profanarum Religionum," has been often printed, and is a valuable performance. The eight books of astronomy or mathematics, printed at Venice 1497, which bear his name, are supposed not to be by him, or at least to have been written by him before he was converted from heathenism to Christianity.

FIRMILIAN, bishop of Cæsarea in Cappadocia, was the friend of Origen, and president of the council of Antioch against Paul of Samosata. He died 269.

FIRMIN, Thomas, a most benevolent Englishman, born at Ipswich, June, 1632. He was apprenticed by his parents who were puritans, to a linen manufacturer in London, and in 1660 married a citizen's daughter, who died after bringing him two children. He married again in 1664, and had several children. He was very prosperous in his business, and he honorably employed the fruits of his industry and success to the most charitable purposes. He was in his religious opinions a Socinian, but he nevertheless was held in esteem by the clergy, by Wilkins, Whichcot, and especially Tillotson, who frequented his company even when archbishop. He was settled in Lombard street, and the ravages of the plague in 1665, and the fire of 1666, gave full activity to his extensive benevolence. In 1676 he erected a warehouse in Little Britain for the industrious employment of the poor in the linen manufacture, and in 1682 he established another manufactory of the same kind at Ipswich for the benefit of the protestants who had fled from France on account of religious persecutions. For the last 20 years of his life he was governor of Christ hospital, London, to which he was a great benefactor. There was indeed scarce a charitable institution to which he did not liberally contribute, with the most humane and benevolent of intentions. This worthy and great character, died 20th Dec. 1697, aged 66, and was buried in the cloisters of Christ hospital, where in the wall near his grave an inscription records his real merits. He published in 1678 Proposals for the Employing of the Poor, and the Prevention of Beggary, &c. 4to.

FIRMIN, Giles, a native of Suffolk, educated at Cambridge, where he studied physic, which he afterwards practised in New-England. On his return to England he took orders, and became minister of Shalford, from which he was ejected for nonconformity 1662. He resumed the practice of physic, and died 1697, aged 80. The best known of his works is "the Real Christian."

FIRONZABADI, surnamed Sharazi, a learned Persian, author of al Tanbidh, or general information on the Mahometan law in the 11th century. Another of the same name wrote the Ocean, or a dictionary of the Arabic language, and died 1414.

FISH, Simon, a native of Kent, educated at Oxford, from whence he went to Gray's Inn and studied the law. He fled into Germany in consequence of his acting in a play, in which severe censures were thrown upon Wolsey, and there he met William Tyndale likewise an exile. He wrote in 1527, "the Supplication of Beggars," which is a violent satire on bishops and clergy, and the perusal of this piece by Henry VIII. and Anne Boleyn, restored him to favor, and after Wolsey's fall he returned, and was graciously treated by the king. He died of the plague 1571. He translated the Dutch book called the Sum of the Scriptures.

FISHER, John, an English prelate, born at Beverley, Yorkshire, 1459. He was educated at Michael house, a college afterwards incorporated with Trinity college Cambridge, and in 1495 when fellow, he served the office of proctor, and that same year he was elected master of Michael house, and then became confessor to Margaret, duchess of Richmond, mother to Henry VII. who by his advice founded St. John's and Christ colleges, at Cambridge, and among other acts of great benevolence, founded both the divinity professorships in the universities. In 1501 he took the degree of D.D. and was made vice-chancellor of Cambridge, and in 1504 was nominated bishop of Rochester, and the next year accepted the headship of Queen's college, Cambridge. On Luther's appearance he stood forth as the champion of Rome, but though long favored by the king, he fell under his displeasure 1527, on account of his zealous defence of the queen, in the affair of her divorce. In 1530 he narrowly escaped poisoning by one Rouse, who threw in the cook's absence poison into the gruel, of which luckily the bishop did not taste, but which proved fatal to two of the servants, and nearly so to 15 others who partook of it. Upon the question of the king's supremacy in 1531, Fisher opposed it with great freedom, and increased the dissatisfaction of the court, by listening to the predictions of the holy maid of Kent, and more at last by refusing to take the oaths of allegiance to the king, and to his children, by Anne Boleyn. He was committed to the Tower for this contumacy, and though solicited by his friends he refused to alter his opinion, or assent to the lawfulness of the divorce, and the marriage of the king. He was attainted of high treason, but he might have languished in confinement the rest of

life, had not the gratitude of the pope been unseasonably manifested towards him. Pleased with the firmness of the venerable bishop, Paul III. in 1535, created him a cardinal, an honor which displeased Henry so much, that he gave orders that none should bring the hat into his dominions. The measure was unworthy of a king, but when Fisher, more ambitiously than wisely, had declared to Cromwell, whom Henry had sent to examine him, that he would receive from the pope the cardinal's hat, the angry monarch, swore by the mother of God, that he should wear it on his shoulders then, for he would leave him never a head to set it on. He was therefore soon after arraigned, and condemned to suffer death for high treason, and on the 22d June, 1535, he was beheaded, and his head fixed on London-bridge, the next day. He was then nearly 77. Of his learning, his several works which are chiefly on Controversial subjects, &c. which appeared together at Wurtzburg, in folio, 1595, are evident proof. As he was the literary opponent of Erasmus, the opinion of that illustrious author must be considered as impartial. He describes him as a man of great and extensive powers of mind, and for integrity, sweetness of temper, and greatness of soul, far superior to all the men of his age.

Fisher, Mary, an enthusiastic quaker, in the 17th century, who travelled to Constantinople, with the chimerical intention of converting the grand Segnior. Mahomet heard her with patience, and sent her back to her country in safety. She afterwards married a preacher of her persuasion, and then went into Languedoc, to attempt the conversion of the protestants there to the tenets of the quakers.

Fitzherbert, sir Anthony, a learned lawyer, born of an ancient family at Norbury, Derbyshire. He was educated at Oxford, and at one of the inns of court, London, and soon distinguished himself as a lawyer. In 1511, he was made serjeant at law, in 1516, knighted, and in 1523, appointed justice in the court of common pleas. After a life supported in his high station with integrity and honor, he died 27th May 1538, and was buried at Norbury, leaving a numerous family, well provided for. He wrote the office of Justice of the Peace, &c.—the office of Sheriffs, &c. and other law tracts, besides "of the Surveying of Lands"—and the book of husbandry, &c.

Fitzherbert, Thomas, grandson to sir Anthony, was born in Staffordshire 1552, and educated at Oxford, either at Exeter, or Lincoln college. As he was a zealous catholic, he left the university without a degree, and retired to privacy, but on account of his bigoted principles, and his attachment to the jesuits Campian and Parsons, he exposed himself to difficulties, and fled as a voluntary exile to France 1582. He afterwards went to Madrid, and Milan, and at last entered into the society of Jesus, at Rome 1614. He was afterwards at Brussels, and for 22 years presided over the English college at Rome, where he died 1640, aged 88, and was buried in the college chapel. He was a man of great learning, and he wrote several books, on controversial subjects, against Barlow, Downe, Andrews and other divines. His treatise concerning policy and religion, in three parts, was much admired by papists and protestants.

Fitzherbert, Nicholas, grandson to sir Anthony, and cousin to Thomas, was born 1550, and educated at Exeter college, Oxford. In 1572, he went abroad as a voluntary exile, on account of his religious principles, and settled at Bologna, and afterwards at Rome, in the house of William Alan, the English cardinal. He was unfortunately drowned in a journey from Rome 1612. He wrote Cæsæ Galatæi de Bonis Moribus, 1595—Oxoniensis in Angliâ Academiæ Descriptio 1602—de Antiquitate & Continuatione Catholicæ Religionis, in Angliâ, 1608—Cardinalis Alani Vitæ Epitome, 1608.

Fitzjames, James, duke of Berwick, natural son of the duke of York, afterwards James II. by Arabella Churchill, sister to the duke of Marlborough, was born at Moulines 1671. He was early inured to the labors of a military life, and was wounded at Buda 1686, and signalized himself at the defeat of the Turks at Mohatz, and afterwards in Ireland at the siege of Londonderry, and at the battle of the Boyne. In 1703, he headed the French troops in Spain, reduced the rebels in the Cevennes and in 1705 took Nice, and for his services was made marshal of France by the king. He gained the famous victory at Almanza, over the English and Portugese under Galloway 1707, and thus secured the Spanish crown, on the head of Philip V. He was killed at the head of the French army, by a cannon ball, at the siege of Philipsburg, in Germany 1734. He was a man of a benevolent character, generally poor from the great sacrifices which he made to support the emigrants in his father's cause. Montesquieu has drawn up his character, and 2 vols. of his memoirs have been published, 12mo. by Margon.

Fitz-Stephen, William, a monk of Canterbury, of Norman extraction. He was present at the murder of Becket, of which he wrote an account. His description of London in that account is very curious, and is the oldest extant. He died 1191.

Fixmillner, Placidus, a native of Linz, in Austria, who early studied mathematics, at Strasburg, under Stuard, and afterwards embraced a monastic life, and was ecclesiastical professor for 40 years at Kremsmunster. He directed also his attention to celestial observations, and published some ingenious works on astronomical subjects, besides tracts on the canon law, and on ecclesiastical affairs. He died 1791, aged 71.

Fizes, Anthony, a famous physician of Montpellier, who died there 1765, aged 75. His works are esteemed. Opera Medica, 4to. 1742—Lecons de Chymie, 1750.—Tractatus de Febribus, 12mo. 1749.—Tractatus

de Physiologiâ, 12mo. 1750, and dissertations.

Flaccour, F. de, directing general of the French East-India company, was also at the head of a colony in Madagascar, in 1648, which he was obliged to quit. On his return to France, he published an account of the island, in one vol. 4to.

Flaccus, Caius Valerius, a Latin poet, in the age of Vespasian, author of the Argonautica.

Flacius, or Francowitz, Matthias, *Vid.* Francowitz.

Flameel, Bertholet, an historical painter of Liege, who died 1675, aged 61. He improved himself in Italy, and was noticed at Florence, by the grand duke. Some of his pieces adorn the churches of Paris and of Liege.

Flamel, Nicolas, a notary of Paris, born at Pontoise. He suddenly rose from poverty to extensive opulence, and gave rise to a report that he had discovered the philosopher's stone. His riches, however, were nobly used in the relief of indigence, and in the erection of hospitals. It is supposed that his riches arose from successful speculations in commerce, at that time little known. He was living in 1399, and Lucas amused his readers by declaring that he had seen him in India after his decease. Some works on Alchymy have been attributed to him.

Flaminio, Giovani Antonio, an orator, poet, and historian of Bologna, author of the lives of Albertus Magnus, of St. Dominic, &c. He died 1536, aged 72.

Flaminio, Marc Antonio, son of the preceding, born at Imola. He was patronised by cardinal Farnese, who appointed him his secretary at the council of Trent, an office which his infirmities prevented him to execute. He died at Rome 1550, aged 57. His letters and epigrams appeared 1561, 8vo.—and his paraphrase of thirty psalms, 1558. His latinity is very pure. He was learned, and his other writings are much esteemed.

Flaminius, or Flaminius, Titus Quintus, a Roman consul, celebrated for his defeat of Philip of Macedon, B.C. 198, and his restoration of the liberties of Greece. He prevailed upon Prusias to deliver up Annibal.

Flaminius, Nobilis, an Italian, eminent as a divine, and as a critic. He wrote a treatise on Predestination, corrected the Vulgate edition of the Septuagint, and died at Luca, 1590.

Flamsteed, John, an able astronomer, born at Derby, Aug. 19th 1646. He was educated in his native town, but a severe distemper prevented the designs of his parents, in sending him to the university, and when he left school in 1662, he saw for the first time, an astronomical book, Sacrobosko's de Sphærâ. This fixed deeply his attention, and directed all his thoughts to astronomical subjects. He not only constructed dials, but by the help of Street's Caroline tables, he calculated very accurately an eclipse, which was to happen 22d June 1666, and so ingenious did this appear, that the calculation was shown to Mr. Halton, a gentleman of property and mathematical knowledge in the neighborhood, who applauded the young astronomer, and supplied him with fresh books, for his studies. In 1669, he communicated his calculations of the eclipses, of the fixed stars, by the moon, to the royal society, and received the thanks of that body, by the hands of its secretary Oldenburg, and one of its members Collins. In 1670 his father, who had hitherto viewed his studies with jealous dissatisfaction, pleased with his correspondence with learned men, advised him to go to London, which he willingly did to visit his friends Collins and Oldenburg. At Cambridge he became acquainted with Barrow, Wroe, and Newton, and he now entered at Jesus college, at that university, where he continued his astronomical studies with increasing zeal. In 1673-4, he wrote his Ephemeris, to show the folly of astrology, to which he added tables of the moon's rising and setting, and at the request of his friend sir Jonas Moore, he compiled an account of the tides, and constructed a barometer, for the use of the king. On taking his master's degree at Cambridge, he wished to take orders, but his friend sir Jonas dissuaded him, and procured him the place of astronomer royal, with a salary of 100*l.* a year. This however did not prevent Flamsteed's purpose, he was ordained by bishop Gunning, and when in 1675, the first stone was laid for the building of Greenwich observatory, he lodged at the queen's house there, and observed the appulses of the moon and planets to the fixed stars, and in 1681, published the doctrine of the Sphere, in sir Jonas Moore's posthumous work of a new System of Mathematics in 4to. In 1684, he obtained the living of Burstow in Surrey, the only preferment he ever held, but though his genius entitled him to higher emoluments, his benevolent heart was satisfied with moderate competence, more pleased in the pursuit of his favorite studies, and in the friendship of such men as Newton, Halley, Molineux, Wallis, Casini, Wotton, Keil, &c. than in the possession of unbounded opulence. This great and illustrious character died of a strangury, 31st Dec. 1712, and thus though of a very feeble constitution lived more than 73 years. He was married but left no children. His Historia Cœlestis Britannica, of which the best part was printed before his death, was published by his widow 1725, in 3 vols. fol. and dedicated to the king. His papers, as he himself tells us in his preface, had been examined by the direction of George, prince of Denmark, by Roberts, Newton, Gregory, Arbuthnot, Wren and others, and, under this high recommendation, were afterwards presented to the public.

Flandrin, Peter a native of Lyons, who studied the veterinary art under his uncle professor Chabert, and acquired some celebrity in the knowledge of comparative anatomy. He visited England and Spain in search

of information about the management of cattle and the improvement of wools, and published an interesting treatise on the subject. He wrote besides various memoirs, and was made member of the national institute. He died 1796.

Flassans, Taraudet de, a Provencal poet of the 14th century, born at Flassans. He wrote a poem called Lessons to avoid the Treacheries of Love, for which he was rewarded by de Ponteves, with a piece of land. He was employed by queen Joan to make a remonstrance to the emperor Charles IV. which he ably executed.

Flatman, Thomas, an English poet, born in Aldersgate street, London, 1633, and educated at Winchester and New college, Oxford. He left the university without a degree, and became barrister of the Inner Temple, but never followed the law as a profession. He now turned author, and wrote several light poems, one of which, on the death of lord Ossory, was read by the father, the duke of Ormond, with such gratification that he sent the author a mourning ring, with a diamond in it, worth 100*l*. In his younger days Flatman expressed his abhorrence to the marriage state by a song, beginning with these lines :

Like a dog with a bottle tied close to his tail,
Like a tory in a bog, or a thief in a jail, &c.

and when, as Wood says, he was afterwards smitten with a fair virgin, and more with her fortune, he espoused her in 1672, and on his wedding night his jovial companions serenaded him with his favorite song. He died in Fleet-street, London, 1688. He was an indifferent poet; but, says Granger, succeeded better as a painter, as one of his heads is worth a ream of his Pindarics. His poems, third edition, were printed 1682, in one vol. 8vo.

Flavel, John, an English divine, born in Worcestershire, and educated at University college, Oxford, where he took his degree of B. A. He was ejected from his living at Dartmouth, in 1662, for nonconformity, and retired to Hudscott, near South Molton. He returned to his living on the indulgence granted by Charles II. and died there 1692. He wrote Navigation and Husbandry spiritualized, &c. His works, which are respectable, were published 2 vols. fol. and 6 vols. 8vo.

Flavian, a patriarch of Antioch, where he died 404.

Flavian, a patriarch of Constantinople after Proclus 447. He condemned the Eutychian heresy in a synod, for which, by the opposite faction, he was deposed, scourged, and banished to Lydia, where he died in consequence of the ill treatment which he had received.

Flavigni, Valerian de, doctor of the Sorbonne, canon of Rheims, and Hebrew professor of the royal college, was born at Laon, and died at Paris 1674, very old. He assisted in the polyglott of le Jay, and was a violent polemic.

Flavitas, patriarch of Constantinople after Acacius. Zeno, the emperor, was so superstitious as to suppose that an angel would come down to inscribe the name of the new prelate on a piece of paper which he left on the altar; but Flavitas, by bribing the chamberlain, inserted his own name, and was made bishop; but died three months after, and the artifice being, in consequence, discovered, cost the guilty chamberlain his life.

Flaust, John Baptist, an advocate of the parliament of Rouen. He was fifty years employed in the composition of his Explication of the Jurisprudence Usage of Normandy, 2 vols. folio. He died 1783, aged 72.

Flechier, Esprit, a celebrated French prelate, born 1632, at Perne, near Avignon. He distinguished himself as a popular preacher, and became known as an elegant scholar, by his poetical description of a carousal in pure latinity. His funeral orations were much admired, especially that on Turenne, and that on Montauser, which raised him to the same rank of reputation with the well known Bossuet. In 1679 he wrote his History of Theodosius the Great, and in 1685 he was honorably promoted to the see of Lavaur, on which occasion the king said, Be not surprised I have so long delayed to reward your merit; I was afraid of losing the pleasure of hearing your discourses. In 1687 he was translated to Nismes, where, as a preacher and a bishop, he was successful in drawing many of the protestants to the catholic faith. In the famine of 1709 his charity and benevolence were unbounded. This most virtuous and exemplary man died 1710, lamented, says d'Alembert, by the catholics, regretted by the protestants, having exhibited to his brethren an excellent model of zeal and charity, simplicity and eloquence. His works are Œuvres Melées—Panegyric of Saints—Funeral Orations—sermons, 3 vols. 12mo.—the History of Theodosius—Gratiani de Casibus Illustr. Vir.—the Life of Ximenes, 4to.—letters, 2 vols. 12mo.—the Life of Cardinal Commendon, 4to.—posthumous works. Those who compare Bossuet with Flechier observe, that the former has less elegance but greater strength, and that the style of his rival is more flowing, finished, and uniform. Bossuet owes all to nature, Flechier much to art.

Flecknoe, Richard, an English poet, formerly, it is said, a jesuit. At the revolution, when Dryden was dismissed, as being a catholic, from the office of laureat, Flecknoe was appointed as his successor, which so exasperated the bard, that he vented his indignation in a severe satirical poem called, from his humble antagonist, Mac Flecknoe. He wrote some plays, one only of which was acted. His Damoiselles A-la-mode, and his Love's Kingdom were both hissed off the stage. He wrote besides enigmas and epigrams, besides the "Diarium," in burlesque verse. The time of his death is unknown.

Fleetwood, William, an English lawyer, recorder of London in Elizabeth's reign, was natural son of Mr. Fleetwood of Hesketh, Lancashire. He was educated at Ox-

ford, and studied the law in the Middle Temple, and soon distinguished himself by his abilities. He was made recorder of London 1569, he showed himself very active against mass-houses, and popish priests. In 1580 he was made serjeant at law, and in 1592 serjeant to the queen. He died 1593, and was buried at Great Missenden, Bucks, where he had an estate. He was married, and had some children who survived him. He was an eloquent orator, says Wood, and his skill as a politician recommended him much to the notice of Leicester. He published an oration at Guild-hall before the lord mayor—a table to Plowden's Reports—the Office of a Justice of the Peace, 1658—Annalium tam Regum Edwardi V. Richardi III. Henrici VII. quam Henrici VIII.—Titulorum Ordine Alphabet & Elenchus 1579 and 1597.

Fleetwood, William, an English prelate, descended from the Lancashire Fleetwoods, and born in the tower of London 1st Jan. 1656. He was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, and on taking orders, became an eloquent preacher. He was made chaplain to king William, and afterwards obtained a fellowship at Eton, and the rectory of St. Austin's, London. He was installed canon of Windsor 1702, but in 1705, he quitted the tumults of the town, and, much to the concern of large audiences, who attended his eloquent and persuasive discourses, he retired to the privacy of Wexham rectory, in Bucks. In 1706, without any solicitation on his part, or that of his friends, he was nominated to succeed Beveridge in the see of St. Asaph, and in 1714 he was translated to Ely. He died at Tottenham, in Middlesex, where he had retired for change of air, 4th August, 1723, and he was buried in Ely cathedral, where his lady, who soon followed him to the grave, erected a monument over him. His only son, Dr. Charles Fleetwood, rector of Cottenham, Cambridgeshire, did not long survive him. Bishop Fleetwood's character was respectable in every point of view. Admired as a preacher, he made an exemplary life, and a benevolent heart, the noblest ornaments of his persuasive eloquence in the pulpit. As a bishop he was beloved by his clergy, and did not arrogantly assume that superiority over them which conscious merit disdains, but illiberal pride asserts. As a writer he was highly respected, his sermons and divinity tracts were widely circulated; but the firmness of his opinions, however, drew upon him the censure of the house of Commons. His preface to his sermons, on the deaths of Mary, of the duke of Gloucester, and of William, and on the accession of Anne, gave such offence to the ministry that the book was burned publicly, 12th May, 1712; but it was more universally read, and even appeared in the Spectator, No. 384. Besides these, Fleetwood published Inscriptionum Antiquarum Sylloge, 8vo. 1691—a translation of Jurieu's Method of Devotion, 1692, the 27th edition of which appeared 1750—an Essay on Miracles, 8vo. 1701—the Reasonable Communicant, 1704—Sixteen Practical Discourses on the Relative Duties of Parents, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1705—the Thirteenth of Romans vindicated, 1710—the Judgment of the Church of England in Lay Baptism and Dissenters' Baptism, 1712—the Life of St. Wenefrede, 1713—Chronicon Preciosum, or Account of English Money, Price of Corn and other Commodities for the last 600 Years, 1707, besides smaller works.

Fleming, Robert, a North Briton, born at Bathens, 1630. He was educated at St. Andrew's, and at the age of 33 became pastor of a congregation, from which office he was ejected after the restoration. He then settled at Rotterdam, in Holland, as minister of the Scots' congregation there, and died 25th July 1694. His "Fulfilling of the Scriptures," has been a popular work among the dissenters.

Fleming, Robert, son of the preceding, was a native of Scotland, and educated at Leyden and Utrecht. He settled at Leyden as minister, and then removed to Amsterdam, from whence he came to London, and officiated at the Scotch church, Lothbury, and at Salters' hall. He wrote, among other things, sermons—tracts—Christology, 3 vols. 8vo.—the Rise and Fall of Popery, of which it is said that many passages are particularly applicable to the first events of the French revolution. He died 1716.

Fleming, Caleb, a native of Nottingham, pastor of a dissenting congregation in London, and in 1752, called to be assistant to Dr. Forster at Pinner's hall. He wrote a Survey of the Search after Souls, and other tracts, and in his tenets he was a strict Arian. He died 1773, aged 75.

Flemming, or Flemmynge, Richard, a native of Croston, Yorkshire, educated at University college, Oxford, and made prebendary of York 1408. He was, in 1442, made bishop of Lincoln, and went as deputy to the council of Constance. The pope raised him to York; but as the king refused his consent he continued bishop of Lincoln till his death, 1431. He was founder of Lincoln college, Oxford, and was a strenuous opposer of Wickliffe's doctrines, which he afterwards as warmly embraced. To his disgrace he was instrumental, however, in digging up the bones of that bold reformer, according to the impotent resolutions of the Constance council.

Flesselles, N. de, a French magistrate, respectable for his loyalty, and the mildness of his manners. He attempted in vain to repress the tumults which preceded the revolution; but on the 14th of July 1789 his benevolent and patriotic interference proved fatal at the taking of the Bastile. He received a shot from a pistol, and his head, being cut off, was carried on a pike in triumph through the streets.

Fletcher, Dr. Richard, father of the dramatic poet, was born in Kent, and educated at Benet college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. He was made dean of Peterborough 1583, and three years after

attended the Scotch Mary's execution, where he displayed more zeal than good sense in pressing that unfortunate queen to turn protestant. In 1589 he was advanced to the see of Bristol, in 1592 translated to Worcester, and 1594 to London. After the death of his wife he took a second, lady Baker, a woman of great beauty, about 1595, and this so offended Elizabeth, who was averse to the marriage of the clergy, especially of bishops, that she caused Whitgift to suspend him. Though afterwards restored to favor, the queen's conduct sat heavily upon him, and he died suddenly in his chair 1696. As he was fond of tobacco, then little known, Camden imputes his death to an immoderate use of it.

Fletcher, Giles, brother to the bishop, was educated at Eton and King's college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of LL.D. 1581. His abilities were employed by queen Elizabeth, as commissioner in Scotland, Germany and the Low Countries, and in 1588, he was sent as ambassador to Russia, to reconcile the Russians to the English commerce, and to efface the disadvantageous impressions which the jealousy of the Dutch and other powers had excited. On his return he was made secretary to the city of London, and in 1597 treasurer of St. Paul's. He died 1610. He wrote a curious account "of the Russian Commonwealth," with a description of the fashions and manners of the people, 1590, 8vo. The book was suppressed, but appeared in Hakluyt's collection, 1643.

Fletcher, John, a dramatic writer, son of the bishop of London, was born in Northamptonshire 1576. He was educated at Cambridge, probably Benet college, and distinguished himself as a writer of plays conjointly with Beaumont. He also assisted Ben Jonson in his "Widow," and after Beaumont's death he consulted Shirley in the formation of the plots of his pieces. The respective share of these joint authors is not known, though it is said that Beaumont's judgment corrected the redundancies of Fletcher's wit. Once at a tavern the brother bards debated upon the plot of a tragedy, and Fletcher being overheard by the waiter to say that he would kill the king, he and his friend were both seized for high treason, till explanations proved to the magistrate that the intended murder was the innocent sacrifice of a theatrical hero. Fletcher died of the plague in London 1625, and was buried in St. Mary Overy's church, Southwark. Fletcher was ranked with Jonson and Shakspeare, in the great triumvirate of chief dramatic authors, by Edward Philips, and Dryden says that his plays, as possessing gayety in the comic parts, and pathos in the more serious characters, were acted more frequently than those of Jonson or Shakspeare. Now, though they possess great merit, the plays of Beaumont and Fletcher are little regarded, and seldom appear on the stage. The plays of the poet amounting to above 50, were first edited together, 1679, folio, and lately by Colman, 10 vols. 8vo. 1778.

Fletcher, Phinehas, a poet, son of Giles Fletcher. He was educated at Eton, and elected to King's college, Cambridge, 1600. He was made minister of Hilgay in Norfolk, 1621, by sir Henry Willoughby, and died there about 1650. He is known as the author of "Purple Island," a poem containing an allegorical description of man, and very popular at the time of its publication. He wrote besides "Piscatory Eclogues," which were published at Edinburgh 1772, and the Purple Island, with Giles's "Christ's Victory," 1783 London.

Fletcher, Giles, brother of Phinehas, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where he took the degree of B. D. He died at his living of Alderton, Suffolk 1623, equally beloved, says Wood, of the muses and graces. His "Christ's Victory," was first published 1610, and again 1640, and it is a poem of some merit, as the personifications are very natural, and the language dignified.

Fletcher, Andrew, son of sir Robert Fletcher, of Saltoun, Scotland, was born 1653. He was educated under bishop Burnet, and when in parliament he so strongly opposed the measures of the court that he was obliged to leave the country and go to Holland. He landed in the West of England with Monmouth 1685, and afterwards fought against the Turks in the Hungarian army. The revolution restored him to his country, and he became a commissioner to settle the government of Scotland. He died in London 1716. His works which are all on political subjects, and in the bold style of theory, appeared together in 1 vol. 8vo. 1732.

Fletcher, Abraham, a native of Little Broughton, Cumberland, brought up under his father as a tobacco pipe manufacturer. From this humble occupation, by severe application, he raised himself to public notice, and though self-taught in reading and in writing, he so improved himself that he became at the age of 30 a teacher of mathematics; and as astrologer and universal doctor, he acquired a fortune of 3000*l*. His Universal Measurer, 8vo. is a work of great merit, and exhibits in the most favorable view his perfect knowledge of mathematics. He died 1793, aged 79.

Fleury, Claude, a French advocate, born at Paris 1640. After being at the bar nine years he took orders, and in 1672 became preceptor to the princess of Conti, and in 1680 to the count de Vermandois. Under Fenelon he was subpreceptor to the dukes of Burgundy, Anjou, and Berri, and for his services he was made abbot of Locdieu, which he resigned in 1706, for the rich priory of Angenteuil. In 1716 he was confessor to Lewis XV. and died 1726, aged 82, greatly respected for his learning and virtues. His works are numerous, the chief of which are, Manners of the Israelites—Manners of the Christians—Ecclesiastical History, in 13 vols. 4to. a valuable book—Institution of Ecclesi-

astical Law—a treatise on the choice and method of Studies—Duties of Masters and Servants—treatise on Public Law, 2 vols. 12mo.

Fleury, Julian, the learned editor of the Delphin Apuleius, in 2 vols. 4to. He began Ausonius, but did not complete it.

Fleury, André Hercule de, a famous cardinal, born at Lodeve in Languedoc 1653, and educated at Paris. Recommended by abilities, and by a pleasing address, and handsome figure, he rose from canon of Montpelier to be bishop of Frejus, and was appointed by Lewis XIV. preceptor to his grandson, after Bossuet and Fenelon. In 1726 he was made cardinal and prime minister though aged 70, and so active was his conduct, and sagacious his measures, that the kingdom of France prospered greatly under his administration, the succession war was gloriously finished, and Lorraine added to the French dominions. His economy, however, neglected and ruined the marine, and in the war of 1740, his plans were not crowned with victory, so that it is said, he died with a heart broken with grief, 1743. Without the pride of Richelieu, and the avarice of Mazarine, he possessed great abilities, and though the misfortunes of the last war were attributed to him, he rather deserved the gratitude of the nation for his prudent management of the finances, and more for the benevolence of his heart.

Flink, Godfrey, a Dutch painter, pupil of Rembrandt. He died 1660, aged 44. He imitated his master in the execution of his pieces, but afterwards studied the Italian manner.

Flipart, John James, a French engraver, who died at Paris 11th July, 1782, aged 67. He possessed great merit, and in private life was an amiable man.

Flocquet, Stephen Joseph, a musician of eminence, was born at Aix in Provence, and died at Paris 1785, aged 35. His operas were received with the most flattering applause on the French stage.

Flodoard, or Frodoard, a French historian of Epernai. He was an ecclesiastic in the church of Rheims, where he wrote a Chronicle from 916 to 966—and a History of his Church from its Foundation to 949. The best edition is that of 1617. He wrote also poetry, and died 966, aged 73.

Flogel, Charles Frederic, author of a History of the Human Understanding—History of Comic Literature—Present State of the Belles Lettres in Germany, &c. in German, was professor of philosophy in the college of noblemen at Leignitz, where he died 1788, aged 59.

Flood, Henry, an Irish orator, son of the chief justice of the king's bench in Ireland. He was educated at Dublin university, and at Oxford, where he was honored with the degree of M. A. 1752. He sat in the Irish house of commons for Kilkenny, and afterwards for Callan, and he acquired great popularity by his eloquence and the measures which he proposed, but his consequence ceased when he obtained a seat among the English commons, and his addresses on subjects of reform and on public occasions were received with little interest. He died 1791. He wrote a Pindaric Ode to Fame—a Poem on the death of Frederic Prince of Wales, found in the Oxford collection, and some of his speeches have also appeared in print. His property after the death of his wife is bequeathed to Dublin university for the foundation of a professorship, and for enriching the public library by the purchase of MSS. &c.

Florentino, Stephano, an historical painter of Florence, who studied under Giotto, and died 1350, aged 49.

Florian, John Peter Claris de, a native of Languedoc, educated under the care of his relation Voltaire, by whose influence he obtained the office of page to the duke of Penthievre. Though honored by his patron, and promoted in the army, he preferred literary reputation to all other objects, and published in 1782 his first work Galathée, a romance. He wrote afterwards Theatre, Voltaire et le Serf de Jura, which obtained the prize of the French academy—Estelle—Numa Pompilius, &c. During the revolution his sentiments expressed in Numa drew upon him the resentment of Robespierre, who imprisoned him, but after the tyrant's death he was liberated, and died at Seaux, 13th Sep. 1794, aged 39. He began during his confinement a poem on William Tell, which was never completed. He wrote also Ebrahim, a poem, &c.

Florimond de Remond, a native of Guienne, counsellor in the parliament of Bourdeaux. He opposed warmly the Calvinists, and wrote on Antichrist—the Origin of the Heresies, &c. and died 1602.

Florio, John, the Resolute, as he styled himself, was born in London in the reign of Henry VIII. His parents who were Waldenses, and descended from the Florii of Sienna in Tuscany, had fled from the persecutions of popery in the Valteline, and settled finally in England under Elizabeth, after a short absence during Mary's bigoted reign. Florio taught Italian and French in the university of Oxford, and was admitted at Magdalen college. He was tutor in those languages to prince Henry, and to Anne the queen of James I. to whom he was clerk of the closet. He died of the plague at Fulham 1625, aged 80. Of his works the principal are, "first Fruits and second Fruits," containing proverbs and witty sentences—Garden of Recreation—a translation of Montaigne's Essays—and an Italian and English Dictionary, fol. 1597, a work of merit. He married the sister of Sam. Daniel, the poet.

Floris, Francis, a painter of Antwerp, born 1520. He was like his father a sculptor till the age of 20, and then he studied painting under Lambert Lombard, and by imitating Angelo he acquired celebrity and opulence. He worked seven hours each day, and devoted the rest of the time to drinking. He died at the age of 50. He was called the Raphael of Flanders.

Florus, Lucius Annæus, a Latin historian, related to Seneca and Lucan. He wrote an abridgment of the Roman history, 116 A. D.

Florus, surnamed Master, a deacon of Lyons in the 9th century, author of Commentaries on St. Paul's Epistle—an Answer to Erigena, on predestination, and other works.

Floyer, sir John, a native of Hinters, Staffordshire, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took his medical degrees. He afterwards settled as a respectable practioner at Lichfield and was knighted. He wrote the Touchstone of Medicines, 2 vols. 8vo.—the Virtues of Cold Water, 8vo. and died 1720, aged 71.

Fludd, Robert, an English philosopher, son of sir Thomas Fludd, knight, born at Milgate, Kent, 1574. He was of St. John's college, Oxford, and after taking his degrees in arts, applied to physic and travelled in France, Spain, Italy, and Germany, to improve himself. He took his degrees in medicine 1605, and settled in London, and became fellow of the college of physicians. He began to publish about 1616, and was a voluminous writer, chiefly on the powers and wonders of Alchymy, and the Rosicrucian doctrines. His works are in Latin, and written in an obscure and mysterious language. They amount to about 20, and are all mentioned in Wood's Athenæ. Two of his productions were against Kepler and Mersennus, and they were answered by those great philosophers.

Foes, or Foesius, Anutius, a learned physician, born at Metz 1528. He was well skilled in Greek and Latin, and translated the works of Hippocrates into Latin, as also the commentaries of Galen. His abilities are praised by Huetius. He practised physic at Lorraine with reputation, and died 1596.

Foglieta, or Folieta, Uberto, a learned Genoese priest, banished from his country on account of the freedom of his writings. Cardinal d'Este, at Rome, became his patron, and he died there 1581, aged 63. He wrote Historia Genuensium, 12 libr. fol. 1585—de Ratione Scribendæ Historiæ Elogia Clarorum Ligurum, 4to.—de Causis Magnitudinis Turcarum Imperii—Della Republica di Genoa, 8vo. &c.

Fohi, the first king of China, and the founder of the monarchy about 20 years after the deluge. He removed the seat of empire from Xen Si, to Chin Cheu, and he invented instruments of music, and established proper laws respecting marriage, instead of the prevalent promiscuous intercourse of the sexes. It is said that he reigned 115 years, but fable is strongly intermixed with his history. His memory is still revered by the Chinese.

Foinard, Frederic Maurice, a native of Conches in Normandy, who was eminent as a Hebrew scholar, and became vice-principal of the college of du Plessis. He published Breviarium Ecclesiasticarium, 2 vols. 8vo.—Genesis Explained, French and Latin, 2 vols. 12mo.—the Psalms in Historical Order, &c. and died 1743.

Foix, Mark Anthony, a jesuit, eminent as a preacher. He died provincial of the college of Billon, Auvergne, 1687, aged 60. He published the Art of Preaching—the Art of Educating a Prince, 12mo, &c.

Foix, Odet de, lord of Lautrec, a French general of eminence. He was wounded under Lewis XII. at the battle of Ravenna 1512, and appointed governor of Milan by Francis I. The success of Colonna, however, soon after drove him from Milan, Pavia, Lodi, Parma, and Placentia, and after the unfortunate battle of Bicoque he retired to Guienne 1522. In 1528 he re-entered Italy, took Pavia, and boldly besieged Naples, before which he died. His body was conveyed to Spain, and 20 years after buried in the tomb of the great Gonsalvo of Cordova.

Folard, Charles, a French officer born at Avignon 1669. His military genius was roused by the reading of Cæsar's commentaries, and at the age of 16 he became a soldier. His father confined him in a monastery, but he escaped, and still more attached to the army, became aid-de-camp to Vendome who commanded in Italy, 1702, and intrusted him with part of his forces. He was honored for his services with the cross of St. Lewis, and had a pension of 400 livres settled on him. In 1705 he was wounded at the battle of Cassano, and in consequence lost the use of his left hand. In 1706 he defended Modena against prince Eugene, by whom he was taken prisoner some time after the battle of Blenheim. In 1711 he was made governor of Bourbourg. in 1714 he assisted in the defence of Malta against the Turks, and afterwards went into the service of Charles XII. of Sweden. He accompanied him in his invasion of Norway, and was present at his death, at the siege of Frederickshall 1718. On his return to France he served as colonel under the duke of Berwick, and afterwards applied himself to the study of the military art. He died at Avignon 1752, aged 83. He wrote some valuable commentaries on Polybius, in 6 vols. 4to. a book of new discoveries in war—a treatise Concerning the Defence of Places. Though not an accomplished writer, yet his publications show great knowledge of the military art.

Folengo, Theophilus, known by the assumed name of Merlin Coccaye, was of a noble family in Mantua. He fled from Bologna, and for some time was in the military profession, which he quitted for the society of the Benedictines in St. Euphemia monastery. He died 1544, aged 51, at the priory of St. Croce, Bassano. The best known of his works are "Opus Macaronicum," 1651, a popular work—Orlandino, 1526, and Chaos del Triperuno, two licentious poems—on the three Ages of Man, 1527,—le Humanita del Figlio di Dio, 1533.

Folengo, John Baptist, a Benedictine monk of Mantua, who died at Treviso, 1559, aged 69. He was author of Commentaries

on the Epistles of St. James, St. Peter, and the first of St. John, 1555, 8vo.—a Commentary on the Psalms, 1557, folio. &c.

Folkes, Martin, an English antiquary and philosopher, born at Westminster 1690. He was of the Royal society, London, and became its president after sir Hans Sloane 1741. He contributed much to the philosophical transactions, and was a great connoisseur of old and modern coins. He died in London 1754. Boyer's anecdotes contain an ample account of him. He wrote a 4to. volume of English Silver Coin, from the Conquest to his own time.

Foncemagne, Stephen Laurent de, a native of Orleans, who died at Paris 26th Sept. 1779, aged 83. He was first preceptor to the duke of Chartres, and is known for some memoirs in the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member.

Fonseca, Anthony de, a Dominican of Lisbon educated at Paris, where he published remarks on Cajetan's Commentaries on the Bible, 1539. He was preacher to the king, and theological professor at the university of Coimbra.

Fonseca, Peter, a Portuguese writer, author of a system of metaphysics in 4 vols. folio. He died 1559.

Font, Joseph de la, a French comic writer, author of five comedies and some operas. He died 1725, aged 39, hurried to his grave by his intemperance and love of pleasure.

Font, Pierre de la, a French divine who died 1699. He wrote "Entretiens Ecclesiastiques" 5 vols. 12mo. and 4 vols. of sermons.

Fontaine, John de la, a celebrated French poet born at Chateau-Thierry, 8th July 1621. After a liberal education he was admitted at 19 among the fathers of the oratory, whom he soon left, but he displayed no genius for poetry till the age of 22, when the accidental hearing of Malherbe's odes on the assassination of Henry roused his powers into a flame. He read with eagerness the best poets of Greece, and Rome, of Italy, and of his country, and in the writings of Plato and Plutarch, collected all that morality which has enriched and beautified his fables. He married to please his parents, but though he had shown such partialities to his wife as to intrust her in confidence with his compositions; he left her soon with indifference to follow his patroness the duchess of Bouillon to Paris. Here he procured a pension and became gentleman to Henrietta of England, after whose death he was received into the house of the witty Madam de la Sabliere, who jocosely observed in parting with her household, she kept only three animals, her dog, her cat, and her la Fontaine. In the company of this learned lady he continued about 20 years, not, however, without paying annually formal visits to his neglected wife, and upon the death of his patroness he refused the invitations of St. Evremond, and others, to come to settle in England. He was attacked by a severe illness in 1692, and then began to think of death and of religion, at the representation of the priest who attended him. The holy monitor reminded him that his tales had an evil tendency, and were frequently licentious, and hostile to good morals, and la Fontaine at last acknowledged the imputation, and promised amendment. Though not a libertine he was most indifferent to religious truths, and he informed the priest with great composure that he had the new Testament which he thought a tolerable good book. He died 13th April, 1695, and it is said he was found with an hair shirt on, a proof of sincere repentance according to some. In his character la Fontaine was a very absent man, who, in the indulgence of his reveries and poetical ideas, would often say the most unbecoming things, and do the most incoherent actions. Meeting one day his son, without knowing him, he observed that he was a youth of parts and spirit, and when informed that it was his own son, he replied with unconcern, I am really glad of it. In the company of some wits and of some eminent ecclesiastics, he asked if St. Austin had more wit than Rabelais. One of the divines eyeing him from top to toe, answered only by observing, that "he had put on one of his stockings the wrong side outward," which was the case. In consequence of his great merit, it is said the intendant forbad taxes to be levied on his family, an honorable mark of respect paid to genius. He wrote besides "Tales,"—fables—comedies —Amours de Psyche, a romance—letters, &c. all of which possess great originality. Four vols. of his miscellanies appeared at Paris 1744.

Fontaine, Nicholas, son of a scrivener, admitted at the age of 20 among the society of port Royal, where he had afterwards the superintendance of the pupils. In 1664 he was confined for four years in the bastille with Sacy, and at last finally settled at Melun where he died 1709, aged 84. He wrote "Lives of the Saints of the Old Testament" 4 vols. 8vo.—Lives of Saints in General, 4 vols. 8vo.—the Figurative Language of the Bible 4to.—Memoirs of the Solitaries of Port-Royal, 2 vols. 12mo.—Chrysostom's Homilies on St. Paul's epistles, translated 7 vols. 8vo. For private worth, for learning, and piety, and for indefatigable and patient industry, Fontaine not only equalled but surpassed his contemporaries.

Fontaines, Peter Francis Guyot des, a French critic, born at Rouen 1685. He took the habit of a jesuit at 15, and quitted the society at 30. For some time a priest, he became a man of wit, and in 1724, he was intrusted by Bignon with the care of the "Journal des Savans." The severity of his censures drew upon him the accusation of an abominable crime from his enemies, but, after some confinement, his character was cleared up and re-established. In 1731, he began the "Nouvelliste du Parnasse, ou Reflexions sur les Ouvrages Nouveaux," of which he wrote 2 vols. till the work was suppressed for the severity of its contents. In 1735, he began "Observations sur les Ecrits Moder-

ries," which, after 33 vols. were completed, was also suppressed 1743. The next year another periodical paper, "Jugemens sur les Ouvrages Nouveaux," was undertaken; but after 11 vols. had appeared, death stopped the labors of the critic 1745. He published translations of Virgil and other classics, besides those of Pope, Swift, Fielding and others.

FONTANA, Dominico, a Roman architect and mechanic, born at Milan 1543. His chief work was the setting up of the obelisk, in front of St. Peter's, which had been buried for many years, and considered as an impracticable thing by all other mechanics. He was deservedly commended and rewarded for the bold and successful execution of this, and in 1592, he removed to Naples as an architect to the king, and died there greatly respected 1607.

FONTANA, Prospero, a painter, born at Bologna 1512. He was an able artist, and had among his pupils Ludovico and Annibal Caracci.

FONTANA, Lavinia, daughter of the preceding, died 1602, aged 50. She was eminent as a painter, and was patronised by pope Gregory XIII. whose picture she drew in a very superior style.

FONTANGES, Marie Angelique, duchess of, successor to de Montespan in the good graces of Louis XIV. was beautiful as an angel, but silly as a goose says abbé Chosi. She died in child-bed, June 1681, aged only 20.

FONTANINI, Juste, archbishop of Ancyra, was born in the Frioul, and died at Rome 1736. His chief works are Bibliotheca Della Eloquenza Italiana, 2 vols. 4to. 1753.—a Literary History of Aquileia, 1742.—a collection of Bulls of Canonization from John XV. to Benedict XIII.

FONTE-MODERATA, a Venetian lady, whose real name was Modesta Pozzo. She was born at Venice 1555, and though placed at first in a monastery, she married, and, after 20 years of conjugal happiness, died in child-bed 1592. Her memory was so retentive that she could repeat verbatim a discourse when only once heard. She wrote a poem called "il Floridoro," and another on the Passion and Resurrection of Christ, besides "Dei Meriti Delle Donne," a prose work in which she maintains that the female sex is not inferior in understanding to the male.

FONTENAY, Peter Claude, a learned jesuit, born at Paris. He was engaged to continue Longueval's History of the Gallican Church, and died 1742.

FONTENAY, John Baptist Blain de, a French painter, disciple of Monoyer, born at Caen 1654. His fruits and flowers are very fine, and the insects on them have the apperance of real life. He was patronised by Louis XIV. who granted him a pension, and apartments in the Louvre. He died at Paris 1715.

FONTENELLE, Bernard le Bovier de, son of an advocate in the parliament of Rouen, by a sister of the great dramatic Corneille, was born at Rouen, 11th Feb. 1657. Though so weak at his birth that his surviving was unexpected, he attained the age of 100, never troubled with attacks of disease till his 90th year, when his eyes became dim and his hearing dull. He died Jan. 1757. He displayed early proofs of genius, and before he had reached his 20th year he had written a great part of his Bellerophon, a tragic opera. He did not, however, shine as a dramatic writer equal to his uncle Corneille, but in his other pieces he exhibits great powers, delicacy of wit, and profoundness of thought, so that Voltaire has truly observed that he was the most universal genius which the age of Louis XIV. produced. His "Plurality of Worlds" is a most fascinating performance, in which he introduces a lady conveying the sublimer truths of philosophy in a dialogue, pleasing, lively, and refined. In his office of secretary to the academy of sciences, in which he continued more than 40 years, he devoted himself to the "History" of that learned body, and introduced elegance of language into the most abstruse parts of science. The "Eloges" delivered on deceased members are perused with particular attention and delight, and his apology for Descartes' virtues, though in favor of an exploded system, must be read with interest and admiration due to a great but mistaken genius. No man more than Fontenelle deserved and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his contemporaries. In his temper he was mild and affable, and with the feelings of a true christian he observed that a man should be sparing in superfluities to himself, that he may supply necessities to others. Though originally poor, he acquired, by industry and commendable economy, an independent fortune; but not despising the rest of the world for his superiority of mental talents and of riches he said that men are foolish and wicked, but such as they are we must live among them. He wrote besides the works already mentioned, Pastoral Poems 1688—History of the French Theatre to Corneille—Reflections on Theatrical Poetry, particularly Tragedy, a judicious and valuable work—Elements of Geometry—of Infinities, 1727—a tragedy, and six comedies—Endymion—Moral Discourses—the History of Oracles—Dialogues of the Dead, &c. His works have been published at Paris in 8 vols. 8vo. His Eloge was pronounced by le Cat.

FONTENU, Lewis Francis de, a French writer, born at Lilledon, in Gatinois 1667. He was a great antiquarian, and contributed much to the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions. A list of his works is preserved in Saxius' Onomasticon 1714. He died 1759, aged 92.

FONTIUS, Bartholomew, an historian of Florence, intimate with Picus Mirandula, and other learned men. He was librarian to Matthew Corvinus king of Hungary at Buda, and died 1513, aged 68. He wrote a commentary on Persius, and some orations.

FOOTE, Samuel, a dramatic writer, called the English Aristophanes, was born at Truro, Cornwall, 1722. His father was commissioner of the prize office, and member for Tiverton,

and his mother inherited the paternal estates of her family by the unfortunate quarrel of her two brothers, Sir John Dinely Goodere bart. and sir Samuel Goodere, captain of the Ruby man of war, in which both unhappily fell. He was at Worcester college, Oxford, and then removed to the Temple, but the law was too dry and abstruse a pursuit for his volatile temper, and he therefore went on the stage. He appeared first in Othello, but his success in performing the character of other writers did not please him, and he commenced author and actor in the Hay-market, where in 1747, he first appeared before the public in "the Diversions of the Morning." This entertaining piece, at first opposed by the Westminster justices, as representing characters in real life, was altered to "Mr. Foote's giving Tea to his Friends" and thus for upwards of 40 mornings drew crowded and applauding audiences. The next year presented "An auction of Pictures" which met with equal approbation, though it reflected on the popular characters of the day, on sir Thomas de Veil the justice, Cock the Auctioneer, and Henley the orator. From 1752, to 1761, his success continued uninterrupted by the introduction of new pieces, and the versatility with which he himself represented various characters, and the little theatre Hay-market was now considered as the regular summer theatre, after the close of the other two. In 1766, he had the misfortune while at lord Mexborough's to break his leg by a fall from his horse, and to suffer an amputation, but the accident so interested the duke of York who was present, that in consequence of his influence, a patent was obtained that year for the little theatre. In 1776, his attempt to introduce on the stage the duchess of Kingston, a lady whose conduct was then much canvassed before the public, not only proved abortive, but brought upon him the malicious accusation of unnatural practices. Though acquitted of this foul charge, yet the blow he felt from the imputation weakened his constitution, and brought on a paralytic fit. He recovered, but the following year as he proceeded to France by the advice of his physicians, he was taken ill and died a few hours after at Dover, 20th Oct. 1777. In his private character Foote was respectable, and the wit and humor of his conversation were very powerful. Dr. Johnson, as Boswell relates, met him for the first time at Fitzherbert's. Having no good opinion of the fellow, says he, I was resolved not to be pleased, and it is very difficult to please a man against his will. I went on eating my dinner pretty sullenly, affecting not to mind him, but the dog was so very comical, that I was obliged to lay down my knife and fork, throw myself back in my chair, and fairly laugh it out. Sir, he was irresistible. His dramas are 20 in number, mostly built on temporary topics, and full of personalities. He borrowed liberally from Moliere, but made all his own by his own peculiar powers of humor and originality. His works have been collected and published in 4 vols. 8vo. His life has been published with entertaining anecdotes by Mr. Cooke.

Foppens, John Francis, professor of divinity at Louvain, and archdeacon of Mechlin, edited Miræus' Opera historica Diplomatica, and compiled Bibliotheca Belgica, 2 vols. 4to. from the labors of learned Belgians, and other works, and died 1761, aged 72.

Forbes, Patrick, a Scotch prelate, of a noble family, born in Aberdeenshire 1564. He was educated at Aberdeen and St. Andrew's, and being ordained presbyter at the age of 28, he was, in 1618, raised to the see of Aberdeen, much against his will, but at the pressing solicitations of king James. This great and good man died 1635, aged 71. His Commentary on the Revelations appeared London 1613. He was a great benefactor to Aberdeen university of which he was chancellor, and he revived the professorship of law, physic, and divinity.

Forbes, John, son of the preceding, was made bishop of Aberdeen, by king James. He was expelled from the divinity professorship at Aberdeen by the covenanters, and after two years' residence in Holland, he returned to his native country and ended his days at his estate at Corse 1648. He was a very learned man, as his theological and historical institutions fully evince. His works were published at Amsterdam 2 vols. fol. 1703.

Forbes, William, bishop of Edinburgh, was born at Aberdeen 1585, and educated there. After studying at Leyden, and in the universities of Germany, he came to England, where he rejected the Hebrew professorship at Oxford, that he might re-establish his health by returning to the air of his native country. He was highly esteemed by his countrymen, and as his health would not permit his frequent preaching, he was appointed principal of the Marischal-college Aberdeen. On the foundation of the see of Edinburgh by Charles I. Dr. Forbes was honorably placed by the monarch to fill it, but he enjoyed his dignity only three months, and died 1634. He was a man of extensive learning, but was very moderate in his opinions, and pacific in his temper, as his treatise to diminish controversies printed London 1658, and re-printed at Frankfort 1707, fully proves.

Forbes, Duncan, a Scotch judge, born at Culloden 1685. He studied at Edinburgh, Utrecht, and Paris, and on his return to Scotland 1710, practised as an advocate. In 1722, he was elected member for Invernesshire, and 1725 was made lord advocate. In 1742, he was raised to be lord president of the court of sessions, and, in the rebellion of 1745, he nobly opposed the pretender, but the refusal of government to refund what he had lost by his liberal support of the royal cause, proved so disagreeable to his feelings, that it produced a fever of which he died 1747, aged 62. He was a good Hebrew scholar, and wrote Thoughts on Religion,—a Letter to a bishop on Hutchinson's writings,—Reflections on Incredulity, 2 vols. 12mo. 1750.

Forbin, Claude Chevalier de, a French naval officer, born in 1656. He was early brought up to the sea service, and in 1686 became chief admiral to the king of Siam in

the East-Indies. He afterwards distinguished himself in Europe, on the coast of Spain, and in the service of Lewis XIV. The king was pleased with his valor, and the disinterestedness, and generosity of his character, but though favored by the prince, he was neglected by the ministers, and therefore he retired in discontent from the service 1710. He died 1733, aged 77. His maxims to persons in the sea service, were two, never to interfere with any thing not belonging to their employment, and to pay a blind obedience to the orders they received, however repugnant to their private opinions.

FORBISHER, *Vid.* FROBISHER.

FORBONNAIS, Francis Veron de, inspector general of the manufactures of France, was born at Mans, 2d Oct. 1722, and died at Paris at the end of 1800. He was well acquainted with commerce, and the real resources of a kingdom, and he published various intelligent tracts on subjects of finance, politics, and mercantile concerns.

FORCE, Charlotte Rose de Caumont de la, a French poetess, who died 1724, aged 70. Her Castle in Spain, a poem—her secret History of Burgundy, a romance—her tales, and other works, possess merit.

FORCE, James duke de la, son of Francis, lord of la Force, who, with his eldest son Arnaud, was murdered in his bed, on the fatal night of St. Bartholomew. He was then nine years old, and was between his father and his brother in the bed, but being unperceived by the assassins, he escaped with his life, a circumstance which Voltaire has recorded in the 2d canto of his Henriade. He fought under Henry IV. and espoused the side of the protestants, against Lewis XIII. especially at Montauban 1621. He soon after made his peace with the king, upon which he was created marshal of France, a duke, lieutenant general of the army of Piedmont, besides a present of 200,000 crowns. He afterwards took Pignerol, and defeated the Spaniards at Carignan 1630. He was afterwards engaged in the German wars, and took Spires, after raising the siege of Philipsburg. He died full of years and of glory 1652, aged 89.

FORD, John, a dramatic poet, in the reigns of James, and Charles I. He was of the middle Temple, but the time of his death is unknown. He wrote 12 plays published between 1629, and 1636.

FORDUN, John de, a Scotch historian, who florished about 1377. He wrote a history of his country called Scoti-Chronicon, a curious but not accurate performance, published by Hearne at Oxford, 5 vols. 8vo. and by Goodall, fol. Edinburgh.

FORDYCE, David, a learned Scotsman, born at Aberdeen 1720, where he was educated, and where he became professor of moral philosophy, in the marischal college. He travelled through France and Italy, and other parts of Europe, and was drowned on his return, in a storm on the coast of Holland 1751. He wrote Dialogues concerning Education, 2 vols. 8vo.—treatise of Moral Philosophy—Theodorus, a dialogue concerning the Art of Preaching—the Temple of Virtue, a dream, &c.

FODYCE, James, a Scotch divine, brother to the above, born at Aberdeen, and educated there. He was minister of Brechin, and afterwards of Alloa, and in 1762, he removed to Monkwell street, London, where he was assistant, and then successor to Dr. Lawrence. He afterwards settled in Hampshire, and died at Bath 1796, in his 77th year. He is author of Sermons to young Women, 2 vols.—Address to young Men, 2 vols.—Addresses to the Deity—a sermon on the Eloquence of the Pulpit—poems—single sermons, &c.

FORDYCE, George, nephew of the preceding, was born near Aberdeen, and educated in that university, where at the age of 14 he took his degree of M. A. After some residence with his uncle, who was an apothecary and surgeon at Uppingham, Rutlandshire, he went to Edinburgh, and to Leyden, where he took his doctor's degree 1758. He settled the following year in London, where he distinguished himself as a lecturer on the Materia Medica, and the practice of physic, and in 1770 he became physician to St. Thomas's hospital, and six years after a fellow of the Royal society. He was, in 1787, made a fellow of the college of physicians *speciali gratiâ*, an unusual honor, and he died 1802, aged 66. His works are essays on Fevers—on Digestion—Elements of the Practice of Physic—Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation, &c.

FORDYCE, sir William, a Scotch physician, of great repute, who died in London 1792.

FOREIRO, Francis, a Dominican monk, born at Lisbon, and sent by the king of Portugal, to the council of Trent, where he was in consequence of his abilities invited to draw up a general catechism. He published, with a commentary, a translation of Isaiah's prophecy, Venice 1562, and died at Lisbon, 1581.

FOREST, Peter, or FORESTUS, a Dutch physician, born at Alemaer 1522. He studied physic in Italy, and died medical professor at Leyden 1597. The most known of his works is "Observations on Medicine" 6 vols. fol. Frankfort 1623.

FOREST, John, a French landscape painter, born at Paris, where he died 1712, aged 76. He was painter to the French king, and in his manner imitated Titian, Giorgione, and the Bassans.

FOREST, or FORESTA, James Philip, known by the name of Philip Bergamo, the place of his birth, was an Augustine monk, and wrote a chronicle from Adam to the year 1503, a work not very valuable. He wrote a confessional, fol. Venice 1487—and a treatise of Illustrious Women, fol. 1497, Ferrara.

FORMEY, John Henry Samuel, a native of Berlin, minister of the French church there, and afterwards professor of philosophy in the French college, and then secre-

tary to the royal Berlin academy of sciences, and privy counsellor. He died 1797, aged 86. He was author of Abridgement of Ecclesiastical History—History of Philosophy abridged, both translated into English—Researches on the Elements of Matter—Considerations on Cicero's Tusculanum—the Christian Philosopher—Pensées Raisonables—Anti-Emile against Rosseau, and other works, and he conducted, with Beausobre, the Bibliotheque Germanique.

FORMOSUS, bishop of Porto, near Rome, succeeded Stephen V. as pope, 891. He was very unpopular in his government, and after death his body was dragged from his grave by the populace, and thrown into the Tiber.

FORSKAL, Peter, a Swedish naturalist, who studied at Gottingen and at Upsal under Linnæus. He went, in 1761, with Niebuhr to Arabia, and died there at Jerim 1763, aged 27. He was author of Thoughts on Civil Liberty, 1759, and from his papers Niebuhr published Icones Rerum Naturalium quas in Itinere Orientali depingi curavit Forskal, 4to.—Descriptiones Animalium & Equæ, &c. 4to.—Flora Ægyptiaco-Arabica, 4to.

FORSTER, John, a protestant Hebraist of Wittemburg, born at Augsburg 1495. He was the friend of Luther, Reuchlin, and Melancthon, and died 1556. He published a Hebrew Lexicon, 1564, folio, Bale. Another person of the same name published Commentaries on Isaiah, and other works.

FORSTER, George, an ingenious naturalist, who accompanied Cook in his second voyage round the world. He was professor in the university of Cassel, and afterwards at Wilna and Mayence. He next visited Paris, to enable himself to travel to Thibet; but died in the midst of his preparations, 1792, aged 39. He was then representative of Mentz in the national assembly. He wrote a tract on the English Constitution—a Journal of Cook's second Voyage, 2 vols. 4to. which he defended against Wales—a Philosophical Journey along the Rhine, 2 vols. 8vo.—a Journey through England, 1790.

FORSTER, Dr. John Reinold, father to the above, studied at Halle, and was minister at Dantzic, and after being some time in Russia he came to England, and was tutor in German and French in Warrington academy. He accompanied Cook in his second voyage, and after his return in 1775, he was created LL. D. by the university of Oxford. He lost his public character in England, for publishing, contrary to agreement, an account of the plants discovered in his voyage, in consequence of which he left the country for Germany. He died at Halle, in Saxony, 1799. He is author of Observations made round the World—History of Discoveries in the North—treatises on the Byssus of the Ancients, and other valuable tracts on natural history.

FORSTER, Nathaniel a native of Plymstock, Devonshire, educated at Plymouth and Eton school, and afterwards at Corpus Christi, Oxford, where he became fellow. He obtained Hethe rectory, Oxfordshire, and in 1750 was chaplain to Butler, of Durham, who made him his executor. He was, in 1752, chaplain to Herring the primate, and two years after obtained a prebend in Bristol cathedral, and Rochdale vicarage, Lancashire. In 1756 he was chaplain to the king, and then preacher to the Rolls. He died 1757, aged 40. He published Platonis Dialogi quinque, &c. 1745—Reflections on the Antiquity of Egypt—Appendix Liviana, 1746—Popery destructive of the Evidence of Christianity, a sermon—Dissertation on Josephus' Account of our Saviour—Biblia Hebraica, sine Punctis, 4to.—on the Marriage of Minors, 8vo. &c.

FORSTNER, Christopher, an Austrian lawyer, who died 1667, aged 69. After travelling in Italy he was engaged in the negotiations of the peace of Munster, and for his services he was made a member of the Aulic council. He wrote De Principatu Tiberii Notæ Politicæ ad Tacitum—collection of his letters on the peace of Munster—Hypomnemata-Politica, &c.

FORT, Francis le, a native of Geneva, who, from military zeal, served in Holland at the age of 16, and afterwards entered into the army of Peter I. of Russia. He gained the favor of that prince, and was intrusted in 1696, with the seige of Azof, and in this arduous affair, he displayed such abilities that the emperor made him commander of his forces, and his prime minister. The resources of his great genius were employed in new-modelling the army, and improving the affairs of his imperial patron. He died at Moscow 1699, and the Czar, afflicted for his loss, paid the last honors to his remains, with the most magnificent obsequies.

FORTESCUE, sir John, an English lawyer, born of an ancient family at Wear Gifford, in Devonshire. He was, according to Tanner, educated at Exeter college, Oxford, from whence he removed to Lincoln's Inn. In 1441 he was made king's serjeant at law, and the next year chief justice of the king's bench. His integrity, wisdom, and firmness recommended him to Henry VI. by whom his salary was raised; but his attachment to the house of Lancaster proved the source of persecution. In the first parliament of Edward IV. he was attainted of high treason, and he followed his exiled master into Scotland, where he was nominated chancellor of England. He embarked for Holland in 1463, with queen Margaret, and continued several years in exile in Lorraine. In this foreign country he employed himself in the composition of his book "De Laudibus Legum Angliæ," written for the instruction of young prince Edward; but not published till the reign of Henry VIII. He afterwards accompanied the queen back to England; but their affairs became more desperate, and with greater love of ease, perhaps, than attachment to his master, he reconciled himself to the reigning monarch by writing an apology for his own conduct, and passed the rest of his life in retirement and solitude. The year of his

death is unknown, though he lived to nearly his 90th year, and was buried in the church of Ebrington, Glocestershire, where, in 1677, one of his descendants repaired his monument. He wrote besides, "the Difference between an absolute and limited monarchy, &c." published by J. Fortescue Aland, 1714, besides other works remaining in MS. The best edition of his book, "De Laudibus is that of 1741. His character was very respectable for piety, learning, and benevolence, and, as attached to his country, none deserves a better name.

Fortiguerra, Nicolas, an Italian prelate and poet, born 1674. He was made a bishop by Clement XI. but he was so often disappointed by Clement XII. who as the patron of poets, had promised him a cardinal's hat, that he fell ill in consequence, and died 1735, aged 61. He wrote "Ricciardetto," a burlesque poem in 30 cantos, in a short time, to prove to some of his friends the ease with which he could write in the manner of Ariosto. This poem, though very faulty, exhibits sallies of pleasantry and strokes of genius. It has been translated into French by du Mourrier. Fortiguerra translated Terence into Italian 1736.

Fortius, or Fortis, Joachim, a teacher of Greek and of mathematics at Antwerp, intimate with Erasmus, and other learned men. He died 1536. He wrote "De Ratione Studendi," and other works.

Foscari, Francis, a noble Venetian, elected doge 1423. He enlarged the Venetian dominions by the conquest of Brescia and Bergamo, and the towns of Crema and Ravenna, and other places; but these victories cost so dear that the Venetians loudly murmured, and deposed their unfortunate leader. His son shared also his disgrace, and was banished, under false accusations, and the wretched father died two days after his deposition, 1457, aged 84. The son also soon after died in prison, upon the false charge of murdering a senator.

Foscarini, Michael, a Venetian senator and historian. He continued Nani's history of Venice, at the public request, and died 1692, aged 64. His work was printed 1692, 4to. and makes the 10th vol. of Venetian historians. He also wrote novels.

Fosse, Charles de la, a French painter, pupil to Le Brun, born at Paris 1640. He studied in Italy, and at his return he painted the dome of the hotel of Invalids. Lewis XIV. gave him a pension of 1000 crowns, and he became professor and rector of the academy for painting. He was for some time engaged in adorning the duke of Montague's house, now the British museum in London, and received a handsome offer from king William, who admired his genius, and wished him to settle in England; but he declined. He died at Paris 1716.

Fosse, Antony de la, nephew to the above, was born at Paris 1658. He was lord of Aubigny, by the purchase of the estate which bears that title, and he was secretary to the marquis de Crequi. When his patron was killed at the battle of Luzara, he brought back his heart to Paris, and celebrated his fall in poetry. He was afterwards in the service of the duke d'Aumont; but he distinguished himself chiefly by his tragedies. His Manlius, which is his best play, is considered by the French as equal to the tragedies of Corneille; but he is less known than he deserves. This amiable poet died in the retirement and modest solitude which he loved, 1708, aged 50.

Foster, Samuel, an English mathematician, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Emanuel college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.A. 1623. He was elected in 1636, to the professorship of astronomy in Gresham college, which he resigned the same year, and to which he was again elected in 1641. During the civil wars he formed one of that society of learned men who united for philosophical purposes, and were afterwards incorporated under the name of the Royal society by Charles II. He not only applied himself to astronomy, and to curious and intelligent observations on eclipses and on celestial bodies, but he constructed and improved with great ingenuity, several mathematical and astronomical instruments. He died at Gresham college, of a decline, 1652. The chief of his works are "the Art of Dialling," 4to. 1638—four treatises of Dialling, 4to. 1654—Miscellanies or Mathematical Lucubrations—descriptions of several Instruments invented and improved. There were two other mathematicians of the name of Foster in the same century; William, a disciple of Oughtred, and author of the Circles of Proportion, and the Horizontal Instrument, 1633, 4to. and Mark, who published a treatise of Trigonometry.

Foster, James, a dissenting minister, born 16th Sep. 1697, at Exeter, at the grammar school and in an academy of which place he was educated. With great abilities, a sound judgment, and a ready elocution, he began to preach 1718, but the warm disputes which prevailed in the west of England, and especially Exeter about the trinity, rendered his situation in Devonshire unpleasant, and he removed to Melborne, Somersetshire, and soon after to Ashwick. He published in 1720 his "Essay on Fundamentals," and his sermon "on the Resurrection of Christ;" but his finances were so low, and his hopes of improving his income so uncertain, that he almost determined to learn the trade of glover from Mr. Norman, in whose house he lived at Trowbridge in Wilts, after his removal from Somersetshire. He was, however, soon after received as chaplain in the family of Rob. Houlton, esq. and in 1724 he was chosen to succeed, at Barbican, Dr. Gale, a person by whose hook on adult immersion he had been persuaded to be baptized. In 1731 he published his Defence of the Usefulness, Truth, &c. of Christian Revelation against Tindal, and in 1744, after 20 years' service at Barbican, he was chosen pastor of the independents at Pinners hall, and in 1748 received the degree of D.D. from the universi-

ty of Aberdeen. He attended lord Kilmarnock after his trial in 1746, and died in consequence of a paralytic stroke, 5th Nov. 1753. His character for humanity and benevolence of heart was equal to his learning, popular as a preacher, and liberal in his religious sentiments. He wrote besides the above, "Tracts on Heresy," in a controversy with Dr. Stebbing—4 vols. of sermons, 8vo.—2 vols. of Discourses on Natural Religion, and Social Virtue, 4to. Bolingbroke attributes to him that false aphorism, "that where mystery begins, religion ends." Pope has mentioned him with commendation in the preface to his satires.

Foster, John, an elegant scholar, born at Windsor 1731, and educated at Eton college, where under the able tuition of Plumptree and Burton, he distinguished himself as a superior proficient in the Greek and Hebrew languages. In 1748 he was elected to King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards became assistant to Dr. Barnard, whom he succeeded in 1765, in the mastership of Eton college. But though eminent in learning, and great in mental powers, he was deficient in manners, in temper, and in a perfect knowledge of the world, which are so necessary for such a situation, and which were possessed in a high degree by his predecessor Barnard, so that his authority became unpopular, and he at last resigned. His merits, however, were rewarded by a canonry at Windsor in 1772, but his infirmities were increasing so rapidly, that he did not enjoy his honors long. He went to the German Spa for the recovery of his health, and died there Sep. 1773. His remains were afterwards brought over to England, and buried at Windsor near those of his father who had been mayor of the town, and over his tomb is an elegant Latin inscription written by himself. He wrote besides a prize dissertation on the doctrines of Epicurus, and the Stoics, Cambridge—an Essay on the Different Nature of Accents and Quantity, with their Use and Application in the Pronunciation of the English, Latin, and Greek Tongues, with the Defence of the Greek Accentual Marks, against Js. Vossius, Sarpedonius, Dr. Galy, &c. 8vo. 1762. It is a curious and valuable performance.

Foster, Michael, a learned judge, born at Marlborough, Wilts. He was educated at Marlborough school, and Exeter College, Oxford, and in 1707 entered at the Middle Temple. In 1737 he was elected recorder of Bristol, and in 1745 he was made one of the justices of the king's bench, and then knighted. He died 1765, aged 74. He published an Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, laid down in bishop Gibson's Codex, 1735—Report of some Proceedings on the Commission for the Trial of Rebels in 1746 in the county of Surrey, 1762.

Fothergill, George, D. D. eldest of seven sons, was born the last day of the year 1705, at Lockholme, Westmoreland, of an ancient family. He was educated there, and at Kendal school, and then removed to Queen's college, Oxford, where he became fellow and tutor. In 1751 he was made head of St. Edmund hall, and vicar of Bramley, Hampshire. He died of an asthma, 5th Oct. 1760, and was buried in the chapel of his hall. He was author of 2 vols. of sermons.

Fothergill, John, an eminent physician, born 8th March, 1712, at Carr-end, Yorkshire, of respectable quakers. He was educated at Sedburgh school, Yorkshire, and in 1718 bound apprentice to an apothecary at Bradford. In 1736 he removed to London, and studied two years under Wilmot at St. Thomas's hospital, and then went to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree. He afterwards visited Leyden, and travelled through France and Germany, and in 1740 settled in London. He was a licentiate of the college of physicians, London, and fellow of Edinburgh, and of the royal and antiquarian societies. He continued to rise in fame and practice, so that his business brought him little less than 7000*l.* per ann. and enabled him to accumulate a property of 80,000*l.* He died of an obstruction in the bladder, at his house Harpur street, 26th Dec. 1780, and his remains were interred in the quaker's burying ground Winchmore hill. Besides his medical engagements, he devoted much of his time to natural history, and made a collection of shells and other natural curiosities, which were sold after his death to Dr. Hunter for 1200*l.* He formed an excellent botanical garden at his house at Upton in Essex, and he liberally endowed a seminary of young quakers at Acworth near Leeds, for the education and clothing of above 300 children. He published some tracts, the best of which is "on the Ulcerous Sore Throat," and was a great patron of learned men. He assisted Sydney Parkinson in his account of his South sea voyage, and at the expense of 2000*l.* printed a translation of the bible from the Hebrew and Greek original, by Anthony Purver the quaker, 2 vols. fol. 1764, and in 1780 published Percy's Key to the New Testament, for the use of his seminary. His books were sold by auction in 1781, and his portraits and prints were bought for 200 guineas by Mr. Thane.

Fothergill, Samuel, brother to the preceding was eminent as a preacher among the quakers. He travelled over England, Scotland, Ireland, and North-America to propagate his doctrines, and died 1773, much respected for his private character.

Foucault, Nicolas Joseph, an antiquary born at Paris, 1643. He was intendant in Normandy, and within six miles of Caen, he discovered in 1704 the ancient town of the Viducassians, of which he published an interesting account, with the history of the marbles, coins, inscriptions, &c. found there. He discovered in the abbey of Moissac in Querci a MS. of Lactantius de Mortibus Persecutorem, afterwards published by Baluze. He died 1721, respected for his erudition, his mildness of manners, and his benevolence.

Foucher, Simon, a native of Dijon, who died at Paris 1696, aged 52. He was author of a treatise on Hygrometers—on the Wisdom of the Ancients—Letters on the History and Principles of the Academic Philosophy, 6 vols. &c.

Fouchier, Bertram de, a Dutch painter of Bergen-op-Zoom, disciple to Vandyck. He studied the manner of Tintoretto at Rome, and adopted at his return home the style of Brouwer. His portraits and conversations are much admired. He died 1674, aged 65.

Foucquet, Nicolas, marquis of Belle-Isle, was born 1615, and for his talents was early advanced in the state. He was at the age of 35 procurator-general of the parliament of Paris, and at 38 superintendant of the finances. His peculation and extravagance, however, were little calculated to repair the mismanagement of Mazarin, and when he had spent above 150,000*l.* of the public money in adorning his seat at Vaux, and attempted to rival his master in the affection of la Valliere, his ruin was complete. He was arrested in 1661, and condemned to perpetual banishment, exchanged afterwards for imprisonment. He died March 1680, aged 65, in the citadel of Pignerol.

Foucquet, Charles Lewis Augustus, grandson of the preceding, better known by the name of mareschal Bellisle, was born 1684. He entered early into the army and distinguished himself at the siege of Lisle, for which Lewis XIV. promised him his favor and protection. After that monarch's death, he shared the disgrace of the minister le Blanc, and was confined in the Bastille, till his modest justification recommended him to the court, and paved his way to promotion and honor. He was commander in Flanders in the war of 1733, and became the adviser and confidential friend of cardinal Fleury. In 1741 he was created mareschal of France, and in 1742 he assisted at Frankfort at the election of the emperor Charles VII. where his influence was equal to his great magnificence. Afterwards being deserted by the Prussians and Saxons, he effected his escape with great difficulty from Prague, but with sagacious dexterity, so that he was created by the emperor member of the Golden Fleece, and a prince of the empire. He was taken prisoner in 1743 at Elbingerode near Hanover, and brought over to England. He afterwards served against the Austrians in Provence, and was made peer of France 1748. He was made prime minister 1757, and died four years after, a sacrifice to his zeal in the service of his country, and his anxiety to restore her finances and commerce to a prosperous course. He died Jan. 1761, aged 77. He was a great character, respected in private life, and much attached to the glory of his country. He was a patron of merit, and free from blame, except in his criminal partiality for the fair sex. His only son, born of a second wife, was killed in battle 1758.

Fougeroux, Augustus Denys, an eminent writer born at Paris 10th Oct. 1732. He was nephew of Duhamel, and with him he examined with a philosophic eye the quarries of Anjou, Britany, Naples, &c. and every where made judicious and valuable observations on the various productions of the natural kingdom. He died of an apoplexy 28th Dec. 1789. He wrote Memoir on the formation of Bone—l'Art de l'Ardoisier—l'Art du Tonnellier—l'Art de Travailler les Cuirs Dorés, &c.

Fouillon, James an ecclesiastic born at Rochelle, and though educated among the jesuits, a favorer of the Jansenists. He edited Arnauld's Letters, and had a share in the History of the Case of Conscience, 8 vols. 1705—and in the Hexaples against the Bull Unigenitus, 7 vols. &c.

Foulon, William, in Latin Gnaphæus, was born at the Hague, where he kept a school. He wrote three Latin comedies, Martyrium Johannis Pistorii—Hypocrysis & Acolastus de Filio Prodigo, the most admired, edited with learned notes by Prateolus at Paris 1554. He died at Horden in Friesland, where he was burgomaster, 1558, aged 75.

Foulon, John, author of a Commentary on the Maccabees—Historia Leodiensis, 3 vols. folio, &c. was a jesuit of Liege who died 1668.

Foulon, N. a French politician who advised the government to recover its credit by a general bankruptcy. He was placed over the finances at the beginning of the revolution, but in the midst of the general confusion he became one of its first victims. He in vain attempted to conceal himself, when discovered 22d July, 1789, he was dragged with the greatest insult, and in the most excruciating manner to Paris, where he was hanged amidst the acclamations of a rejoicing, and ferocious populace

Fountaine, sir Andrew, an antiquarian, born at Narford, Norfolk, and educated at Christ-church, Oxford. He studied here the Anglo-Saxon language, and published a specimen of his great proficiency in his instructor Hickes' Thesaurus, under the title of Numismata Anglo-Saxonica & Anglo-Danica, breviter Illustrata ab Andreâ Fountaine, eq. aur. & ædis Christi Oxon. Alumno, 1705. He was knighted by king William, and afterwards travelled through Europe in making a collection of valuable pictures, medals, statues, and inscriptions. He was the intimate friend and correspondent of Swift, and he embellished his Tale of the Tub, with excellent designs. Sir Andrew, as a masterly connoisseur of medals and antiques, improved his property greatly by collecting for some of the largest cabinets in the kingdom. He was vice-chamberlain to Caroline, when princess of Wales and queen, and in 1727 was made warden of the mint, an office which he held till his death, 4th Sept. 1753. He was buried at Narford; a portrait of him by Hoare is preserved at Wilton-house. He is mentioned with great applause by Montfaucon.

Fouquier-Tinville, Anthony Quentin, a Frenchman of infamous memory, born

at Herouan near St. Quentin. From a bankrupt, he became the friend of Robespierre, and so sanguinary was his conduct, and so ferocious his principles, that he was deemed by the tyrant, worthy to be the public accuser. In this office he displayed the most bloody and vindictive character. The young, the aged, the innocent, were hurried with insulting indifference to the scaffold, and in one instance, in four hours, 80 individuals were devoted to immediate death. When one of the gaolers observed that a person brought up before the tribunal was not the accused, Fouquier observed with unconcern, that one was as good as the other, and the unhappy victim marched to the guillotine. On another occasion, under a similar mistake, he exclaimed, it matters little, to-day is as good as to-morrow, and the wretched prisoner suffered death. The fall of Robespierre checked not the hand of this monster, on the day of the tyrant's arrest, he observed, on signing the condemnation of 42 persons, that justice must have her course. At last punishment came though late, the vindictive Fouquier appeared before that tribunal where he had exercised such bloody tyranny, and on the 7th May 1794, he was guillotined, aged 48, and universally execrated.

Fouquieres, James, a Flemish painter, born at Antwerp, 1580. He was the disciple of Velvet Brenghel, and painted for Rubens. He worked for the elector palatine at Heidleberg, and went to Paris where he died poor through imprudence 1659. His landscapes are so finely finished as to be scarce inferior to Titian's.

Four du. *Vid.* Longuerue.

Fourcroi, N. an eminent French engineer, who planned the junction of the rivers Scheldt, Moselle, Sambre, Oise, Rhine and Meuse, by means of canals. He published some valuable tracts, and died 12th Jan. 1791, aged 76.

Fourmont, Stephen, professor of Arabic and Chinese at Paris, was born at Herbelai near that city 1683 He devoted himself with unusual application to study, and had so retentive a memory that the most difficult passages became familiar to him. He was so well known as a man of erudition, that once or twice a week conferences were held at his house, on literary subjects, by learned Frenchmen, and foreigners. He was liberally invited by count de Toledo to settle in Spain, which he declined. He succeeded Galland in 1715, as Arabic professor, and was admitted into the learned societies of Paris, Berlin, and London, and was afterwards secretary to the duke of Orleans his friend and patron. He died 1743. His works are "the Roots of the Latin Tongue in Metre"—Critical Reflections on Ancient History, to the time of Cyrus, 2 vols. 4to.—Meditationes Sinicæ, folio—a Chinese Grammar in Latin, folio—Dissertation in the Memoirs of the Academy of Inscriptions.

Fourmont, Michael, brother to the above, was an ecclesiastic and professor of Syriac in the Royal college, and member of the Academy of Inscriptions. He died 1746.

Fournier, Peter Simon, a French engraver and letter founder, born at Paris 1712. In 1737, he published a table of proportions to be observed between letters, to determine their height. He wrote also dissertations on the rise and progress of the typographical art, published since in 1 vol. 8vo. divided into three parts. His great work is "Manuel Typographique utile aux Gens de Lettres, & a ceux qui exercent les Differentes Parties de l'Art de l'Imprimerie, 8vo. 2 vols. This excellent character, who had done so much for his profession, died 1768.

Fourny, Honoré Caille du, a learned Frenchman, who assisted pere Anselme in his second edition of Histoire Genealogique & Chronologique de la Maison de France & des Grands Officiers de la Couronne, 1712, since continued to 9 vols fol. He was auditor of the Paris chamber of accounts, and died 1731.

Fourquevaux, Raymond of Pavia, baron of, an Italian, of the family of Beccari in Pavia, who came to France in the wars of the Guelphs and Gibbelines, and signalized himself in the defence of Toulouse against the Huguenots in 1562. He was for his services made governor of Narbonne, where he died 1574, aged 66. He wrote the lives of 14 great French generals, 4to. Paris 1543, much esteemed.

Fowler, John, an English printer, born at Bristol, and educated at Winchester and New-college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1555. He resigned in 1559; and went to Antwerp and Louvain, where he learned printing, and employed his talents for the papists against the protestants. He was according to Wood a learned man, well skilled in Greek and Latin, a poet and orator, and a judicious critic. He wrote, as well as printed books in favor of his religion. He died at Newmark in Germany 1578.

Fowler, Christophe, a puritan of some eminence, born at Marlborough 1611, and educated at Magdalen-college, and Edmund-hall, Oxford. He took orders, but in 1641 declared himself a presbyterian, and drew crowds after him by the oddity of his gestures and the violence of his appeals in the pulpit. He afterwards was vicar of St. Mary's Reading, and then fellow of Eton, and an able assistant to the Berkshire commissioners in the ejection of what then were called ignorant and insufficient ministers. At the restoration he was ejected from his preferments, and died 1676, considered as little better than distracted. His writings are not worth mentioning.

Fowler, Edward, an English prelate, born 1632, at Westerleigh, Glocestershire, where his father was minister. He was educated at the college school Glocester, and removed to Corpus Christi college, Oxford. As he had been brought up among the puritans, he at first objected to conformity with the church, but became afterwards one of its greatest ornaments. As he was an able preacher he was made by the primate Shel-

don, rector of All-Hallows, Bread street, 1673, and two years after he became prebendary at Glocester, and in 1681 vicar of St. Giles' Cripplegate, when he took his degree of D. D. He was an able defender of protestantism, and appears as the second of the London clergy, who refused to read king James's declaration for liberty of conscience, in 1688. He was rewarded for his eminent services in the cause of religion, and in the promotion of the revolution, by being made in 1691, bishop of Glocester. He died at Chelsea 1714, aged 82. He was twice married, and by his first wife had several children He wrote sermons and various pieces on divinity, the most known and useful of which is his "Design of Christianity," often printed, and defended by the author against Bunyan, the writer of the Pilgrim's Progress.

Fox, Edward, an English prelate and statesman, born at Dursley, Glocestershire, and educated at Eton, and King's college, Cambridge, of which he became provost 1528. His abilities recommended him to the notice of Wolsey, by whom he was engaged as an ambassador to Rome with Gardiner, to promote the divorce of the king from Catherine of Arragon. He was afterwards sent on embassies to France and Germany, and in 1535 raised to the see of Hereford. He was an active promoter of the reformation, and if inferior to Cranmer in abilities, he was his superior in dexterity. When in Germany he zealously invited the protestant divines to unite themselves to the doctrines of the church of England. He died in London 1538. He wrote in the midst of his political engagements, a book called de Verâ Differentiâ Regiæ Protestatis et Ecclesiasticæ et quæ sit ipsa Veritas, et Virtus utriusque 1534; translated into English by lord Strafford. His maxims were that "an honorable peace lasts long, but a dishonorable peace no longer, than till kings have power to break it; the surest way therefore to peace is a constant preparedness for war," and "two things must support a government, gold and iron,—gold to reward its friends, and iron to keep under its enemies."

Fox, John, an English divine, and ecclesiastical historian, born at Boston, Lincolnshire 1517. He was entered at Brazen-nose college, Oxford, and afterwards chosen fellow of Magdalen, and in 1543, he became M.A. In his younger years he displayed poetical genius in the publication of some Latin plays on scriptural subjects, but he afterwards turned all his thoughts to divinity, and to the reformation which now engaged the attention of Europe. To acquire the judgment and information necessary on such important points, he read with great care the Greek and Latin fathers, studied Hebrew, and perused every work from which he could reap information; but his seclusion, and his frequent absence from public worship, alarmed his friends and encouraged his enemies. He was therefore accused of heresy in 1545, and with difficulty escaped with his life by expulsion from college. In his distress, and adandoned by his father-in-law, he was generously received in the house of sir Thomas Lucy of Warwickshire, to whose children he became tutor. He afterwards married a person of Coventry, and after residing there some time, he came to London still exposed to the privations of a narrow income. His wants, however, says his son, were relieved by an unknown stranger, who gave him an untold sum of money and bade him hope for better times, which in three days arrived by his being admitted into the service of the duchess of Richmond, and made tutor to her nephew lord Surrey's children. He lived at Ryegate under the kind protection of this noble family, and though the persecuting Gardiner, in the bloody reign of Mary, plotted his ruin, he remained for some time unhurt by the influence and the dexterity of his worthy pupil now duke of Norfolk. At last, he escaped from the pursuit of the artful prelate to the continent with his wife, and passing through Antwerp and Frankfort he settled at Basil, and there maintained himself by correcting the press for the famous printer Oporinus. Here he formed the plan of his great work, and at the end of Mary's reign returned to England where he was received with all the respect due to his merits. His pupil, the duke of Norfolk, settled a pension on him, and Cecil obtained for him a prebend in the church of Salisbury, but though he might have risen high in preferment by the interest of his friends Walsingham, Drake, Gresham, Grindal, Pilkington, &c. he refused to subscribe to some of the canons, and when urged by Parker the primate, he produced a Greek testament, adding, to this only will I subscribe. This worthy man, so much and so deservedly respected, was greatly afflicted at the ejection of his son from Magdalen college by the puritans; but while he exhibited the most perfect moderation in his religious sentiments, he dreaded the evils which party and dissension might bring upon the church. He died 1587, aged 70, and was buried in the church of St. Giles' Cripplegate, of which for some time he had been vicar. He left two sons, Samuel, afterwards fellow of Magdalen college, Oxford, and author of his father's life, and Thomas, fellow of King's college, Cambridge, and physician in London Fox is deservedly celebrated as the author of the history of the acts and monuments of the church, called "Book of Martyrs" published in London 1563, in one volume folio, and afterwards improved and enlarged, and published in a ninth edition 1684, in 3 vols. fol. This work was highly valued by the protestants, while the papists abused it under the name of Fox's golden legend. That Fox is occasionally intemperate and abusive cannot be denied, but though Jeremy Collier accuses him of disingenuity and illnature, he is still to be read with interest, as he is accurate, minute, and generally impartial.

Fox, George, the first preacher of the sect called quakers, was born at Drayton in the Clay, Leicestershire, 1624. He was bound

by his father, who was a weaver, to a shoemaker and grazier, and the occupation of his youth was chiefly the tending of sheep. He did not however follow the professions in which he had been engaged, as, in 1643, he began his wandering life, and after retiring to solitude, and at other times frequenting the company of religious and devout persons, he became a public preacher in 1647 or 1648. He inveighed, with sullen bitterness, against the drunkenness, the injustice, and the vices of the times, he attacked the clergy, and the established modes of worship, and asserted that the light of Christ, implanted in the human heart, was alone the means of salvation and the right qualification of the gospel ministry. Such doctrines produced persecution, he was imprisoned at Nottingham in 1649, and during the whole course of his laborious life, he suffered the same treatment eight times more, and often with great severity. He married in 1669, Margaret the widow of Thomas Fell, a Welch judge, who was nine years older than himself, but as she had to attend to a family, by her former husband, and as his avocations were of a spiritual kind, and in distant countries, they did not long live together. In his pious zeal, Fox visited not only England, Ireland, and Scotland, but he extended his travels to Holland, and Germany, to the American colonies, and the West-India Islands, recommending in his life and conduct the merits of a meek, devout, and inoffensive character. He died in London 1690. Though illiterate he wrote much. His journal was printed 1694, his epistles 1698, his doctrinal pieces, about 150 in number, 1706. The name of quakers was first given to him and his followers at Derby, in consequence of the odd contorsions of their body.

Fox, Richard, a native of Grantham, Lincolnshire. Though of obscure origin, he was well educated at Boston school, and Magdalen college, Oxford, from which he removed in consequence of the plague, to Pembroke hall, Cambridge. He was by the friendship of Morton bishop of Ely, recommended at Paris, to the notice of Henry earl of Richmond, who on his accession to the English throne, made him a privy counsellor, and raised him to the see of Exeter. His abilities were employed by the monarch in various embassies on the continent, and he was translated to the see of Durham, and then to Winchester. He was a liberal patron of learning, and founded besides several free schools, Corpus Christi college, Oxford. He died 1528

Fox, Charles James, an eminent statesman, born 13th Jan. 1749. He was the second son of lord Holland, by the sister of the duke of Richmond, and to the accidental favors of high rank, and of titled relatives, he added the more solid advantages of extraordinary natural genius, and strong powers of mind. These promising talents were seen and cherished by his father, he was instructed to think with freedom, and to speak with readiness and with energy, and after a short initiation at Westminster school, he was removed to Eton, and during his residence in that illustrious seminary, he published the periodical paper called the Spendthrift, in 20 numbers. From Eton, where he formed an increasing friendship with some of the future leaders of the senate, he removed to Oxford, and then devoted himself so zealously to dramatic literature, that he is said to have read every play written in the English language. After making the usual tour of Europe, he was elected, even before he was of age, into parliament for Midhurst, and his first speech was in favor of ministry, and against Mr. Wilkes, and the Middlesex election. After sharing the favors of the minister as a lord of the Admiralty, and afterwards as a lord of the Treasury, he was dismissed from his offices, and had the singular fortune before he reached his 24th year, of being the ablest supporter of the government during one session, and in the next of becoming one of its most eloquent and dangerous opponents. During the American war he was a regular, consistent, and active antagonist of the ministry, and on the removal of lord North he was raised to a seat in the cabinet as secretary of state. The death of lord Rockingham soon after dissolved the new ministry, and Mr. Fox after some time opposing the measures of lord Shelburne returned to power by his well known coalition with lord North. This event is regarded as an indelible stigma in the political life of Fox, who in the ardor of his zeal had often declared that he would not trust himself in the same room with lord North, but would employ all his powers to bring him to the scaffold for the flagitiousness of his pretended public crimes. So heterogeneous an union gave great offence to the people, and reflected little honor on the integrity of the two colleagues, and therefore the memorable India-bill proved fatal to their interests, and brought on their downfal. The French revolution was an event which Fox hailed as the harbinger of freedom, happiness, and prosperity, not only to France, but to neighboring nations, but he lived to witness the fallacy of his rash conclusions. Deserted by some of his once faithful associates, who regarded his systematical opposition to the ministry as disloyal if not treacherous, he formed the design of withdrawing from his attendance in parliament, except on great and constitutional occasions, and the measure was deservedly censured, even by his warmest supporters In his addresses at some of the public meetings at the Crown and Anchor tavern, which were now considered as substitutes for his parliamentary services, he gave offence to the ministry, and in consequence of his speeches, in which he affected to treat the sovereign with disrespect, his name was struck off from the list of the privy counsellors. In 1803, he returned to his parliamentary duty, and on the lamented death of his great rival Pitt, in the beginning of 1806, he was drawn from the ranks of opposition, and by the advice of lord Grenville, placed as se-

cretary of state for foreign affairs, in the number of those who were most capable of guiding the destinies of the empire in times of the greatest danger and difficulty. In this new, and unexpected situation, he had the opportunity of witnessing the chicane and perfidy of the government, whose cause he had so long advocated in parliament, and in his negotiation with France he experienced how ill calculated for the happiness and independence of Europe, was the political system of that people, whose extravagances and crimes he had once regarded as the ebullitions of freemen, and as the forerunner of national forbearance, and of universal peace. Having thus lived to feel the disappointment which a generous mind must experience in a diplomatic intercourse conducted on one part with frankness and sincerity and on the other with artifice and duplicity, this illustrious statesman fell a prey to the insurmountable attacks of a dropsy. He died at Chiswick-house, 13th Sept. 1806, after undergoing three times in five weeks the painful operation of tapping, and his remains were publicly buried on the 10th Oct following in Westminster abbey. Of this extraordinary character, it must be acknowledged that he was one of the greatest men this country ever produced. As an orator his powers were gigantic, his eloquence irresistible, vehement, and sublime. It was a torrent which in its impetuous force hurried along its hearers in spite of all opposition. His mind capacious and intelligent, at one view grasped the whole subject of debate, at one glance he saw the weak and the strong parts of his adversary's defence, and with masterly dexterity he combated the most formidable opponent, and improved every advantage which in the field of debate lay exposed to his attacks. If he was less copious, less elegant, and less sententious than Pitt, if he was deficient in the dazzling and flowery profusion, in the lively sallies of imagination of his great master Burke, he possessed the pathos, the forcible argument, the convincing language, the imposing earnestness which captivated and enchained every hearer. With the most retentive memory, he has been known after the lapse of many hours, when the powers of the mind might grow languid, to answer the arguments of various speakers, and with the most minute arrangement. His manner, if not graceful, was peculiarly animated and impressive, and the fire of his eye was rapid and commanding. His replies always exhibited him as very great, and with all the ardor of genuine oratory he enlivened the debate, not only with new ideas, but with all the clearness of argumentation, and the extensive information with which his comprehensive mind was stored. In a profound acquaintance with the human character, and a mature knowledge of domestic and foreign politics, he was above all others supremely happy. In private life he was universally beloved. He was the convivial friend, the pleasing companion, the man of integrity and honor. He possessed in a high degree the talent which distinguishes man, and the genius which elevates him, nor was he deficient in a portion of that virtue which rises superior to both His faults, as Burke observed, though they might tarnish the lustre, and sometimes impede the march, of his abilities, were not formed to extinguish the fire of great virtues. In his faults there was no mixture of deceit, of hypocrisy, of pride, of ferocity, or complexional despotism. That much of the popularity which he enjoyed arose from his opposition to his great rival Pitt, as well as from the vast extent of his own mighty powers, cannot be doubted. Though regarded for many years by his friends as the only man whose talents could support and confirm the tottering fabric of the state, it is remarkable that after all his determined and systematic opposition to his rival, he when in office pursued the same plan of politics, and from the champion of popular right, became the accommodating colleague, and the pliant imitator of his predecessor. As a man of letters, Mr. Fox is highly respectable. His letter to the electors of Westminster, passed through several editions, not only on account of the political situation of the times, but the abilities and the force of argument displayed in the address. Some copies of his verses are preserved, and show great genius and strong poetic fire. It was said that he was engaged in the composition of an History of England from the Revolution, and that he visited Paris during the short interval of peace, after the treaty of Amiens, to collect materials, but probably little, if any, progress was made in the work.

Fox de Morzillo, Sebastian, a native of Seville, author of tracts de Studii Philosophici Ratione,—de Naturâ Philosophorum, &c. He was invited to become the tutor of Don Carlos, son of Philip III. of Spain, but was unfortunately drowned as he passed from Louvain.

Fracastorio, Girolamo, an Italian poet and physician born at Verona 1483. Two singular things are related of him in his infancy. When born his lips adhered so closely together, that the knife of a surgeon was necessary to separate them, and his mother when she took him up in her arms was killed by lightning, and he remained unhurt. He was a man of great parts and address. By his influence pope Paul III. removed the council of Trent to Bologna, on pretence of a contagious disease. He was also eminent as an astronomer and mathematician, and the intimate friend of cardinal Bembo, of Julius Scaliger who esteemed him inferior only to Virgil, and other learned men. He died of an apoplexy at Casi near Verona 1553, and six years after the town of Verona honored his memory with a statue. His chief poem is "Siphilis, or de Morbo Gallico" his medical pieces—de Sympathiâ & Antipathiâ,—de contagione & Contagiosis Morbis,—de Causis Criticorum Dierum, &c. The works were printed collectively, the best edition that of Padua, 2 vols. 4to. 1735.

Frachetta, Girolamo, a political writer of Rovigno, engaged in several public affairs. His great services procured him enemies, and to escape from their persecution he retired to Naples, where he vindicated his conduct to the Spanish court, and was protected by Benevento viceroy of Naples, and received a liberal pension. He died at Naples the beginning of the 17th century. His great work is "Il Seminario de Governi di Stato & di Guerra," which contains about 8000 military and state maxims. The work is highly esteemed. The best edition is that of Genoa 1648, 4to.

Fraguier, Claude Francis, a French writer born at Paris 1666, and educated among the Jesuits, Rapin, Jouvenci, La Rue, &c. He taught belles lettres at Caen for four years, but on his return to Paris he quitted the order of the Jesuits 1694, and devoted himself to the greater cultivation of his mind, and to literary pursuits. As he was well skilled in the classics, and in modern languages, he assisted the abbé Bignon in the Journal des Scavans, and undertook a translation of Plato. He exposed himself unfortunately to the cold air of the night, which brought on convulsions in his head, and though he outlived the attack nineteen years, he yet was unable to labor, and died at last of an apoplexy, 1728, aged 62. His works consist of Latin poems published at Paris 1729, 12mo. with dissertations concerning Socrates, and other subjects inserted in the memoirs of the academy of inscriptions, of which he was a member.

Francesca, Peter, a painter of Venice, eminent in his representation of night pieces and battles. He died 1443.

Franceschini, Mark Antony, a painter of Bologna, disciple to Carlo Cignani, whose manner he successfully imitated. He died 1729, aged 81.

Franchi, Antonio, a painter of Lucca, engaged in the service of the duchess of Florence, for whom he painted several beautiful pieces. He died 1709, aged 71.

Francia, Francesco, a painter born at Bologna, 1450. He was originally a goldsmith, afterwards a graver of medals, and at last an eminent painter. His Sebastian tied to a tree, was an admirable piece, from which succeeding painters drew the improvement of their art. This story is related of his death. When requested by his friend Raphael to place in one of the churches of Bologna his picture of St. Cecilia, he was so struck with the perfection of a piece which his best skill could not excel, that he fell into melancholy, and becoming consequently consumptive, died 1518, or according to some 1530.

Francis, a Romish saint born at Assisi in Umbria, 1182. He abandoned the profession of his father as merchant, and devoted himself to austerity. He founded one of the four orders of mendicant friars, which was approved and confirmed by Innocent III. 1210. His followers increased so rapidly that in 1219, his order consisted of five thousand members. He afterwards travelled to the Holy Land, with the intention of converting the sultan Meledin, and offered to throw himself into the flames, to prove the truth of what he preached. He died at Assisi 1226, and was canonized by Gregory IX. four years after. His order rose to great consequence in time, and was distinguished not only for its services to the Roman see, but for the popes and other great men whom it nurtured.

Francis of Paulo, a Romish saint born at Paulo in Calabria, 1416, and founder of the Minims. He retired to a cave where his austerities drew around him a great number of penitents, who built there a monastery. He was very rigid in his rules, enjoining perpetual abstinence, from wine, fish, and meat, with many bodily mortifications. He was invited to France to cure Lewis XI. by his venerable presence, but instead of curing the monarch, he died at Plessis du Parc 1507, aged 91. He was canonized by Leo X. 1519.

Francis Xavier, a famous ecclesiastic, born at Xavier at the foot of the Pyrenees, 7th April, 1506. He taught philosophy at Paris, and there became acquainted with Ignatius Loyola, whom he assisted in the establishment of the order of Jesuits, and with whom and five others he made a vow to labor in the conversion of infidels. Consequently he embarked at Lisbon 1541 for Goa, and as the apostle of the Indies he preached on the coast of Comorin, at Malacca, in the Moluccas, and at Japan; but as he formed the design of proceeding as far as China, he was cut off by disease 1552. He was canonized by Gregory XV. 1622. He wrote five books of Epistles, Pavia, 1631, 8vo.—a Catechism and Opuscula.

Francis de Sales, a Romish saint, born at Sales, near Geneva 21st Aug. 1567. He studied at Paris and Padua, and in his zeal is said to have converted to the faith 70,000 protestants. In 1612 he was made bishop of Geneva, and founded the order of the Visitation, established by pope Paul V. 1618. Though invited to settle in France by Henry IV. he refused to quit Geneva. He died at Lyons 1622, aged 56, and was canonized by Alexander VI. 1665. His works are, Introduction to a Devout Life—a treatise on the Love of God, and letters, all displaying much piety and goodness of heart.

Francis, of Lorraine, emperor of Germany, was son of Leopold duke of Lorraine, and was born 1708. He married in 1736 Maria Theresa, the daughter of the emperor Charles VI. and after his father-in-law's death 1740, he was associated in the empire by his wife, and after the death of his opponent Charles VII. he was elected emperor 1745. The war which a disputed succession had occasioned was terminated by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, 1747, but new disturbances arose in 1756, and hostilities again began, till the treaty of Hubertsburg in 1763 restored tranquillity to the empire. Francis was a great patron of literature, of the arts,

and of commerce, among his subjects. He died suddenly at Inspruck, 18th Aug. 1765, aged 58.

Francis I. king of France, son of Charles of Orleans, and Louisa of Savoy, was born at Cognac, 12th September 1494. He succeeded to the French throne on the death of Lewis XII. 1515, and immediately determined to obtain possession of the Milanese, which he claimed as descended from duke Valentine his maternal grandfather. His progress was stopped by the Swiss, but he defeated them in the dreadful battle of Marignan, Sept. 1515, and entering the Milanese obliged the duke Maximilian Sforza to resign his power into his hands. After making treaties with the Genoese and the pope, Francis in 1516 met Charles V. at Noyon, and swore eternal peace between their dominions. This pledge so solemnly given was observed only two days, and Francis dissatisfied that his rival had obtained the imperial crown against him, sought revenge in war. Successful for a while in Navarre, Francis acquired greater advantages over his enemies in Flanders, and took Landrecies, Bouchain, &c. In 1522 the French under Lautrec were defeated at Bicoque, Cremona and Genoa were taken, Toulon and Marseilles were besieged, and Provence was invaded. Francis flew to the relief of his suffering provinces, and began the siege of Pavia, but was soon after defeated, 24th Feb. 1525, in battle, and made prisoner with the bravest men of his army. On this melancholy occasion he wrote to his mother, and declared that all was lost except his honor. A prisoner at Madrid, Francis was treated by Charles with great and unpardonable severity, and he was restored to liberty in 1526, only upon signing his renunciation to Naples, the Milanese, Genoa, Aost, Flanders, and Artois. The peace of Cambray 1529 put an end to the disputes between the rival sovereigns. Francis took for his second wife Eleanora the emperor's sister, and agreed to ransom for a large sum his two sons who were still detained as hostages at Madrid. Still jealous of the power of his rival, Francis in 1535 seized upon Savoy, while he saw his provinces of Provence invaded, and Marseilles again besieged, but at last a reconciliation was effected by means of the pope Paul III. 1538. The peace was of short duration, Francis attacked Italy, Roussillon, and Luxemburg, but though his general, the duke of Enghien, defeated the imperialists at Cerisoles in 1544, his enemy supported by the powerful assistance of Henry VIII. of England made a formidable invasion in Picardy and Champagne. Boulogne and Soissons opened their gates to the conquerors, and fresh victories appeared probable, when the protestant princes united their forces against the conqueror, and stopped his career. Peace was restored with Germany 1544, and two years after with England. Francis died at Rambouillet, 31st March, 1547, aged 53. He had in consequence of his debaucheries contracted the foul disease, which, after a continuance of nine years of increasing pains, proved at last fatal. By his first wife, Claude of France, he had two sons and four daughters, and none by the second. Greater as a warrior than as a king, his whole reign was disturbed by a spirit of jealousy, which he cherished to the last against the power of his rival the emperor, but the protection which he extended to literature, and which procured for him the honorable title of father of letters, has eclipsed the weaknesses of an administration too often guided by prejudice, and disgracefully influenced by the ascendency of mistresses and of favorites. He was the founder of the royal college of Paris. His life has been written by Gaillard, eight vols. 12mo.

Francis II. son of Henry II. and Catherine de Medicis, was born 1544, and succeeded his father on the throne of France 1559. He had married the preceding year Mary Stuart of Scotland, and he died after a reign of seventeen months, 5th December 1560, aged 17. The confidence which he placed in the Guises proved the source of much misery to France, and kindled the flames of civil war.

Francis, duke of Alencon, Anjou, and Berri, son of Henry II. and brother of the preceding, placed himself at the head of the malcontents when his brother, Henry III. ascended the throne. He was seized and imprisoned by order of his mother Catherine de Medicis, but his brother the king restored him to liberty, and thus enabled him to excite fresh troubles. He supported the disturbances in the Low Countries, and was at last crowned 1582, duke of Brabant, but the oppressive conduct of his government revolted his new subjects against him and the next year he was obliged to fly to France for safety. He died there 10th Feb. 1584, aged 29. He is known in English history as the suitor of queen Elizabeth in 1581, who flattered his vanity, but with unbecoming coquetry rejected his addresses, after she had given him a ring as a pledge of her affection.

Francis, of Bourbon, count of St. Pol and Chaumont, distinguished himself at the battle of Marignan 1515. He was taken prisoner at Pavia with Francis I. but escaped from captivity. He died at Cotignan near Rheims 1st Sept. 1545, aged 55.

Francis de Bourbon, count Enghien, displayed his valor in the service of Francis I. and took Nice and obtained the famous victory of Cerisoles, 1544. He was killed by accident 23d Feb. 1545, aged 27.

Francis de Bourbon, duke of Montpensier, behaved with valor at the siege of Rouen, and at the battles of Jarnac and of Montcontour 1572. He was a faithful associate of Henry IV. and he ably distinguished himself in his service at Arques and Ivri. He died at Lisieux 1592, aged 50.

Francis, of Lorraine, duke of Guise, and of Aumale, was born at Bar 17th Feb. 1519. He early displayed courage and abili-

ties in war, and his defence of Metz in 1553, against the arms of Charles V. is deservedly commended. The next year he distinguished himself at the battle of Renti, in which he defeated the Germans, and after some glorious campaigns in Italy and Flanders, he was named lieutenant-general of all the king's armies. His next exploit was against Calais, which he took after a siege of eight days from the English, who had possessed it for 210 years, and this was followed by the fall of Thionville. His services were such that he governed the kingdom under Henry II. and Francis II. and received from the parliament the glorious title of the saviour of his country. The death of Francis II. was the signal for civil war, and while the duke supported the cause of the catholics, the interests of the protestants were ably protected by the valor of Coligni. He took Rouen and Bourges, and defeated his enemies at Dreux 1562, and he was preparing to besiege Orleans, the chief and strongest town of the protestants, when he was assassinated by a pistol shot from the hands of Poltrot de Méré, one of the Huguenots, 24th Feb. 1563.

Francis de Borgia, St. duke of Candia, and viceroy of Catalonia, was grandson of pope Alexander VI. and after filling high offices in the state, he embraced the ecclesiastical profession on the death of his wife, and entered among the Jesuits. He refused the rank of cardinal, and other ecclesiastical honors, and died at Rome, renowned for his piety, 30th Sep. 1572, aged 62. He was canonized by Clement X. 1671. He is author of some pious tracts in Spanish, which have been translated into Latin by Deza the jesuit.

Francis, Lucas, a native of Mechlin, employed as a painter by the kings of Spain and France. His portraits and historical pieces possessed merit. He died 1643, aged 69. His son Lucas called the Young was born also at Mechlin, and after studying under Gerhard Segers, acquired celebrity as an artist. He died 1654, aged 48.

Francis, Simon, a native of Tours, eminent as a portrait painter. He died 1671, aged 65.

Francis Romain, a Dominican of Ghent. He was an able architect, and finished the bridge of Maestricht, and afterwards was engaged by Lewis XIV. in the completion of the Pont-Royal at Paris, which had been left imperfect by Gabriel. He was liberally rewarded for his services and abilities by the French monarch, and died at Paris 1735, aged 89.

Francis, James Charles, an eminent French engraver, born at Nancy. From Lyons he came to Paris, where he was liberally patronised, but his merits raised him enemies, which circumstances it is said hastened his death. He died 1769, aged 52. He published Recueil des Chateaux de Lorraine, —Corps-de-Garde after Venloo, &c.

Francis, Philip, D. D. an eminent divine, son of an Irish dean. He is known by his excellent translations of Horace and Demosthenes. He wrote also Eugenia and Constantia two tragedies not very successful, and for his services as a political writer, it is said, he was rewarded by government with the rectory of Barrow, Suffolk, and the chaplainship of Chelsea college. He died at Bath, March 1773, leaving a son now member of parliament, and formerly one of the supreme council of Bengal.

Francisca, or Frances, a Roman lady founder of a convent at Rome. She followed the doctrines of St. Benedict. She was born 1384, and was canonized 1608.

Francius, Peter, a native of Amsterdam, who studied at Leyden under Gronovius. After travelling over France and England, he became 1674, professor of rhetoric and history at Amsterdam. He wrote Orationes—Specimen Eloquentiæ Exterioris,—besides poems in Greek and Latin, which possess considerable merit. He died 1704

Franck, George, a native of Naumburg, who so early displayed his abilities, that at the age of 18 he received the poetic crown, for his Latin, Greek, German, and Hebrew poetry. He became professor of medicine at Heidelberg, and Wittemberg, and died 1704, aged 61. He is author of Flora Francica, 12mo.—Satyræ Medicæ, 4to.—Epistolæ, &c.

Franck, Augustus Herman, a native of Lubeck, professor of oriental languages, and of divinity at Halle. He distinguished himself by the most active benevolence, and founded at Halle an orphan-house, which, in 1727, contained 2196 children, and more than 130 preceptors. He also promoted the establishment of a mission to propagate the gospel on the coast of Malabar. He wrote Methodus Studii Theologici—Introductio ad Lectionem Prophetarum—Commentaria de Scopo Veteris & Novi Test.—Manuductio ad Lectionem S. Scripturæ——Observationes Biblicæ—Sermons—Book of Devotions, &c. He died 1727, aged 64.

Franck, or Francken, Franciscus, a Flemish painter, called Old Franck, died 1616, aged 72. He executed his historical pieces from the scriptures, some of which possess great merit, especially in the coloring, and in the expression of the figures.

Franck, Franciscus, son to the above, called Young Francis, died 1642, aged 62. He studied under his father, and improved himself at Venice. His idolatry of Solomon in the Notre Dame of Antwerp is his best piece.

Francken, Christian, a German in the 16th century, successively a Jesuit, a Socinian in Poland, an unitarian, and lastly a Roman catholic. He wrote Breve Colloquium Jesuiticum, a severe satire against the jesuits—de Honore Christi, and other works.

Franckenstein, Christian Godfrey, a native of Leipsic, distinguished as an advocate, and more as a man of letters. He wrote the life of Christina of Sweden—History of the 16th and 17th centuries—and a Continuation of Puffendorf's Introduction

to History, and died 1717, aged 56. His son James wrote de Collatione Honorum—de Juribus Judæorum Singularibus in Germaniâ, &c. and died 1733.

Franco, Nicolo, a satirist, the friend and rival of Aretin, born at Benevento 1510. He was condemned to death at Rome 1569, for severe satires on some illustrious persons of that city; but it is unknown whether he suffered. He was an able writer.

Franco, Battista, a painter of Venice, who imitated the manner of Michael Angelo Buonarotti. He died 1561, aged 63.

Francois, Abbé Laurent, an able opponent of the French philosophers, who died 1782, aged 84. His works which were useful, were a Book of Geography—Proofs of the Religion of Jesus Christ, 4 vols. 12mo. —Defence of Religion, 4 vols. 12mo.—Examination of the Catechism of an honest Man—of the Facts on which Christianity is founded, 3 vols 12mo.—Observations on the Philosophy of History, 8vo.

Francois, Simon, a portrait painter, born at Tours. He was self-taught, and acquired great reputation. He died 1671, aged 65.

Francois, Lucas, an historical painter, called the Old, was born at Mechlin, and died very rich 1648, aged 69. He was in the service of the kings of France and Spain.

Francois, Lucas, son of the above, called the Younger, was brought up under his father, and studied under Gerhard Segers. He died greatly respected as a painter 1654, aged 48.

Francowitz, Matthias, a protestant divine, the pupil of Luther and Melancthon, born at Albano in Illyria 1520, in consequence of which he assumed the name of Flaccus Illyricus. He taught the Greek and Latin languages at Wittemberg privately, and was afterwards public professor. He opposed the interim of Charles V. and was concerned in the drawing up of the centuries of Magdeburg. He died 1575. His best work is a Key to the Holy Scriptures, 2 vols. fol. He wrote besides a Catalogue of the Witnesses of the Truth, 4to.—de Translatione Imperii Rom. ad Germanos—de Electione Episcoporum, &c.

Francus, Sebastian, a German anabaptist of the 16th century, who acquired some celebrity by writing books, which were refuted by Luther and Melancthon.

Frank-Floris. *Vid.* Floris.

Franklin, Thomas, D. D. son of Richard Franklin the editor of the Craftsman, an anti-ministerial paper, was born in London 1720. He was educated at Westminster-school and Trinity-college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow. For some time also he was Greek professor. He was in 1758, made vicar of Ware and Thundridge, and afterwards obtained the rectory of Brasted in Kent. He was also chaplain in ordinary to the king, and died March 15th 1784. He possessed learning, genius, and application. He translated Phalaris, Sophocles, and Lucian, and he wrote the earl of Warwick, and Matilda, two tragedies which were received with great applause, and also "the Contract," a comedy in two acts performed at the Hay-market. Voltaire's works appeared translated under his name; but only two tragedies, the Orestes and Electra were by him. He published also some sermons on the relative duties.

Franklin, Benjamin, an American philosopher and statesman, was born at Boston, New England, 1706. He was well educated under his father, who was a tallow-chandler and soap boiler, and after being for a little while engaged in the business, he was bound to his father's elder brother, who was a printer. Eager after knowledge, he read attentively in the night, the works which he had printed in the day, and from the pages of Xenophon he derived that energetic ardor which at last raised him to fame and distinction. A difference with his uncle removed him from New York to Philadelphia, where he maintained himself for some time by his industry, till he was noticed by the governor, sir William Keith, and encouraged to set up business for himself. With this view he came to London; but soon discovered that the warm assurances of his patron for assistance and protection, were the unmeaning professions of polished life, and, therefore, after working for some time as a journeyman-printer, he, in 1726, returned to Philadelphia, where he settled. By the means of his friends he began business, and published a periodical paper, which was read with avidity. In 1730 he married a widow, whom he had known and courted before her first marriage, and the next year he began the public library of Philadelphia, which was enriched by the valuable contributions of the Penn family, of Collinson, and others, and spread knowledge and information through the province. His Poor Richard's Almanack appeared in 1732, and so pleased the public, on account of the many aphorisms, and the valuable maxims of prudence and economy which it contained, that not less than 10,000 copies were sold in one year. He was, in 1736, made clerk to the general assembly in Pennsylvania, and the next year he obtained the office of post-master at Philadelphia. In 1738 he formed an association for preserving the houses of Philadelphia from fire, and in the war of 1744 he ably promoted some popular measures for the defence of the province, by the voluntary force of the citizens. In 1747 he addressed an account of his discoveries on electricity to his friend Collinson, and explained in a very satisfactory manner the Aurora Borealis, and the laws of thunder and lightning, and he not only recommended the propriety of guarding buildings against the effects of storms, by means of conductors, but showed that the lightning from the clouds is the same as the electric fire. Distinguished as a philosopher, he was equally so as a statesman, and the measures which he recommended in the public assemblies of the province

proved his patriotism and sagacity. By his advice the militia bill was passed, and he was, in consequence, appointed colonel of the Philadelphia district. On his appearance in England, in 1757, as agent for Pennsylvania, he was received with respect and attention by the public men, and he was honored with a seat in the Royal society, and the degree of doctor of laws in the universities of St. Andrew's, Edinburgh, and Oxford. He returned home in 1762, and two years after he again visited England, as agent from his countrymen. The spirit which now began to appear in America roused the attention of the government, and Franklin, as a man of knowledge and influence, was called to the bar of the Commons, and examined with respect to the stamp act. His conduct on this occasion was firm and manly, and his answers so clear, that they, and not the questions, appeared to have been prepared with the nicest discrimination of circumstances and of facts. He returned, in 1775, to America, and was elected one of the members of Congress, and during the war he displayed the most active zeal, and proposed the strongest measures for the full emancipation of the colonies from the mother country. He was next employed in completing the negotiations of America with France, and as the resources of his country were low, he embarked with a cargo of tobacco, which he sold at Nantes, to defray the expenses of his mission. He was received with great distinction by the French court; the people admired the singularity of his dress and the simplicity of his republican manners; the poets of the age, and Voltaire particularly, paid respect to his merits, and the government at last, by signing a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with him, declared war with England. The independence of America was at last acknowledged by the mother country, and Franklin, who had continued at Paris, signed the treaty of peace in 1783, and advanced the interests and glory of his country by forming new connections with the kings of Prussia and Sweden. He returned to America in 1785, and was received by his countrymen as a venerable father, he was made governor of Pennsylvania, and as a representative he applied the strong powers of his mind to heal the differences which prevailed in the province, by wise laws and conciliating regulations. This respectable man died full of years and of glory, 17th April 1790, aged 84 years and three months, and his memory was respected by his countrymen, who ordered, on the occasion, a public mourning for two months. The epitaph which he composed for himself is well known. His discoveries in electricity, and his services in the emancipation of his country were depicted by the pen of Turgot in this bold line, placed under his portrait:

Eripuit cælo, fulmen sceptrumque tyrannis.

By his patient industry he rose from obscurity, and amassed a very large fortune, part of which he left for charitable and public purposes. He wrote an entertaining account of the first part of his life, which contains many valuable maxims for health, industry, and economy, which has appeared in two small vols. 12mo with some essays. His political, miscellaneous, and philosophical pieces have been published in 4to. and in 8vo. He contributed some valuable papers also to the philosophical institutions of America.

Franks, Sebastian, a painter, born at Antwerp 1573. His landscapes and conversation pieces were much admired.

Franks, John Baptist, supposed to be the son of the preceding, was born at Antwerp 1600. He studied very successfully the manner of Vandyck and Rubens.

Frantzius, Wolfgang, a German divine, born at Plawen, in Voigtland, was professor of divinity at Wittemberg, where he died 1620, aged 56. He wrote Animalium Historia Sacra—Tractatus de Interpretatione Sacrarum Scriptuarum, 4to.—Schola Sacrificiorum Patriarch. Sacra—Commentar. in Leviticum, &c. and other works.

Frasson, Claude, a French monk, born at Peronne, in Picardy. He was doctor of the Sorbonne, theological professor at Paris, and superior of the Franciscan convent there. He wrote Dissertationes Biblicæ, 2 vols. 4to.—a valuable system of Philosophy, 2 vols. 4to. He died 1711, aged 91.

Fratellini, Giovanna, a paintress, born at Florence 1666, and patronised by the Archduchess Victoria. Her historical pieces and miniatures were much admired. She died 1731.

Fratellini, Lorenzo Maria, son of the preceding, was born 1690. He painted under Dominico Gabbiani, and his historical pieces, his landscapes, and fruit were highly finished. He died 1729.

Frauwenlob, Henry, a German writer who died 1317. He wrote in favor of the ladies, and they it is said attended his funeral, and poured such quantities of wine into his grave, as almost inundated the church.

Fredegarius, the earliest French historian, after Gregory of Tours, was called the Scholastic. His chronicle, in barbarous language, extends to the year 641, and is found in the collections of Duchesne, and Bouquet.

Fredegonde, wife of Chilperic, king of France, was born at Avancourt in Picardy, of obscure parents. She was in the queen's retinue, and by her arts, and by the influence of her personal charms, she became the third wife of the weak Chilperic. Raised to the throne, she sacrificed the members of the royal family to her pride and ambition, and by the sword, as well as by poison, she cut off all those whom, either on account of talents, influence, or birth, she regarded as enemies or rivals. She at last completed the measure of her iniquities, by the death of Chilperic, who was assassinated in hunting, that the guilty queen might indulge her criminal passions for her favorite Landri. This detested character, who possessed bravery in the field of battle, died 597.

Frederic I. surnamed Barbarossa, was

born 1121, and succeeded his father Frederic as duke of Swabia 1147, and in 1152 he ascended the imperial throne after the death of his uncle Conrad III. He passed in 1155 into Italy, where after some difficulties on account of the superiority which the pope claimed over him, he obtained the crown, and consecration from the hands of Adrian IV. The disputes between him and the holy see were kindled anew on the death of Adrian, and Alexander III. the next successor, was soon opposed by the successive elevation of three anti-popes to the chair of St. Peter. The advantages obtained at Rome were followed by the defeat of the Milanese, and by the destruction of their city, and the overthrow of Brescia and Placentia, but at last the troops of Frederic were conquered at the battle of Como, and this disaster produced a peace. The emperor met the pope at Venice and a reconciliation was effected in 1177. New quarrels however soon arose, till Frederic was prevailed upon by Urban III. to undertake a crusade against Saladin. At the head of a numerous army he marched into the East, and after defeating the Greeks, and the Turks, he penetrated into Syria, where death stopped his victories. He died 10th June 1190, in consequence of bathing imprudently in the Cydnus, in Cilicia, where Alexander the Great, some ages before, had nearly fallen a sacrifice to the same recreation. During the 38 years of his reign, Frederic compensated for the odious vices of pride and ambition by courage, liberality, and benevolence, and the forbidding characters of the tyrant were forgot in the amiable and conciliating manners of the man. By his second wife Beatrix he left five sons, one of whom Frederic, duke of Swabia, attended him in his Asiatic expedition, and behaved with great valor in the Holy Land, till he was cut off by a severe distemper, which proved also fatal to a great part of his army at the siege of Ptolemais.

FREDERIC II. grandson of the preceding, and son of Henry VI. was born 1194, and was elected king of the Romans, two years after. In 1210, he was elected emperor of Germany, on the excommunication of Otho IV. by Innocent III. but he obtained peaceful possession of his power, only after the death of his rival 1218. After settling his affairs in Germany, he went to Italy, where he was solemnly crowned by the hands of Honorius III. 1220, and promised to extend the papal power by undertaking a crusade. This distant expedition was put off for some time till the fear of excommunication from the next pope Gregory IX. obliged him to set out for Jerusalem in 1228. His invasion of the Holy Land was so formidable, that Saladin, Sultan of Babylon, not only made a truce of 10 years with him, but yielded to him some of the Asiatic cities near Jerusalem. This conduct provoked the resentment of the pope, who stirred up war against Frederic, and incited his son and his father-in-law to take up arms against him. Frederic hastened back to Europe to oppose this unnatural conspiracy, and seizing Romagna, Ancona, Spoletto, and Benevento, defeated the plans of his enemies. His partisans in these troublous times bore the name of Gibbelins, while those of the pope were called Guelphs, and carried on their shoulders the impressions of two keys. At last however tranquillity was restored, and Frederic made peace with the Roman pontiff 1230, to be enabled to reduce to obedience his rebellious son Henry, whom he degraded from the title of king of the Romans in favor of his second son Conrad. In 1240, Frederic passed again to Italy, and reduced the Milanese, and Sardinia, and after defeating the Genoese and Venetians, and seizing Tuscany and Urbino, he laid seige to Rome. The pope opposed his attack by the terrible denunciation of excommunication, but Frederic disregarded the impotent thunders of the Vatican, and defeated all the forces which were sent to check his progress. The death of the pope soothed for a while the enmities between Rome and Germany, but at last Innocent IV. had the courage to depose this powerful enemy of the holy see, at a council at Lyons 1245, and Frederic rendered unpopular by the artifice of his opponents, saw Henry of Thuringia, elected in 1246, to fill the imperial throne, and the next year, William, count of Holland. Thus insulted and harrassed by the insurrections of his subjects in Naples and Parma, Frederic at last sunk under his misfortunes, and died at Fiorenzuola, in Apulia, 13th Dec. 1250, aged 57. He was succeeded by Conrad his son by his second wife Yolande, daughter of John of Brienne, king of Jerusalem.

FREDERIC III. surnamed the Fair, was son of Albert of Austria, and was elected emperor 1314, by some of the electors, though the majority placed the crown on his more successful rival Lewis of Bavaria. The battle of Micheldorff, 1322, proved decisive against the claims of Frederic, who was taken prisoner, and died 13th Jan. 1330.

FREDERIC IV. surnamed the Pacific, was son of Ernest, duke of Austria, and ascended the imperial throne 1440, in his 25th year. He was crowned at Rome 1452, by Nicholas V. and was the last of the German princes, who submitted to that ceremony in the capital of the ancient world. He was a weak, indolent, and superstitious prince, and he suffered with the greatest indifference Hungary to rebel and to separate itself from his power, and afterwards he fled from Vienna, before his enemies, satisfied to beg his bread from convent to convent. This worthless monarch died 7th Sep. 1493, in consequence of the amputation of one of his legs which mortified, and he was succeeded by his son Maximilian.

FREDERIC I. the Pacific, king of Denmark 1523, after the expulsion of Christian, distinguished himself by the wisdom of his measures, and by his alliance with Gustavus I. of Sweden, and with the Hanseatic towns. After the conquest of Copenhagen, he re-

conciled to his government the Danish nobility, and rendered himself popular by his liberality, and the prudence and utility of his public measures, and by the introduction of Lutheranism among his subjects. He died 1533.

Frederic II. king of Denmark, after his father Christian III. increased his dominions, by the conquest of Diethmarsia. He was the patron of learning, and of learned men, and the protection which he extended to Tycho Brahe, added celebrity to his reign He was for some time engaged in war with Sweden, but tranquillity was restored in 1570. He died 4th April 1588, aged 54.

Frederic III. archbishop of Bremen, succeeded his father Christian IV. in 1648, as king of Denmark. Though he lost some places in a war with Sweden, he enlarged the happiness of his people, by rendering them more independent of the nobles, and by making the crown hereditary, and no longer elective. He died 9th of Feb. 1670, aged 61.

Frederic IV. succeeded his father Christian V. as king of Denmark, 1699. He joined the Czar Peter, and the king of Poland in hostilities against Charles XII. of Sweden, but he was obliged to make peace, by the rapidity of the victories of his enemy. During the captivity of Charles in Turkey, Frederic drove the Swedes from his dominions, and recovered some of the places which the fortune of war had wrested from his hands. He died 1730, aged 59.

Frederic V grandson of the preceding, ascended the throne 1746, and died after a reign of 20 years. On his death-bed, he called his son and successor Christian VII. and addressed him in these remarkable words, "It is a great consolation to me, my son, in my last moments, to reflect that I have offended no one, and that I have shed the blood of none of my subjects."

Frederic Augustus I. king of Poland, was son of John George III. elector of Saxony, and was born at Dresden 1670. He succeeded to the electorate after the death of his brother 1694, and distinguished himself against the French on the Rhine, and defeated the Turks, in 1696, at the battle of Oltach. By embracing the catholic religion, he recommended himself to the Polish nobles, and was in 1696 elected king, but the glories which he acquired in foreign wars, were eclipsed by the successes of Charles XII. of Sweden, and Frederic beaten at Riga, Clissow, and Frawstadt, was obliged to sign the peace of 1706, by which he was stripped of his dominions, and consented to see the crown of Poland placed on the head of Stanislaus. The battle of Pultowa, and the defeat of the Swedes, proved favorable to his views, he recovered the Polish throne, and maintained his power, and independence till his death 1st Feb. 1733, in his 63d year. He was in his person very athletic, and possessed of prodigious bodily strength. His court was for a long time one of the most brilliant in Europe, and the patronage which he extended to literary characters, and to the arts, reflected the highest honor on his memory.

Frederic Augustus II. son of the preceding, was born 1696, and succeeded his father on the Polish throne 1734. The last years of his life were unhappily embittered by the miseries of war, and the king of Prussia invaded his dominions, and obliged him soon to yield to the rigorous fate of unconditional submission. Augustus was permitted indeed to return to Poland, but Saxony remained in the hands of the conqueror, till the peace of Hubersburg, 15th Feb. 1763. Augustus died the following October. Respectable in private life, this monarch was unequal to the arduous duties of reigning, and whilst he devoted himself to the pleasures of luxury and to indolence he made no preparations against the attacks of his powerful neighbors of Russia and Prussia. By his wife Mary Josephine, daughter of the emperor Joseph, he left several daughters, one of whom was the mother of the unfortunate Lewis XVI. of France.

Frederic, prince of Hesse Cassel, married in 1715, Ulrica Eleanora sister of Charles XII. of Sweden, and he obtained possession of the Swedish throne 1720, after the abdication of his wife who had succeeded on the death of her brother. He made unsuccessful war against the Russians, and died 1751, aged 75, without issue.

Frederic William, surnamed the Great, elector of Brandenburg, was born at Cologne, on the Spree 1620. He made successful war against the Poles, but the treaty of Braunsberg, in 1657, put an end to hostilities. In 1674 he joined himself against Lewis XIV. with Spain and Holland, and invaded Alsace, but his progress was checked by the intelligence that the Swedes had laid waste several of his cities, and he returned hastily to repel them, and seized the towns of Stralsund, Ferschantz, and Grispwald. Peace was soon after restored and Frederic directed all his attention to improve the commerce of his dominions, and joined the Spree to the Oder by the opening of a canal. He died 1688, aged 68, highly respected by his subjects as a liberal, generous, benevolent, and patriotic prince.

Frederic I. elector of Brandenburg, son of the preceding, was born at Konigsberg 1657. The ambition of this prince was flattered with the hopes of erecting his duchy into a kingdom, and Leopold the emperor, although he, in 1695, had rejected his solicitations, granted his requests in 1700, provided he assisted him in the war against France, England, Holland, Sweden, and Poland; and in consequence of this elevation his title was fully acknowledged at the peace of Utrecht. The Prussian dominions were increased under him by the acquisition of Guelders of the county of Tecklenburg, and of the principalities of Neuchatel and Valengin. Frederic died 1713, aged 60 He founded the university of Halle, the royal academy of Berlin, and the academy of nobles. He was

three times married. By his second wife, daughter of the duke of Hanover, and sister of George afterwards king of England, he had a son who succeeded him.

Frederic William I. king of Prussia, was born at Berlin 15th Aug. 1688, and succeeded his father just mentioned 1713. His reign was begun by a strict reform in the expenditure of the kingdom, and of the 100 chamberlains kept for ostentation by his father only 12 were retained. He unwillingly engaged in war against Charles XII. of Sweden, from whom he took Stralsund. Eager to encourage commerce and industry among his subjects, he invited foreign artisans into his dominions by the offer of liberal rewards, and while he contributed to the prosperity of the nation, he watched over its safety, and created a large standing army of sixty thousand men. The latter part of his life was clouded by an unhappy disagreement with his son the prince royal, and though he married him to the princess of Wolfenbuttle in 1733, he did not derive from that union that concord and reconciliation which he fondly expected. He died 31st May 1740, aged 52. By Sophia Dorothea, daughter of George of Hanover, he had, besides his successor, three sons and six daughters.

Frederic II. son of the preceding, was born 24th Jan. 1712, and ascended the throne of Prussia 1740. His conduct had been viewed with jealousy by his father, and his attachment to music and to belles lettres was regarded as a mean and dishonourable propensity; but when he attempted to escape from the harsh treatment which he experienced, he was not only seized and sent as prisoner to Custrin, but was obliged to be a spectator of the execution of Kar, the friend and the companion of his domestic sufferings. On his accession to the throne, Frederic laid claims to the province of Silesia which had been long occupied by the German emperor, and all the attempts of Maria Theresa to defend it against his invasion proved abortive. Count Neuperg the Hungarian general was defeated at Molwitz, and, in 1741, all Lower Silesia submitted to the conqueror, and his possession was confirmed by the treaty of Breslaw 1743. The following year war was rekindled, and Frederic advanced with 100,000 men to the siege of Prague, which he took with 16,000 prisoners, and this advantage was soon followed by the decisive battle of Friedburg over prince Charles of Lorraine. Another treaty signed at Dresden 1745, again restored peace to the continent, and Austria ceded to the Prussian conqueror all Silesia together with the county of Glatz. In 1755 a new war, called the seven years' war, burst forth with increased violence, and while Prussia had for its auxiliary the English nation, Austria was supported by France and by the elector of Saxony, and Frederic soon saw the number of his enemies augmented by the accession of Russia, Sweden, and Germany. Undismayed in the midst of his powerful enemies, Frederic laid the foundation for victory and success in the strict discipline of his army, and in the fortitude and resignation with which he supported the reverses of fortune, and shared the fatigues of his soldiers. Though France attacked his dominions from Guelders to Minden, and Russia penetrated into Prussia, and the Austrians into Silesia, Frederic on all sides rose superior to misfortunes. Though defeated by the Russians he routed the Austrians, and again suffered a check in Bohemia, but on the 5th Nov. 1757, he avenged himself by the terrible defeat of the Austrians and French at Rosbach, and by an equally splendid victory the next month over the Austrian forces at Lissa near Breslaw. These important successes appalled his enemies, the Russians and Swedes retired in dismay from Prussia, and Frederic supported by a liberal supply of money from the English government, and by an army of Hanoverians under the duke of Brunswick penetrated into Moravia and laid siege to Olmutz. Though here checked by marshal Daun, he rapidly advanced against the Russians at Custrin, and defeated them in the dreadful battle of Zorndoff The battle of Hochkirchen against Daun was adverse to his fortunes, and he also suffered a severe check at the doubtful fight of Cunnersdorff against the Russians, and in consequence of these repeated disasters, Brandenburg and the capital fell into the hands of the victorious enemy 1761. The defeat of Daun at Torgau gave a new turn to the affairs of the undaunted monarch, his territories were evacuated by the enemy, and he in every situation displayed such activity, such vigilance, and such resources of mind that in 1762, a treaty of peace was concluded with Russia and Sweden, and the next year with France and the Empire, by which Silesia was for ever confirmed in his possession. While cultivating the arts of peace, Frederic was still intent on enlarging his dominions, and he joined with Austria and Russia, in 1772, in that unpardonable league which dismembered the defenceless territories of Poland, and added some of its most fertile provinces to his kingdom. In 1777, the death of the duke of Bavaria without children kindled the flames of discord and of war between Austria and Prussia, Frederic placed himself at the head of his troops, but the differences of the rival princes were settled by the peace of Teschen 13th May 1779. The last years of Frederic's life were earnestly devoted to the encouragement of commerce and of the arts, justice was administered with impartiality, useful establishments were created, and the miseries of the indigent and unfortunate were liberally relieved by the benevolent cares of the monarch. Frederic died 17th Aug. 1786, aged 75, and he met death with all the resignation which philosophy unaided by religion can show. As Frederic was brought up in the school of adversity, he early learnt lessons of stoicism and philosophical wisdom, and unyielding to the caresses of prosperity he was taught not to sink under the frowns of fortune. From necessity as well as from choice attached to literature in the

years of his privacy, he cultivated the muses on the throne, and liberally patronised the lovers of sciences and of the fine arts. His evenings were generally spent in the easy society of men of letters, and after the fatigues of the day he unbent the hero and the king to the wit, the scholar, and the literary disputant. His invitations to learned foreigners were sincere and honorable, and Maupertius and especially Voltaire were for a while objects of his particular regard and of his unfeigned esteem. Anxious to redress the grievances of his subjects he paid the minutest attention to their applications, and a word written at the bottom of each petition by his hand served for his secretaries to convey to the eager suppliants either refusal or reprehension, encouragement or promises. At five in the morning Frederic generally rose from his bed, and after the day was divided between business, recreation, and literature, he retired to his chamber at ten in the evening, and as his meals were regular and simple, and as he was through life a stranger to the licentious propensities which too often dishonor the great and the powerful, he enjoyed a strong constitution with a placid and serene evenness of temper. His conduct in war, the heroic firmness with which he withstood his numerous enemies, and the astonishing presence of mind which he displayed in every difficult situation, not less than his wisdom, the equity of the laws which he established, and the paternal care with which he watched over the happiness of his people, proved him to be a monarch of superior excellence; but though he thus deserved the appellation of Great, it is painful to observe the inconsistency of his principles, the wavering tenets of his faith, and the mighty influence of those two dangerous passions by which he was guided, ambition and avarice. Great as a monarch, Frederic was an infidel at heart, and while he wished to bind, to obedience to his government, the affection of his subjects by the imposing rites of religion, and by the expectations of another life, he was himself a sceptic in the most offensive degree, and regarded the ties which unite men to an over-ruling providence only so far as they secured his power or contributed to his aggrandizement. As Frederic did not cohabit with his wife, whom he had married only in obedience to his father, without affection or esteem, he died without issue. His works are numerous and respectable. Four volumes in octavo were published in his life-time, and fifteen since his death. The chief of these are Memoirs of the House of Brandenburg—a Poem on the Art of War, a composition of great merit—the history of his own Time—the History of the seven Years' War. All these have been collected together in 25 vols. 8vo. 1790, with an account of his life. M. de Segur has among others published an account of his reign and of his extraordinary character.

Frederic, surnamed the Wise, elector of Saxony, was born 1463. He enjoyed the good opinion and shared the councils of the emperor Maximilian, after whose death he might have been placed on the imperial throne, an honor which he refused, while he supported the election of Charles V. He was one of the first and most zealous friends of Luther, and contributed much to the establishment of the reformed church. He died 1526, and was succeeded by his brother John surnamed the constant, whose son John Frederic, when raised to the sovereign power, became a powerful protector of the reformers, and was chief of the famous league of Smalkalde 1536. In the war which followed this league John Frederic was taken prisoner by Charles V. and condemned to lose his head, but the sentence was reversed on condition that he consented to the renunciation of the electoral dignity for himself and his posterity. He died 3d March 1554, aged 51.

Frederic V. elector of Palatine, son of Frederic IV. married a daughter of James I. of England. He was elected in 1619, king of Bohemia by the protestants, but his elevation was opposed by his rival Ferdinand of Austria, and though supported by France and by England, he was defeated the following year and totally ruined near Prague. The great Gustavus in his invasion of Germany promised to re-establish him in his rights and dominions, but the death of that heroic chief at the battle of Lutzen 1632, not only shattered all his fond hopes, but weighed so heavily on his spirits that he died a month after.

Frederic, Colonel, son of Theodore the unfortunate king of Corsica, was early ingaged in the military profession, and served the elector of Wirtemberg, who honored him with his friendship and presented him with the insignia of the order of merit. He came to England as the agent of the elector, but either unsuccessful in his political negotiations, or overwhelmed with debts and poverty, he in a rash moment committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in the portal of Westminster-abbey 1796. This unhappy youth, who seemed to inherit the misfortunes and the imprudence of his father, was author of some publications of merit, Memoires pour servir a l'Histoire de Corse, 8vo. 1768—a description of Corsica, with an account of its short Union to the British Crown, &c. 1798, 8vo. &c.

Freeke, William, an English socinian, born 1664. He wrote, in questions and answers, a dialogue on the Deity, and a confutation of the doctrines of Trinity, which drew down the severity of the House of Commons upon him. He was fined 500*l.* his book was burnt, and he made a recantation in the four courts of Westminster-hall.

Freeman, John, a painter, in the age of Charles II. His life was attempted by poison in the West Indies, and his constitution ever after retained the fatal effects. In the decline of life, he painted scenes for Covent-garden theatre.

Fregoso, Baptist, doge of Genoa 1478,

from which office he was deposed for his haughtiness, and banished to Fregui. The time of his death is unknown. He wrote, like Valerius Maximus, nine books of Memorable Actions—the Life of Martin V.—a Latin Treatise on learned Ladies—an Italian Treatise against Love.

FREHER, Marquard, a German, born at Augsburg 1565. He studied civil law in France under Cujacius, and at the age of 23 was counsellor to Casimir prince Palatine. He was afterwards professor of law at Heidelberg, and engaged in important affairs by the elector Frederic IV. He died at the age of 49. His books on law, criticism, and history, are very numerous and respectable. His abilities, and the amiable character of his private life, are highly commended by Douza, Melchior Adam, Scioppius, Casaubon, and others.

FREIGIUS, John Thomas, a learned German, born at Friburg, son of a husbandman. He studied the law under Zasius and Ramus, and taught first as Friburg, and afterwards at Basil, and then at the moment when he thought of retiring from the ingratitude of the world to the peace of a rural life, he was appointed rector of the new college of Altorf 1575. He died 1583 of the plague, following to the grave a son and two daughters, one of which had, at the age of 12, very promising talents and a great taste for literature. Of his works, the chief are Questiones Geometricæ, and Stereo-Metricæ Logica Consultorum—Ciceronis Orationes Perpetuis Notis Logicis, &c. 3 vols. 8vo Basil 1583.

FREIND, John, an English physician of eminence, born 1675, at Croton in Northamptonshire, where his father was rector. He was educated under Busby at Westminster, and came in 1690 to Christ-church, where Aldrich presided. His abilities as a scholar were already so distinguished, that he then in conjunction with a friend published an elegant edition of Demosthenes, and Æschines de Coronâ, and about the same time revised, for publication, the Delphin edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses. He now directed his attention to physic, and displayed great knowledge of the subject, by addressing a letter concerning the hydrocephalus to sir Hans Sloane in 1699, and another in 1701 de Spasmi Rarioris Historiâ, which are inserted in the philosophical transactions, No. 256 and 270. In 1703 he drew the public attention to an useful and valuable work called "Emmenologia, in quâ Fluxus Muliebris Menstrui, &c." and in 1704 was elected chemical professor at Oxford. The year after he accompanied lord Peterborough in his Spanish expedition, and after two years' attendance on the army, he visited Italy and Rome, and conversed with Baglivi and Lancisi men of eminence and medical celebrity. On his return in 1707, he published an account of the earl of Peterborough in Spain &c. as an able vindication of the honor and character of his friend since the raising of the siege of Barcelona, and during the campaign of Valencia; and the work became very popular and passed rapidly to a third edition. At this time he was created M.D and two years after he published his Prælectiones Chimicæ, dedicated to sir Isaac Newton. This work was censured in the Acta Eruditorum by the German philosophers, and drew forth a defence from the author inserted in the philosophical transactions. In 1711 he was elected member of the Royal society, and that year went with the duke of Ormond as physician to Flanders. In 1716 he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and at that time he had a controversy with Dr. Woodward of Gresham college, in consequence of his publication of Hippocrates de Morbis Popularibus, and afterwards on the subject of the fever in the small-pox, in which unpleasant dispute, more acrimony was shown, on both sides, than prudence or decorum could approve. In 1722 he was elected M. P. for Launceston in Cornwall, and the freedom and eloquence of his speeches in the house, together with his intimacy with Atterbury, drew upon him the suspicion that he was concerned in the plot of that unfortunate bishop, and consequently he was committed to the Tower, March, 1722-3, from which he was bailed the June following. In his confinement he wrote a letter on some kind of small-pox, addressed to his friend Mead, and he formed the plan of his great work "the History of Physic," the first part of which appeared in 1725, and the second 1726. He became physician to the prince of Wales, and on his accession to the throne, to the queen, whose confidence and esteem he fully enjoyed. He died of a fever 26th July, 1728, in his 52d year, and was buried at Hitcham, Bucks, but a monument was erected to him in Westminster abbey. He left one son, afterwards student of Christ church. His Latin works were published together, London 1733, in fol. by Wigan, who added a Latin translation of the History of Physic, with an elegant dedication to the queen. Dr. Friend's brother, Robert, was head of Westminster school, and a very learned man. He published Cicero de Oratore, and died 1754.

FREINSHEMIUS, John, a learned German, born at Ulm in Swabia 1608. He was professor of eloquence at Upsal, librarian to Christina of Sweden, and afterwards professor at Heidelberg, where he died 1660. He was a most able classical scholar, and to the knowledge of Hebrew, Greek, and Latin, united an intimate acquaintance with all the languages of Europe. His critique on Florus, and his notes on Phædrus and Tacitus, are valuable, but he derives his greatest celebrity from his excellent supplements to Livy and Quintus Curtius, in which he has been so successful that we almost cease to lament the loss of the originals.

FREIRE de ANDRADA, Hyacinthe, a Portuguese, abbot of St. Mary de Chans, born at Beja 1597. He was in great favor with John IV. of Portugal, who wished to make him a bishop. He was a man of great levity of character, which probably prevented his

advancement in the state, as his abilities might have promised. He died at Lisbon 1657. His "Life of don Juan de Castro," is esteemed as one of the best written books in Portuguese. He wrote also some poems.

FREMINET, Martin, a French painter, who died at Paris, his birth place, 1619, aged 52. He was chiefly painter to Henry IV. and honored with the order of St. Michael by Lewis XIII. He imitated with success the beauties of Michael Angelo, and of Joseph of Arpino.

FREMONT D'ABLANCOURT, Nicholas, nephew and pupil of Perrot d'Ablancourt, retired to Holland at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and was appointed historiographer to the prince of Orange. Besides a defence of his uncle Tacitus against la Houssaye, he translated Lucian's dialogue between the letters and the supplement to the true history, and after his death, which happened in 1693, his Memoirs of the History of Portugal, appeared in 12mo.

FRENICLE DE BESSY, Bernard, a mathematician, author of a treatise on Right-angled Triangles—on Combinations—on Resolving Problems by Exclusions, &c. He was very intimate with Mersenne, Fermat, Descartes, and other learned men, and died 1675.

FRERES, Theodore, a painter, born at Enkhuysen 1643. The best of his pieces are preserved in the great hall of Amsterdam. His drawings and designs were in high esteem. He resided for some time at Rome.

FRERET, Nicolas, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1688. Though bred to the law he applied himself to the study of history, and at the age of 25 was admitted into the academy of inscriptions, in consequence of his Discourse on the Origin of the French. This valuable treatise was considered as offensive to the court, and the author was sent to the Bastille, where the reading of Bayle's dictionary rendered him sceptical. He wrote letters "of Thrasybulus to Leucippe," in favor of atheism—Examination of the Apologists for Christianity, &c. He died 1749, aged 61.

FRERON, Elie Catherine, a French journalist, and an able opponent of the new philosophy, was born at Quimper 1719. He was educated by the jesuits, but in 1739 he left them, and began the life and profession of author. His "Letters on Certain Writings of the Times," appeared in 1749, and were continued to 13 vols. In 1754 he began his "Annèe Literaire," in 7 vols. to which he added yearly 8 vols. till his death in 1776. He was an able and acute critic, but his remarks on Voltaire drew upon him all the violence and fury of the satirist, and he became the hero of his Dunciad. To a well informed mind, Feron added an excellent private character. He died 10th March, 1776, and besides his periodical publications, wrote miscellanies, 3 vols.—les Vrais Plaisirs, from Marino, and part of a translation of Lucretius, &c.

FRESNAYE, John Vauquelin de la, an early French poet, king's advocate for Caen and afterwards president of that city. He died 1606, aged 72. He wrote "Satires," which though inferior to those of Boileau and Regnier, yet possess merit—"the Art of Poetry,"—two books of Idyllia—a poem on the Monarchy, all published at Caen 1605.

FRESNE, Charles du Cange du, a learned Frenchman, born at Amiens 1610. He studied the law at Orleans, and was advocate of the parliament of Paris. He spent some time in his native town in the pursuits of literature and philosophy, and then settling at Paris, he was in 1668 engaged by Colbert to make a collection from all authors who had written on the history of France. His labors, however, did not please the minister, and he resigned all his engagements in the undertaking, and then finished his "Glossarium Mediæ & Infimæ Latinitatis" 3 vols. fol. an excellent and useful work, often reprinted. He afterwards wrote a Greek Glossary of the middle age, in 2 vols. folio. He wrote also the History of Constantinople under the French emperors, and published besides, editions of Nicephorus, Cinnamus, Anna Comena, Zonaras, &c. with learned notes. He died 1688, aged 78, leaving four children, who were honorably pensioned by Lewis XIV. in consequence of their father's merit. Du Cange's Latin Glossary was afterwards enlarged and improved, and afterwards abridged in 6 vols. 8vo. Halle, 1772.

FRESNOY, Charles Alphonso du, a poet and painter, born at Paris 1611. His father who was a surgeon, educated him for a physician, but the love of poetry was superior to paternal authority. Under Perrier and Vouet he learned design, and in 1634 travelled to Rome, where his wants, in consequence of the neglect of his offended parents were very great till relieved by the liberality of his friend Mignard. Devoting himself to classical studies, he did not, however, pay less attention to anatomy, the rules of perspective and architecture, and the elements of geometry, and with a mind well stored with poetical images, he produced his elegant and labored poem "De Arte Graphicâ." His pictures were not numerous, scarce fifty in number, and always parted with for little, and to supply the wants of the moment. On his return from Italy, in 1656, he was solicited to publish his poem; but though encouraged by de Piles, his friend, who undertook a French translation of it, he deferred it, and died before the completion, 1665, aged 53. The poem appeared after his death, with notes by de Piles, and its excellent precepts have been made known to the English by the translations of Dryden, of Graham, and lastly of Mason, in blank verse with notes. In the coloring of his pieces Fresnoy imitated Titian, and the Caraccis in their designs.

FRESNY, Charles Riviere du, a French poet, born at Paris 1648. To a strong taste for music, painting, and sculpture, he joined a great knowledge of gardening. He was overseer of the king's gardens; but he sold

the appointment to supply his extravagance, and retired to Paris to live by his pen. As a dramatic writer he acquired some celebrity. His follies were such that, as Le Sage has mentioned in the Diable Boiteux, he actually married his laundress, thus to discharge his bills. Besides his comedies he wrote cantatas and songs, which he himself set to music. He died 1724, aged 76. His works were collected in six vols. 12mo. and d'Alembert has drawn a parallel between him and Destouches as a comic writer.

FRETEAU DE ST. JUST, Emmanuel Marie Michael Philip, a French nobleman, who, through disappointment, embraced the popular party against the court at the revolution. After acquiring some popularity in the assembly and the convention by his speeches, he was marked for destruction by Robespierre, and was guillotined 15th June 1793, aged 49.

FREWEN, Accepted, an English prelate, born in Kent, and educated at Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow and president. He was chaplain to Charles I. 1631, was made dean of Glocester, and in 1643, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He was translated to York at the restoration, and died at Thorpe castle 1664, aged 75.

FREY, John Cecil, a German physician, who pretended to be the first in Europe who defended theses in philosophy in the Greek language. He died of the plague 1631, and his Opuscula appeared after his death by Baledrens.

FREYTAG, Frederic Gottlelib, a burgomaster of Nuremberg, who died 1776, aged 53. He was author of Rhinoceros Veterum Scriptorum Monumentis Descriptus, 1747, Analecta Literaria de Libris Rarioribus, 1751,—Oratorum & Rhet. Græc. quibus Statuæ Honor. Causâ positæ sunt, 1752,—an Account of scarce Books, &c. 1776, &c.

FREZIER, Amadée Francis, a native of Chambery, descended from a Scotch family. He took a survey of Chili and Peru, of which he published an account, 1716, and deserved the cross of St. Lewis for his judicious labors in the fortifying of St. Maloes. He wrote a treatise on Les feux d'Artifice,—Elemens de Stereotomie, &c. and died at Brest 1772, aged 90.

FRIART, Rowland, an architect of the 17th century, who translated Palladio, and drew a parallel between ancient and modern architecture.

FRICHE, or FRISCHE, James de, a Benedictine, born in Normandy. He edited Ambrose's works, ten vols. fol. Paris, and wrote the Life of St. Augustine, and died at Paris, 1693, aged 52.

FRISCH, John Leonard, a native of Saltzbach, founder of the silk manufactures at Brandenburg, and the first encourager of the cultivation of the mulberry tree in Prussia. He belonged to the academy of sciences at Berlin, and died there 1743, aged 77. He wrote a German and Latin Dictionary,—a Description of German Insects—Dictionnaire Nouveau des Passages Francois Allemands, &c. 8vo.

FRISCHLIN, Nicodemus, a learned German born at Baling, in Swabia, 1547. He was educated under his father, who was a minister, and at Tubingen, and so great were his powers that at the age of thirteen he could write with elegance Greek and Latin poetry. He became at twenty, professor at Tubingen, and in 1580, published an oration in praise of a country life, with a paraphrase on Virgil's Eclogues and Georgics. In this celebrated work he inveighed severely against courtiers, and the satire was felt and resented. Even his life was in danger, so that he fled to Laubach, in Carniola, where he opened a school; but the insalubrity of the air, and the ill health of his wife and children obliged him to return home. He afterwards passed to Frankfort, and thence into Saxony, and to Brunswick, and at last, overpowered by his necessities, he wrote to the prince of Wirtemberg for relief; but his application was disregarded, and he afterwards imprisoned in Wirtemberg castle. From this illiberal treatment he determined to escape, but unfortunately in the attempt, the ropes which he used were so weak that he fell down a deep precipice, and was dashed to pieces on the rocks, in 1590. He left behind him the character of an unfortunate, persecuted man, whose abilities, however, were strongly exhibited in his tragedies, comedies, elegies, and elegant translations from Greek and Latin authors, and also by a well digested Latin Grammar.

FRISCHMUTH, John, a native of Franconia, who died rector of Jena university, 1687, aged 68. He was author of Illustrations and Dissertations on difficult Passages of Scripture.

FRISIUS, John, a native of Zurich. He became principal of the college there, and introduced the study of the Hebrew, and other oriental languages. Besides a Latin and German Dictionary he translated some of the scriptures into German from the Hebrew, and died 1565, aged 60. His son John James, was professor of theology and philosophy, and died 1610.—Another son succeeded him as professor. Henry, of the same family, was professor of languages at Zurich, where he died 1718, author of a treatise De Sede Animæ Rationis,—De Communione Sanctorum, &c.

FRITH, John. *Vid.* FRYTH.

FRIZON, Peter, author of a History of French Cardinals,—a History of the Grand Almoners of France,—the Life of Spondæus, &c. and editor of the French Bible, translated by the Louvain divines, with notes, died at Paris, master of the Jesuits' college of Navarre, 1651.

FROBENIUS, John, an eminent German printer, born at Hammelburg, Franconia. He was educated at Basil, and after great progress in literature began the business of printer there. The respectability of his character, and his constant care of never

printing any thing offensive to morals and religion, produced him both celebrity and opulence. He was the intimate friend of Erasmus, and he printed his works. From his press issued a great many valuable editions of different authors, of Jerome, Augustine, &c. He had formed the design of publishing all the Greek fathers, but death prevented the completion. His death, which happened at Basil 1527, was supposed to have been occasioned by a fall five years before, which at last ended in a dead palsy. He was universally lamented; but by none more than Erasmus, who loved him sincerely, and who, in proof of his affection, wrote his epitaph in Greek and Latin. He left his business to his son Jerome Frobenius, and his son-in-law Nicolas Episcopius.

Frobisher, sir Martin, a celebrated navigator, born near Doncaster in Yorkshire. He was early brought up to a sea life, and was the first Englishman who attempted to discover a north-west passage to China. After fruitless endeavors to complete his favorite scheme for 15 years, he at last obtained the protection of Dudley earl of Warwick, and with three barks he sailed from Deptford, 8th June 1576, in the sight of queen Elizabeth, who waving her hand bade him farewell. After visiting the coasts of Greenland, and penetrating to a strait to which he gave his own name, he returned, and arrived at Harwich the 2d October. As he brought with him some of the produce of the lands which he visited, a black and heavy stone, which was on board, was discovered to contain gold, and in consequence a new expedition was quickly planned. With a ship of the royal navy and two barks, he sailed from Harwich 31st May 1577; and after passing by some very dreadful islands of ice on the coast of Friezland, he discovered and gave names to various bays and isles; and at last, after loading his ships with some of the golden ore of which he was in pursuit, he came back and reached England at the end of September. The queen received him with great condescension. The ore he had brought was examined before commissioners, and was proved to be valuable; and another expedition was prepared to make still further discoveries. The third expedition, consisting of fifteen ships, sailed from Harwich on the 31st of May, and returned back with the usual success, at the beginning of October. Afterwards Frobisher served in sir Francis Drake's expedition to the West-Indies; and three years after, in 1588, he commanded the Triumph in the defeat of the Spanish armada. He was knighted in his own ship for his great services; and afterwards was employed to command a fleet on the Spanish coast. In 1594, he supported Henry IV. against the leaguers and Spaniards; but in an attack against Croyzon near Brest, he was unfortunately wounded by a ball in the hip, 7th November and died soon after, it is said, through the ignorance of his surgeon, who, by neglecting to extract the wadding, did not prevent the festering of the affected part. This brave man was buried at Plymouth.

Froelich, Erasmus, a native of Gratz in Styria. He was a Jesuit, and eminent for his knowledge of mathematics and medallic history. He wrote Quatuor Teutermina in Re Nummariâ, 4to.—Annales Regum Styriæ, fol.—de Figurâ Telluris, 4to. and died 1758, aged 58.

Froidmont, Libert, a native of Liege, dean of St. Peter's, and philosophical professor at Louvain. He wrote Dissertatio de Cometâ,—Meteorologicorum Libri Quinque —Brevis Anatomia Hominis—in Actus Apostol. Commentar. He died 1653, aged 66.

Froila I. king of Spain after Alphonsus 757, is known for the famous victory which he obtained over the Saracens in Galicia 760. He established very excellent laws, but his murder of his brother Vimazan was cowardly and cruel; and in consequence of this he lost his life by the hand of his other brother Aurelius 768.

Froila II. succeeded his brother Ordoguo on the Spanish throne 925, and died of a leprosy two years after. He was so cruel in his government that the Castilians revolted against him.

Froissard or Froissart, John, an eminent historian, born at Valenciennes 1337. Though bred to the church, he was fond of gayety, and travelled through England, Scotland, Italy, and other places. He was for some time in great favor with Philippa, the queen of Edward III. and died canon and treasurer of Chimai about 1410. His "Chronicle" is a valuable work, containing an account of the events which took place in England, France, and Spain, from 1326 to 1400. The best edition is that of Lyons, 4 vols. fol. 1599. It has been abridged by Sleidan, and continued to 1466 by Monstrelet. It has been lately edited and elucidated by the labors of Mr. Johnes.

Fromage, Peter, a superior of the Jesuits sent to Egypt and Syria. He published, in Arabic, various religious pieces, at St. John's monastery near Antura, where he had established a press. He died in Syria, after some years' residence there 1740.

Fronteau, John, a native of Angers, chancellor of Paris university, and afterwards prior of Benay in Angers, and St. Magdalen of Montargis, where he died 1662, aged 48. He wrote the Philosophy of Alamandus,—Antitheses Augustini & Calvini, de Diebus Festivus, fol.

Frontinus, Sextus Julius, a Roman writer under Trajan. He wrote de Re Agrariâ,—Libri Tres Stratagematum, &c.

Fronto, Marcus Cornelius, a Roman orator, preceptor to Vereus and M. Aurelius.

Frowde, Philip, an English poet, educated at Oxford, where his intimacy with Addison introduced him to the notice of the great. He was author of some very elegant Latin poems in the Musæ Anglicanæ, and wrote besides, two tragedies, "the Fall of

Saguntum" and "Philotas." He died in Cecil-street, Strand, 1738, leaving a most amiable character behind him. No man, says his biographer, could live more beloved, no private man could die more lamented.

FRUGONI, Charles Innocent, an Italian poet, born at Genoa 1692. He entered into the society of the Sommasques, but afterwards with the pope's leave laid aside the clerical character, and became perpetual secretary to the academy of fine arts at Padua. He died 1768 aged 76. His works consisting of minor poems were published at Parma 1779 in 9 vols. 8vo.

FRUMENTIUS, a Romish saint, the apostle of the Æthiopians, among whom he was consecrated bishop 331, by Athanasius. He died 360.

FRYE, Thomas, a native of Dublin, who settled in London, where he acquired some eminence as a painter. He afterwards engaged in a china manufactory at Bow, but ill success obliged him to return to his pallet He attempted also mezzotinto engraving. His picture of the prince of Wales painted for Sadlers-hall in 1738, was admired as a well executed piece. He died in London 1762, aged 52.

FRYTH, John, an English martyr, born at Seven Oaks in Kent. He was educated at King's college, Cambridge, and afterwards went to Oxford, where he became one of the canons in Wolsey's college. The acquaintance and conversation of Tyndale converted him to the tenets of Luther, for which he was imprisoned. Upon his liberation in 1528 he left England, and two years after returned, and began with increased zeal to preach his opinions. His influence was so great that he was sent to the Tower by sir Thomas More, and refusing to recant he was condemned by the catholic commission, and was burnt in Smithfield 1533. He wrote several treatises against popery, which were reprinted in London in fol. 1573.

FUCHSIUS, or FUCHS, Leonard, a physician and botanist, born 1501, at Wembdingen in Bavaria. He practised at Munich and Ingoldstadt, and was raised to equestrian honors by Charles V. He died 1566, aged 65. The best known of his works is, "Historia Stirpium," 1543, folio, Bale.

FUESSLI, John Gaspard, a native of Zurich, eminent as an artist and as a respectable man. He wrote the History of the Artists of Switzerland, a work of merit, and died 1782, aged 76. His son of the same name was a bookseller at Zurich, and published some interesting works on entomology. He died 1786.

FUGGER, Huldric, a learned man, born at Augsburg in 1526, of an ancient and opulent family. He spent much of his property in the purchasing of books and manuscripts, which he printed at the press of Henry Stephens, but his relations were so displeased with his extravagance, as they called it, in the protection and encouragement of literature, that they had him declared by a court of justice incapable of managing his affairs. He retired to Heidelberg, where he died 1584, bequeathing his library to the elector Palatine, with a fund for the decent maintenance of six scholars.

FULBERT, an Italian, educated under pope Sylvester II. He acquired great celebrity in France as a public preacher, and obtained the bishopric of Chartres. He wrote with strong zeal against Berengarius on the eucharist, and was the first who introduced into France the worship paid to the Virgin Mary. He died 1028. His works and letters are extant.

FULDA, Charles Frederic, a native of Wimpfen in Swabia, eminent as a Lutheran divine, and also as a mechanic. He died at Einzigen 1788, aged 66. He was author of a Dictionary of the German Roots—an Inquiry into Language—on the Origin of the Goths—on the Cimbri—on the Deities of Germany—a Chart of History, &c.

FULGENTIUS, St. an ecclesiastical writer, born of a noble family at Talepta about 468. After a liberal education he took the monastic vows, and founded a monastery. He was elected bishop of Vinta in 507, and afterwards of Ruspa, but he shared the persecution of the African prelates, and was banished by Thrasimond, king of the Vandals, into Sardinia. After the death of Thrasimond he returned to Africa, and died there 533, the first day of the year, aged 55. Of the works of this learned father, the best edition is that of Paris, 4to. 1684.

FULGINAS, Sigismund, a writer of the 15th century, in the service of pope Julius II. He wrote an history of his own times.

FULKE, William, an English divine, born in London, and educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1564. He spent six years at Clifford's Inn, but his fondness for literature was greater than his partiality for the law, though against the wishes of his father. In consequence of his acquaintance with Cartwright, he was suspected of puritanism, and was expelled from his college, but the patronage of the earl of Leicester restored him to public favor, and presented him 1571 to the living of Warley, Essex, and two years after to Didington, Suffolk. He afterwards took his degree of D. D. at Cambridge, and accompanied as chaplain his patron when ambassador to France, and on his return he was made master of Pembroke hall, and Margaret professor. He died 1589. He wrote several works in Latin and English, chiefly against the papists, and dedicated to queen Elizabeth, and to her favorite Leicester. His Comment upon the Rheims Testament is the most known of his works. It appeared in 1580, and again in 1601, 1617, and 1633, in fol.

FULLER, Nicolas, was born at Southampton 1557, and educated at the free school there. He became secretary to Horne bishop of Winchester, and to Watson his successor, and afterwards he went as tutor to a Mr. Knight's sons at St. John's college, Oxford, and took his degrees in arts at Hart-

hall. He became prebendary of Salisbury, and rector of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, and died 1622. He was an able scholar, well skilled in Hebrew, and superior to all the critics of his time. His "Miscellanea Theologica," in four books, a valuable book, was published in Oxford 1616, and London 1617, and it is inserted with some other works in Poole's Synopsis Criticorum. Some of his MSS. are preserved in the Bodleian library.

Fuller, Thomas, an English historian and divine, born in 1608, at Akle in Northamptonshire, where his father was minister. His proficiency was so great that at the age of 12 he was sent to Queen's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts, and afterwards removed to Sidney college, of which he was chosen fellow 1631. That year he obtained a prebend at Salisbury, and was afterwards presented to the living of Broad Windsor, Dorsetshire, where he married. Upon the loss of his wife about 1641, he removed to London, and became minister of the Savoy. In 1642 he preached at Westminster abbey, and gave such offence in his sermon by his zealous support of the royal cause, that his life was considered in danger. He joined the king at Oxford in 1643, but his sermon there, before his royal master, appeared as lukewarm, as that at Westminster had been interpreted as violent, a strong proof no doubt of the moderation to which he warmly exhorted all parties. In 1644, he was chaplain to lord Hopton, and was left with part of his army at Basing house when it was besieged by sir William Waller, and in this situation he behaved with such courage that the parliamentary general raised the siege with loss. Fuller afterwards retired to Exeter, where he was chaplain to the princess Henrietta, and where he continued during the siege of the city, and at the close of the war he returned to London, and became a popular preacher at St. Clement's lane, and afterwards at St. Bride's Fleet-street. In 1648 he was presented to the living of Waltham, in Essex, by lord Carlisle, and in 1654 he married a sister of viscount Baltinglasse. At the restoration, he found himself a favorite at court, and took his degree of D. D. and would have risen to a bishopric, had not a fever unfortunately carried him off, 16th Aug. 1661. His funeral was attended by 200 of his brethren, and a sermon was preached over him by dean Hardy. The most celebrated of his works are "the Church History of Britain, from the birth of Christ, till 1648," with the History of Cambridge University, and the History of Waltham-abbey annexed, 1656—History of the Worthies of England, a valuable book, published in 1662, fol.—Good Thoughts, in Bad Times, and in Worse Times—the History of the Holy War, 1640, fol.—the Holy State, fol. 1642—Pisgah Sight of Palestine, and the Confines thereof, with the History of the Old and New Testament, 1650—Abel Redivivus, or English divines, 1651, 4to.—the Speech of Birds, moral and mystical, 8vo. 1660—Andronicus, or the Unfortunate Politician, 1649, 8vo. besides sermons, &c. His Church History was attacked with severity by Dr. Heylin, and ably defended, but with such moderation that the two antagonists were reconciled in lasting friendship. Dr. Fuller left a son by each of his two wives. He was, in private as well as public life, a very respected and amiable character. His memory is said to have been uncommonly retentive, so that he could repeat a sermon verbatim, after once hearing it, and once after walking from Temple-bar to the end of Cheapside, he mentioned all the signs, on both sides of the way, either backwards or forwards. He was, in his conversation, very humorous. It is said that he once travelled with a friend of the name of Sparrowhawk, and he could not but ask him jocosely what was the difference between an Owl and a Sparrowhawk. The difference is very great, replied his companion, eyeing his corpulent person with a smile, for it is Fuller in the head, fuller in the body, and fuller all over.

Fuller, Isaac, an English painter of some celebrity. The resurrection in All Soul's college-chapel, and that of Magdalen college, and an historical piece only in two colors, in Wadham college, Oxford, are excellent proofs of his great abilities. He studied under Perrier, in France, and was very accurate in the anatomy of his figures but he often offended in decency and historical truth. He died at the end of the second Charles' reign in London.

Fullo, Peter, a heretical bishop of Antioch, during the exile of Martyrius in the fifth century. He maintained with the Eutychian tenets, that all the three persons of the trinity suffered on the cross.

Fulvia, wife of Mark Antony, known for her hatred against Cicero. When the orator's head was brought to her she pierced the tongue repeatedly with a silver bodkin.

Funccius or Funck, John Nicholas, a celebrated critic, born at Marpurg in 1693. He was educated at the university of Rintlen, and wrote some very able and learned treatises, de Origine Latinæ Linguæ, and de Pueritiâ Latinæ Linguæ, &c. He died 1778.

Furetiere, Anthony, a lawyer born at Paris 1620, and eminent as an advocate in the parliament. He afterwards took orders, and became abbot of Chalivoy and prior of Chuines. He was expelled in 1685 from the French academy, on the accusation that he had composed "a Dictionary of the French Tongue" which, being borrowed from the same materials, was intended to supersede theirs. This valuable work was published two years after his death, in 1690, 2 vols. folio.

Furini, Francesco, a painter of Florence, who died 1646, aged 42. His bathing nymphs were particularly admired, but he displayed in his figures more elegance than regard to decency.

Furius Bibaculus, a Latin poet of Cremona, author of some annals and satires, 100 B. C.

FURNEAUX, Philip, a non-conformist born at Totness, Devonshire. He was assistant to a dissenting congregation in Southwark, and afterwards lecturer at Salters' hall, and in 1753 he succeeded Lowman at Clapham. He was complimented with the degree of D. D. from a Scotch university, and died 1783, aged 59. He wrote an Essay on Toleration, and letters to judge Blackstone on his Exposition of the Toleration Act.

FURST, Walter, or FURSTIUS, a Swiss, revered as one of the founders of the liberty of his country. He seized in 1307 with some of his brave countrymen, the forts by which his country was enslaved under Albert of Austria, and by their demolition the independence of the Swiss was re-established.

FURSTEMBERG, Ferdinand de, a native of Westphalia, promoted in the church by pope Alexander VII. and in 1678 made bishop of Munster, and apostolical vicar of Northern Europe. He published Monumenta Paderbornensia 1672, 4to.—a Collection of Latin poems, &c. and was a liberal patron of literature, and encouraged strenuously the propagation of christianity in foreign parts. He died 1683, aged 57.

FUSI, Anthony, a doctor of the Sorbonne, minister of St. Bartholomew church at Paris. He was imprisoned by the jesuits, whose opinions and conduct he opposed, and accused of incontinency and heresy, but he was afterwards set free, and retired to Geneva where he publicly embraced the protestant tenets. He wrote against the errors and corruptions of the Romish church, besides an account of his own case, &c. He died 1630.

FUST or FAUST, John, a goldsmith of Mentz, to whom with Guttemberg and Schæffer, is attributed the invention of printing. It is more probable that he only assisted Guttembergh with money, to enable him to make movable metal types at Strasburg in 1444. Koster, however, at Harlaem invented, in 1430, the cutting of wooden blocks, and Schæffer, in 1452, found out the method of casting metal types. The first printed book with metallic types is Durandi Rationale Divinorum Officiorum 1459, and afterwards Catholicon Joannis Januensis, though it is said that there is a psalter, with the date of 1457 printed at Mentz. Fust died at Paris 1466 of the plague. The report of his being arrested as a magician at Paris, for having in his possession various copies of the bible in unusual exactness, is false.

FUZELIER, Lewis, a dramatic writer of Paris, who also conducted the Mercury, a periodical work, from 1744 to 1752, when he died aged 80. His tragedies, operas, &c. were written with ease and spirit.

FYOT DE LA MARCHE, Claude, count of Bosjam, a native of Dijon, highly honored by Lewis XIV. and made counsellor of state, and prior of Notre Dame. He wrote an History of the Abbey of St. Stephen, fol. and some religious tracts, and died at Dijon 1721, aged 91.

GAAL, Barent, a Dutch landscape painter, the disciple of P. Wouvermans. He was born about 1650, and by imitating his master acquired some celebrity.

GABBIANI, Antonio Domenico, a painter of Florence, patronised by the duke Cosmo III. and sent by him to Rome to improve himself. He was killed by a fall from a scaffold 1726, aged 74.

GABINIUS, Aulus, a Roman consul, employed against Alexander king of Judæa. He placed Ptolemy Auletes on the Egyptian throne, and died B. C. 40.

GABRIEL, Severus, a Greek bishop, born at Monembasia in Peloponnesus. He was made bishop of Philadelphia, but, in 1577, came to Venice, and presided over the Greeks in that republic. His various tracts on theological subjects, Greek and Latin, were published Paris 1671, 4to.

GABRIEL, Sionite, a Maronite, once professor of oriental languages at Rome, died at Paris 1648, then professor of Syriac and Arabic. He assisted le Jay in the polyglot bible, and published a translation of the Arabic Geography, called Geographia Nubiensis, in 1619, 4to.

GABRIEL, James, a French architect, the pupil of Mansard. He was born at Paris, and died 1742, aged 77. His merit, as the able builder of several noble edifices in France, placed him in the office of inspector general of buildings, gardens, arts, and manufactures, and of first architect and engineer of bridges and public ways in the kingdom. He was also knight of the order of St. Michael.

GABRIELLE, de Bourbon, daughter of count de Montpensier, married, 1485, Lewis de la Tremouille, who was killed at the battle of Pavia 1525. Her son Charles count of Talmond, was also killed at the battle of Marignan 1515, and she died 1516. Her virtues were very great, and some published treatises remain as proofs of her great piety and devotion.

GABRINO, Augustine, a fanatic of Brescia, who called himself prince of the number seven, and monarch of the holy Trinity. His followers amounting to 80 called themselves Knights of the Apocalypse. He rushed into a church on palm sunday 1694, while the priests were singing, Who is the king of glory? and with a drawn sword he proclaimed himself the king of glory. He was confined in a mad house, and his sect dispersed.

GABRINO. *Vid.* RIENZI.

GABURET, Nicolas, an eminent French surgeon, under Lewis XIII. He died 1662, at an advanced age.

GACON, Francis, a French poet, born at Lyons. He became father of the orato-

ry, and died at his priory of Baillon 1727, aged 58. He is known for his severe satires against Bossuet, Rousseau, la Motte and others. Though he had personally attacked almost all the members of the academy, yet the poetical prize was adjudged to him in 1717. The best of his works is a translation of Anacreon. His other pieces are chiefly satirical.

GADDESDEN, John of, an Englishman, the first employed as physician at the court. He wrote "Rosa Anglica" a treatise which contains a compendium of all the practice of physic in England in his time. He was an ecclesiastic and had preferment, and as a medical man was very superstitious, though superior to others of his time.

GADDI, Gaddo, a painter of Florence, who died 1312, aged 73. His works were chiefly Mosaic, he also excelled in designs.

GADDI, Taddeo, son of the above was born at Florence, and died 1350, aged 50. A crucifixion by him is still preserved at Arezzo.

GADDI, Agnolo, the son and pupil of Taddeo, died 1387, aged 60. He successfully imitated his father.

GAELEN, Alexander Van, a Dutch painter who died 1728, aged 58. He was in London, and painted three battles between Charles I. and Cromwell, besides a picture of the battle of the Boyne.

GAERTNER, Joseph, a native of Calu in Swabia, son to the physician of the duke of Wirtemberg. He studied at Tubingen, but his fondness for natural history was so great that he abandoned divinity to devote himself more fully to his favorite pursuits, and to mathematics and medicine. He next attended the lectures of Haller at Gottingen, and after travelling over part of Europe he took the degree of M. D and in 1759 applied himself to botany and vegetable anatomy at Leyden. His visit to England was marked by his friendly reception among men of rank and of science, he was made fellow of the royal society and enriched the philosophical transactions with a curious paper on the fructification and propagation of Confervæ, &c. In 1768, he was honorably appointed professor of botany and natural history at Petersburg, and was thus enabled to examine the natural curiosities of the Ukraine with the eye and attention of a philosopher and botanist. He returned to Swabia in 1770, and, in 1778, again visited London to finish the drawings and figures for his great work called Carpology, which he dedicated to sir Joseph Banks. This indefatigable naturalist died 1791, aged 59, leaving behind him many valuable manuscripts, &c.

GÆTANO SCIPIO, a Florentine painter, who died 1588, aged 38. His portraits and historical pieces are much admired.

GAFFARELL, James, a French writer, born at Mannes, in Provence, 1601, and educated at the university of Apt in that province. He studiously devoted himself to the Hebrew language, and to Rabbinical learning, and at the age of 22 wrote a large 4to. volume in defence of the mysterious doctrine of the Cabala. He was appointed librarian to Richelieu, and enabled by his munificence to travel into Italy to make a collection of valuable books and manuscripts. On his return his abilities were employed by his patron in the difficult and unavailing task of reconciling the protestants to the papists. He died at Sigonce, where he was abbot, 1681, aged 81. By the recommendation of Richelieu, whom he survived many years, he was dean of canon law at Paris, prior of Revest de Brousse, and commandant of St. Omeil. His works are numerous, learned, and curious. The most known are "Unheard of Curiosities concerning the Talismanic Sculpture of the Persians,—the Horoscope of the Patriarchs and the Reading of the Stars," a work which passed through three editions in six months, and in asserting some bold things concerning magic, drew upon the author the censures of the Sorbonne,—a History of the Subterranean World, with an account of Grottoes, Vaults, and Catacombs, seen during his travels, with plates, left unfinished at his death—a treatise of Good and Evil Genii, &c. Though learned he was very superstitious, and more fond of magic than became his knowledge of the world, and his experience.

GAFURIO, Franchino, a native of Lodi, who became head of the choir in Milan cathedral, and also musical professor. He wrote in Latin, Theoricum Opus Musicæ Disciplinæ——Practica Musicæ Utriusque Cantus—Angelicum & Divinum Opus Musicæ Maternâ Linguâ Scriptum—de Harmoniâ Music. Instrument. &c. He died at Milan, 1520, aged 69.

GAGE, Thomas, an Irishman, monk among the Spanish jacobins, sent as missionary to the Philippines 1625. He acquired some property in his mission, which he came to enjoy in England, where in 1651, he published his account of the East-Indies, translated into French, by order of Colbert, 1676.

GAGNIER, John, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris, and educated there. He was a most able orientalist, and upon abandoning the popish faith, for the tenets of the English church, he came to England, where, in honor of his merits, the two universities conferred on him the degree of M. A. He lived some time at Oxford, by teaching Hebrew, but during the absence, and after the death, of Dr. Wallis, he was appointed Arabic professor, and delivered lectures to the university, with universal approbation, till his death 1725. In 1706, he edited Jos Ben Gorion's History of the Jews, in Hebrew, with a Latin translation, and notes 4to. and in 1723, he published Abulfeda's life of Mahomet, in Arabic, with a Latin translation in fol. His translation of Abulfeda's description of Arabia, had appeared in Hudson's Geographiæ Veteris Scriptores Græci Minores, 1712, 8vo.

GAGNY, John, first almoner to Francis I.

was chancellor of Paris university, and author of Commentaries on the New Testament,—the Psalms in verse, &c. He died 1549.

GAGUIN, Robert, a French historian, born at Colines, near Amiens, and educated at Paris, where he took his doctor's degree in law. His abilities were employed by Charles VIII. and Lewis XII. in embassies to England, Germany, and Italy. He was royal librarian, and general of the Unitarians, and died 1501, advanced in years. His chief work is "De Gestis Francorum" from 1200 to 1500 in 11 books folio, Lyons, 1524.

GAICHES, John, priest of the oratory, and canon of Soissons, was author of Academical discourses,—Maxims for Pulpit Orators, &c. and died at Paris 1731, aged 83.

GAILLARD, de Lonjumeau, bishop of Apt, from 1673, to his death 1695, is to be recorded as being the first projector of an universal historical dictionary. In the execution of his useful work, he patronised his almoner Moreri, and enabled him to consult the libraries of Europe, and the Vatican. According to Moreri's dedication of his first edition, Gaillard was a man of eminent virtues, exemplary in public and private life, and distinguished as the encourager of literature, and of learned men.

GAINAS, a Goth, who by his valor, became a general under Arcadius, and ruined and destroyed Ruffinus, and the eunuch Eutropius, who were the favorites of their imperial master. He invaded and desolated Thrace, because refused a church for the Arians, according to the promise of Arcadius at Chalcedonia, and was at last killed near the Danube, A. D. 400, and his head carried in triumph through the streets of Constantinople.

GAINSBOROUGH, Thomas, an English painter, born at Sudbury, Suffolk, 1727. He was self-taught, and after trying the powers of his genius, in delineating the scenes of the country, he came to London, where he acquired celebrity, by the superior style of his portraits, and the elegant simplicity of his landscapes. He was of a very benevolent turn of mind, and it is said that he impoverished himself by his extensive liberality. He died 1788, aged 61. His eldest brother was also eminent as an artist, and another, minister of a dissenting congregation at Henley, Oxon, was said to be a very able and ingenious mechanic.

GALADIN, Mahomet, a popular emperor of the Moguls, who died 1605. He gave twice a day audience to his subjects, and was very careful that their complaints should be listened to and redressed, for which purpose he had a bell in his room, with a rope descending into the street, to the ringing of which he punctually attended.

GALANTINI, Hippolito, a painter of Genoa, called also Capucino, as belonging to the fraternity of Capuchins. His miniatures possess delicacy and expression. He died 1706, aged 79.

GALANUS, Clement, an Italian of the order of the Theatin monks, for some years a missionary in Armenia. His grammar of the Armenian tongue, appeared at Rome, 1650, and also some treatises in that language, with Latin translations, 2 vols. fol.

GALAS, Matthew, a general who from being page to baron Beautremont, so distinguished himself by his valor and intrepidity under marshal Tilli, that he succeeded him in the command of the imperial forces. After being in the service of the emperor Frederic II. and of Philip the IV. of Spain, he fell into disgrace in consequence of the loss of a battle, against Torstenson, the Swede, near Magdebourg. He was restored afterwards to favor, but died shortly after, at Vienna, 1647, leaving behind the character of a very great general.

GALATEO FERRARI, Antonio, a scholar and physician, born at Galatina, in the territory of Otranto. He was physician to the king of Naples, but retired from the court through ill health, and died at Lecce, in his native province, 1517, aged 73. He wrote "a Description of Iapygia"—a tract in praise of the Gout—Latin verses—a treatise on the Elements, &c.

GALATIN, Peter, author of the valuable work, de Arcanis Catholicæ Veritatis, edited best in 1672, fol. was a Franciscan monk, about 1530.

GALBA, Servius Sulpicius, emperor of Rome after Nero, was slain by the pretorian guards, who had raised Otho to the imperial throne, in his stead, A. D. 69.

GALE, John, a baptist preacher, born May 26th, 1680, in London. At the age of 17 he was an able scholar, and passed to Leyden to complete his studies, and there took, in his 19th year, his degrees of master of arts and doctor of philosophy. From Leyden, where his abilities had been acknowledged with universal applause, he went to Amsterdam, and studied under Limborch, and began a lasting intimacy with J. le Clerc. Soon after his return home in 1703, the university of Leyden offered him the degree of D. D. if he would assent to the articles of Dordt, which he refused. In 1711 he published his Reflections on Wall's Defence of Infant Baptism, and so high was the character of this work, that he acquired great influence among the dissenters. At the age of 35 he began to preach among the people of his persuasion, and became one of the ministers of St. Paul's alley near Barbican. A meeting upon the disputed subject of baptism, took place between Wall and Gale, but though each endeavored to convince the other, both parted dissatisfied, and Wall published soon after in 1719, his Defence of the History of Infant Baptism, which was so highly respected that the university of Oxford presented him with the degree of D. D. To this defence it is said that Gale prepared an answer, which death prevented him from completing. He died of a fever Dec. 1721, aged 42. Besides the book already mentioned, Gale published some sermons, 4 vols. of which appeared in a

second edition, 8vo. 1726. He was in private life a respectable character, much esteemed by bishops Hoadly and Bradford, and by chancellor King.

GALE, Theophilus, a learned dissenter, born 1628, at King's Teignton, Devonshire, where his father was vicar. He entered at Magdalen college, Oxford, in 1647, and in 1649, in consequence of his great proficiency in literature, he was presented with his degree of bachelor in arts. In 1650 he was chosen fellow of his college, and became an active tutor. He afterwards became a popular preacher and settled at Winchester, but at the restoration he was ejected from his fellowship for refusing to conform, and in 1662 attended as tutor the two sons of lord Wharton to Caen university in Normandy. He returned in 1665, and the following year saw the city of London in flames, but in the midst of the general calamity he had the good fortune to find his papers saved from the conflagration, and "the Court of the Gentiles" was destined to appear before the public. He assisted Rowe in the ministry of his congregation in Holborn, and succeeded him in 1677, and then took a few private pupils at Newington. He died March 1678, and as a proof of his attachment to the nonconformists, he left his property to trustees for the education of students in his own persuasion, and he also bequeathed his library for the promotion of the same principles in New England. Besides his Court of the Gentiles published in four parts, between 1669 and 1677, in which he proved that the theology and philosophy of the pagans were derived from the holy scriptures, he wrote "the True Idea of Jansenism," 4to. 1669—the Anatomy of Infidelity, &c. 8vo.—a Summary of the two Covenants, and other tracts.

GALE, Thomas, a learned divine, born 1636 at Scruton, Yorkshire, and educated at Westminster school, and Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow and M. A. 1662. His great abilities recommended him to be professor of Greek in the university, and in 1672 he was elected master of St. Paul's school, and had the honor to receive a handsome present of plate from the city, for writing the inscription on the monument which records the conflagration of London. In 1675 he took his degrees of B. D. and D. D. and the next year became prebendary of St. Paul's, and was made member of the Royal society in consequence of his presenting that learned body some curiosities, especially a Roman urn with ashes, found at Peckham in Surrey. After presiding with great popularity and national advantage over his school for 25 years he was made dean of York in 1697, and showed his liberality by not only presenting the new library of his college with five Arabic MSS. but by improving the cathedral, and displaying the hospitality of a virtuous and noble minded dignitary. He died at his deanery, 8th April, 1702, aged 67, and was buried in the middle of the cathedral. Though engaged the best part of life in active and laborious employments, he yet devoted much of his time to literature and classical learning. He published in 1671, the Greek Mythologic Authors, Ethic and Physical—Historiæ Poeticæ Scriptores, 1675—Rhetores Selecti, Gr. and Lat. 1676—Jamblicus, &c. 1678—Herodoti Historia, Gr. and Lat. 1679—Cicero's works, 2 vols. folio, 1681, and 4—Historiæ Anglicanæ Scriptores quinque, 1687, fol.—Historiæ Britannicæ, Saxonicæ, Ang. Danicæ Scriptores quindecim, &c. 1691, fol. and other works.

GALE, Roger, esq. F. R. and A. S. S, son of the dean, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, of which he became fellow 1697. He was a man of large property, and represented North Allerton in three parliaments, and was commissioner of excise. He was the first president of the Antiquarian society, and treasurer to the Royal society. He was considered as one of the most learned and polite scholars of the age. He died at Scruton 25th June, 1744, aged 72. He published Antonini Iter Britanniarum Commentariis Illustratum, T. G. 1709, 4to.—the Knowledge of Medals, by F. Jobert, translated from the French, and other works. He left his MSS. to Trinity college, Cambridge, and his cabinet of Roman coins to the public library there.

GALE, Samuel, the youngest of the three sons of dean Gale, was a man of some learning. He published some essays in the Archæologia, and died 1754, aged 72.

GALEANO, Joseph, a physician of Palermo, eminent also for his knowledge of classical and polite literature. He died 1675, aged 70, much regretted. He wrote several treatises on his profession, and especially "Hippocrates Redivivus, &c." 1650, besides the smaller pieces of the Sicilian poets, 5 vols.

GALEN, Claudius, a celebrated physician of Pergamus, who practised at Rome under Aurelius with great success. He died A. D. 201. He wrote 300 volumes on his profession, &c.

GALEN, Matthew, a native of Zealand, professor of divinity, and afterwards chancellor of Douay university. He wrote Commentarium de Catholico & Christiano Sacerdote, 4to.—de Originibus Monast.—de Missæ Sacrific.—de Sæculi Nostri Chorcis, &c. and died 1573.

GALEN, Bernard Van, a native of Westphalia, known as a bishop and as a general. He was originally in the service of the elector of Cologne, and then took orders and became canon, and then bishop of Munster, but when the pope refused to confirm his elevation, he determined to secure his power by having a garrison of soldiers devoted to his own interest. The citizens in vain interfered, Galen was resolved to have recourse to arms, but hostilities were suspended, and his attention was drawn to the war against the Turks, in which he had an important command. In this however he did not engage, but in 1665, he attacked the United States. Though pacified by the interference of France, he again, in 1672, formed a league

with England and France, against the States, and afterwards directed his arms against Sweden, in conjunction with Denmark, and distinguished himself in this war, as he had done before, by great valor, but not unmixed with cruelty. He died 19th Sept. 1678, aged 74, little regretted by his people, whom his ambition and intrigues had contributed to render dissatisfied and unhappy.

GALEOTI, Nicholas, an Italian jesuit, author of the lives of the generals of his order, in Latin and Italian, 1748—Notes on the Musæum Odescalcum, 2 vols. fol. &c. died 1748.

GALEOTI, Marcio, a native of Narni, in the papal territories. He instructed youth at Bologna, and afterwards in Hungary, where he became known to the king, Matthias Corvinus, who made him his secretary, and appointed him over the education of his son John, and librarian of Buda. He was invited by Lewis XI. into France, and came to Lyons to meet the king. The unexpected meeting of the king at the gates of the city proved fatal to Galeoti; he, descending too hastily from his chariot, to pay his respects to his majesty, fell down, and being very corpulent, so much injured himself that he died soon after. He published, in 1748, the Bon Mots of Matthias Corvinus, and also a treatise in 4to. "De Homine Interiore, et de Corpore ejus."

GALERIUS, C. Valerius Maximianus, from a herdsman in Dacia became emperor of Rome, and married Diocletian's daughter. He was warlike, and died 311.

GALGACUS, a Caledonian chief, famous for his noble resistance against the invasion of the Romans under Agricola.

GALIANI, Ferdinand, a noble writer, born at Chieti, in Abruzzi, and educated under his uncle the archbishop of Tarento. In 1750 he published his work on Money and Specie, in consequence of the scarcity of cash in the two Sicilies, and in 1772 appeared his Catalogue of Stones found near Vesuvius, which he presented to Benedict XIV. with this inscription on one of the boxes which contained the collection: Beatissime pater, fac ut lapides isti fiant panes. The witty sentence procured a living from the pope, and Galiani, in 1759, was sent as secretary to the embassy at Paris, where his genius and his talents were seen and admired by the French literati. He returned, in 1779, from Paris, and died at Naples 1787. Besides his anonymous dialogues on the corn trade, written while at Paris, and which possessed merit, he published a Commentary on Horace —a treaties on the Duties of Princes towards belligerent powers, &c.

GALIGAI, Eleonora, the wife of Concini, marechal D'Ancre, was daughter of a joiner and a washerwoman in Italy. She was foster-sister to Mary of Medicis, who loved her with strong affection, and to this partiality were owing her greatness and misfortunes. She came to France with her patroness, and though her features were plain and even disgusting, she married Concini. In this elevated situation, she did not shew that moderation and self-command which her great powers of mind seemed to promise. She was haughty and imperious, and by her conduct soon gave offence to Louis XIII. the son of her partial mistress, who, with the cruelty of those barbarous times, caused her husband to be assassinated, and herself to be brought to trial, though no crime but that of being a favorite and of governing the queen, could be proved against her. She was charged with sorcery; and when questioned by what magic she had so fascinated her mistress, she made this well known answer, "By that power which strong minds naturally possess over the weak." She was condemned in May, and the July following 1617, she was executed She had a son and daughter; the daughter died young, and the son returned to Italy to enjoy the vast possessions which his mother's good fortune had heaped together.

GALILEI, Galileo, a celebrated astronomer and mathematician, was born at Florence 19th February, 1564. His father, who was a Florentine nobleman, wished him to apply to medicine, but his stronger attachment to mathematics prevailed, and so rapid was his progress, that in 1589 he was appointed mathematical professor at Pisa. His opposition there to the prevalent maxims of Aristotle, rendered his situation unpleasant, and in 1592 he removed to Padua, and obtained a professor's chair. His treatise on "Mechanics," and his "Balance," or the problem of Archimedes about the crown, now made him known as a man of genius and application. In 1609, while at Venice, he heard of the invention of the telescope by James Metius in Holland, and he immediately applied the powers of his mind to construct and improve that astonishing instrument, by which he penetrated into unknown regions, and displayed the heavens in a new light. He discovered mountains in the moon, and first observed four of the satellites which attend the planet Jupiter, to which he gave the name of Medicean stars in honor of his patron duke Cosmo II. He was in 1610 re-established at Pisa by the duke, with a handsome salary, and he continued his observations on the heavens, and observed the phases of Venus; but his discoveries were too astonishing and too opposite to the doctrines of Aristotle, to escape the censure of the philosophers of the age. No sooner did he embrace the Copernican system, and assert that the sun, disfigured by spots, remains immoveable in the centre of the universe, and that the earth turns round in annual and diurnal motions, than he was summoned before the inquisition for opinions so false in philosophy, and so heretical, and so contrary to the word of God. After a year's confinement in the inquisition prison, he was restored to liberty 1616, on the promise of renouncing his heretical opinions; but considering forced oaths as not obligatory, he continued his discoveries in the planetary system. In 1632, his dialogues on the two

systems of Ptolemy and Copernicus, drew down upon him the vengeance of the monks. Though indeed he left the question undecided, yet he wished to lean to the opinions of Copernicus, and by thus overthrowing the philosophy of Aristotle, and in bold language ridiculing the blindness of his followers, he shewed himself an obstinate heretic. He was therefore cited before the inquisition at Rome, and after being made to abjure his errors, and doing penance for his offences, by repeating every week the seven penitential psalms, he was detained in prison till 1634. Indignant at the cruelty of this treatment, and the bigotry and blindness of his persecutors, he yet continued his pursuits; but in silence and fear. His excessive application, and the constant use of his telescope, together with frequent exposure to the night air, had such effect upon him, that in 1639 this venerable man lost his sight. He died three years after at Arcetri near Florence, 8th Jan. 1642, aged 78. Galileo has thus immortalized himself by his important discoveries; he first observed the inequalities on the surface of the moon, and knew her vibration; he planned the accurate calculation of the longitude by the eclipses of the Medicean stars; he invented the cycloid, and observed the increasing celerity in the descent of bodies. His works were collected in 3 vols. 4to. 1718, but it is said that his wife permitted a fanatic monk to peruse, and consequently to destroy many of his valuable manuscripts. His son Vincenzo was a man of genius and abilities, and author of some treatises and inventions in mechanics and music. Among Galileo's pupils, were Vincenzo Viviani the mathematician, Toricelli the inventor of the barometer, &c.

GALISSONNIERE, Rolland Michael Barria marquis, a French admiral, born at Rochefort, 11th Nov. 1693. After serving with distinction in the navy, he was made governor of Canada 1745, and in 1756 he had a severe engagement near Minorca with the English fleet under Byng. He died the same year at Nemours, 17th Oct. deservedly respected by the nation for bravery, humanity, and benevolence.

GALLAND, Augustus, a French counsellor of state, well acquainted with the laws, the history, and royal rights of his country. He wrote Memoirs for the History of France and Navarre, folio—a treatise on the Ensigns and Standards of France, &c. He died about 1644, but at what age is unknown.

GALLAND, Antony, a French antiquary, born of poor parents at Rollo, in Picardy, 1646. He was educated at Noyon and Paris, and in consequence of his great knowledge of the Hebrew and the oriental languages, he was sent to travel in the East by Colbert, and at his return he enriched the literature of his country by his publications. He was member of the academy of inscriptions, and professor of Arabic at Paris, where he died 1715. He published a Collection of Maxims and Bon Mots from oriental writers—a treatise on the Origin of Coffee—an Account of the Death of the Sultan Osman, &c.—Arabian Nights' Entertainments, and some curious dissertations on medals, &c.

GALLE, or GALLÆUS, Servatius, pastor of the Walloon church at Haerlem, wrote Dissertationes de Sibyllis & Oraculis, 1688, 4to. —besides an edition of Lactantius, with notes 1660, 8vo.—and of the Sibylline Oracles, with notes, &c. He died 1709.

GALLET, N. a French spice merchant, who died at Paris June 1757. He is known for some short comic pieces, which appeared on the French theatre with applause. He wrote also songs and poetical trifles, with great neatness and pleasing variety.

GALLIENUS, a Roman emperor, son of Valerian. He was assassinated 268.

GALLIGAI. *Vid.* GALIGAI.

GALLITZIN, Basil, a noble Russian, in great favor with the regent princess Sophia during the minority of the Czars Peter I. and Iwan, who reigned jointly. He was unfortunate in his military expeditions against the Tartars, and his influence was greatly diminished. When the princess regent was discovered in her secret intrigues to destroy the Czar Peter, and to raise her favorite to the throne by marrying him, she was confined to a monastery near Moscow, and Gallitzin banished to Kargapol, in Siberia. He afterwards recovered his liberty, and retired to a monastery, where he died in great austerity 1713, at the age of 80. Though unsuccessful in his ambitious views, he was a man of great merit, whose attention introduced improvement and civilization into the Russian empire, and prepared the way for the illustrious reign of Peter the Great.

GALLITZIN, Michael Michaelowitz, prince of, of the same family as the preceding, was born 1674, and distinguished himself under Peter the Great against Charles XII. of Sweden. He commanded 10 years in Finland, and concluded the peace of Neustadt. He died 1730, field-marshal, and president of the college of war, and highly respected as an able minister and meritorious general. At the victory of Lerna he asked only the pardon of one of the captives for the reward of his services.

GALLOCHE, Lewis, a painter of the French school, who died rector and chancellor of the Royal academy 1761, aged 91. He was the disciple of Boullongne, and master of le Moine. The Paris churches are adorned by his pieces.

GALLOIS, John, a learned Frenchman, born at Paris 1632. He was well acquainted with the ancient and modern languages, and of such universal information and splendid talents that he engaged with de Sallo in the conducting of the Journal des Sçavans, a periodical paper, which, from its commencement, Jan. 5th, 1665, has, under various names, and under different revolutions and characters, claimed the public attention. Gallois was patronised by Colbert, whom he instructed in Latin chiefly in his coach, as he travelled between Versailles and Paris. He was made member of the academy of

sciences 1668, and of the French academy 1673, and after his patron's death, librarian to the king, and then Greek professor of the Royal college. He died of the dropsy 1707, and in 1710 a catalogue of his books was printed, consisting of upwards 14,000 volumes.

GALLONIO, Antonio, an ecclesiastic at Rome, known for his writings on the saints, martyrs, and holy virgins, and especially his work which describes the various cruelties exercised on primitive martyrs, with plates, 1594, in 4to. He died 1605.

GALLUCCI, Tarquinio, an Italian Jesuit, who pronounced an oration on cardinal Bellarmine, and wrote "Virgilianæ Indicationes," in which he asserted in bold and animated language, the superiority of Virgil over Homer, against the opinion of Madam Dacier. He died 1649, aged 75.

GALLUCCI, Giovanni Paulo, an Italian astronomer of the 16th century. He wrote "on the Instruments of Astronomy," 1597 —Theatrum Mundi & Temporis, folio, 1507 —Speculum Uranicum, folio, &c.

GALLUCCI, Angelo, an Italian Jesuit, born at Macerata. He is author of "Commentarii de Bello Belgico," from 1593 to 1609, Rome, 1674, 2 vols. folio. He died 1674.

GALLUS, Cornelius, a Roman poet, made governor of Egypt by Augustus. He was the friend of Virgil, and he destroyed himself B. C. 26.

GALLUS, C. Vibius, a Roman emperor after Decius. After two years' reign he was assassinated by his soldiers, 253.

GALLUS, Flavius Claudius Constantius, brother of the emperor Julian, was made Cæsar by Constantius; but afterwards put to death on suspicion of cruelty and ill conduct, 354.

GALLY, Henry, was born at Beckenham, Kent, August 1696, and educated at Benet's college, Cambridge, where he took his degree of D. D. in 1728, when the king visited the university. In 1721 he was made lecturer of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and rector of Wanden, Bucks, and in 1728 he was presented to a prebend of Glocester by King, lord chancellor, to whom he was chaplain. He afterwards had a prebend at Norwich, and became rector of Ashton, Northamptonshire, and St. Giles' in the Fields, and in 1735 chaplain to the king. He died Aug. 7th, 1769. He wrote some sermons, besides the Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, with notes—a dissertation against pronouncing the Greek language according to Accents, 1754, 8vo.—a second dissertation on the same subject, 8vo. &c.

GALVANI, Lewis, an eminent physiologist, born at Bologna. He studied medicine under Galeazzi, whose daughter he married, and in 1762 he began to give lectures in anatomy in his native city. He accidentally discovered, while preparing broth from frogs for his sick wife, that the muscles of these animals were thrown into convulsion by the touch of a dissecting knife, and exhibited all the appearance of the electric shock. The subject was accurately examined by the patient philosopher, and upon incontrovertible grounds he proved that the nerves of all animals are thus powerfully acted upon, and he had the honor of giving his name by this important discovery to this new system of physiology. His observations were communicated to the world in his treatise de Viribus Electricitatis in Motu musculari 'Commentarius, 1691, and the subject afterwards engaged the attention of Valli, Fowler, Aldini, and especially Volta, who introduced very great improvements in the system. After the death of his wife, in 1790, Galvani became a prey to a severe melancholy, and died 1798, aged 61. He wrote besides tracts on medical subjects, &c.

GALVANO, Antony, a native of the East-Indies, governor of the Moluccas. He was prudent and vigorous in his administration, and cleared the sea of pirates, but he reduced himself so much by his liberality that he returned poor to Europe, and not meeting with the treatment which he deserved from John III. king of Portugal, he died in an hospital at Lisbon 1557.

GAM, David, a brave Welchman at the battle of Agincourt. He observed of the enemy that there were enough to kill, enough to take prisoners, and enough to fly. He fell in the fight in nobly defending the person of Henry V and just as he expired he was knighted by his grateful sovereign on the field of battle.

GAMA, Vasco, or Vasquez de, an illustrious Portuguese, born at Sines, on the seacoast of Portugal, immortalized as the discoverer of a passage to the East-Indies by the Cape of Good Hope. He set sail from the Tagus 8th July, 1497, with four ships, and though his expedition was considered as most perilous, he boldly encountered the storms of the African coast, and the more dangerous mutiny of his followers, and on the 20th November doubled the cape, which hitherto had been called the Cape of Tempests, and proceeded as far as Calicut. He redoubled the cape April, 1499, and returned home after an absence of two years and nearly two months, and was loaded with honors due to his merit and services. In 1502 he again visited the East-Indies, with twenty ships, as admiral of the eastern seas, and returned September 1503, with thirteen ships richly laden. Under John III. he was appointed viceroy of India, and for the third time returned to the country and fixed the seat of government at Cochin, but he unfortunately died soon after, 24th December 1525. He was a man of the greatest intrepidity and the most persevering courage, but he also possessed in a very eminent degree the virtues of private life, and for a while forgot his ambition and his fame in deploring the death of his brother and companion, Paulus de Gama. His adventures have been immortalized by the poem of Camoens, called "the Lusiad" translated into English by Mickle.

GAMACHES, Stephen Simon, a member of the French academy of sciences, who died at Paris 1756, aged 84. He was author of Physical Atronomy, 2 vols. 4to.—Literary and Philosophical Dissertations, 8vo. —System of the Heart—the Elegancies of Language reduced to their Principles, a valuable book.

GAMACHES, Philip de, author of 2 vols. of Commentaries on the Summa of Aquinas, was divinity professor in Paris university, and ably defended the Gallican church against the encroachments of the papal power. He died at Paris 1625.

GAMALIEL, a Jewish doctor of the law, and a secret disciple of our Saviour. He defended the conduct of the apostles against the machinations of the Sanhedrim, and when Stephen had been cruelly stoned to death, it is said that he caused his remains to be decently buried.

GAMBARA, Lorenzo, an Italian poet patronised by cardinal Alexander Farnese. He died 1586, aged 90. He wrote a Latin poem on Columbus, besides eclogues, &c. but his poetry is spoken of with great contempt by Muretus.

GAMBARA, Veronica, an Italian lady born at Brescia. She married the lord of Correggio, and after his death devoted herself to literature, and the education of her two sons. She died 1550, aged 65. The best edition of her poems, which possess merit, and of her letters, is that of Brescia, 1759.

GAMBOLD, John, a native of Haverfordwest, educated at Christ church, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. 1734. He was on the presentation of Secker, vicar of Stanton Harcourt, and wrote there "the Martyrdom of Ignatius," a tragedy, 1740, and in 1742 edited at the Oxford press, the New Testament, after Mills. He joined in 1748 the united Moravian brethren, and was for many years their minister in Neville's court, Fetter-lane. He was consecrated bishop of his fraternity at the synod 1754, and in 1765 he established a congregation at Coothill in Ireland. He died in his native town, Sept. 13, 1771, and though an enthusiast he was universally respected for his learning and information, and for his inoffensive manners. He wrote several things for the use of his Moravian brethren, besides a Character of count Zinzendorf—16 Discourses on the second Article of the Creed—and the History of Greenland, translated from the Dutch, &c.

GANDY, JAMES, a painter who came to Ireland with the duke of Ormond, and died there 1689. He was the pupil and imitator of Vandyck.

GANGANELLI. *Vid.* CLEMENT XIV.

GARAMOND, Claude, a native of Paris, known as an ingenious engraver and letter founder. He first banished the use of the Gothic, or black letter, and founded his types in so complete a manner that they became universally admired in Europe, and by way of excellence the small Roman letters were denominated in every country by his name. At the desire of Francis I. he founded three different Greek types, for Robert Stephens, for the publication of the Greek Testament, and of the Greek classics. This ingenious and indefatigable man died 1561, and his types became the property of Fournier the elder, an eminent letter founder.

GARASSE, Francis, a jesuit, born at Angouleme 1585. He diplayed his genius by his publication of the elegies on the death of Henry IV. and in a poem in heroic verse addressed to Lewis XIII. on his inauguration. As a preacher he was very eloquent and popular, but he aspired to the public admiration by the force and consequence of his writings. In his style he was violent and scurrilous, and his "Horoscope of Anti-Coton, &c." and his "Calvinistic Elixir, &c." were proofs of the virulence and buffoonery with which he defended his order against the attacks of his enemies. In 1620 he published "Rabelais Reformed, &c." and afterwards in other publications attacked the ghost of Pasquier, an affront which was severely resented by the indignant sons of this reverend father. His "Somme Theologique des Verités Capitales de la Religion Chretienne," published 1625, first raised the torch of dissension and hatred between the jesuits and Jansenists. The book was attacked by the abbot of St. Cyran, and in 1626, the rector of the Sorbonne complained to his society of the evil tendencies of a composition which recommended heretical opinions, and abounded in false quotations from scripture. Garasse was in consequence of this, after a solemn examination censured, but the virulence and animosity which had been excited between the two orders continued to be displayed on both sides with increasing violence. Though supported by the jesuits in the dispute, Garasse was banished to one of their houses at some distance from Paris. During the pestilence which raged at Poictiers, he showed himself charitably active in the relief of the infected, and fell a victim to the contagion, 14th June, 1631. He is styled by Warburton in his commentary on the Essay of Man, an eminent casuist.

GARBIERI, Lorenzo, a painter of Bologna, pupil to Ludovico Caracci. He died 1654, aged 64.

GARBO, Raphael del, an historical painter of Florence, who died 1534, aged 58. His representation of the resurrection is his best piece.

GARCIAS II. king of Navarre after Sancho II. died 1000.

GARCILASSO, or GARCIAS LASSO DE LA VEGA, a Spanish poet, born of a noble family at Toledo, 1500. He was educated under the eye of Charles V. who patronised and esteemed him, and he distinguished himself as much by his valor as by his poetry. After accompanying Charles in his campaigns in Germany, Africa, and Provence, he received a wound on the head from a stone thrown from a tower, when at the head of a battalion, and died three weeks after at Nice, in his 36th year. To his genius and his va-

bors the poetry of the Spaniards is greatly indebted. His works are written not only in elegant language, but with true poetic fire, and his odes are said by Paul Jovius to equal those of Horace in sweetness. His works were published with learned notes by Franc. Sanchez, Naples, 1664, in 8vo. There was another Spaniard of the same name, born at Cusco, who wrote the History of Florida, of Peru, and of the Incas.

GARDIE, Pontus de la, a French adventurer in the service of marshal Brisac, and afterwards of the Danes, and then of the Swedes. He was ambassador from Sweden at Vienna and at Rome, and in 1580 he was employed against the Russians, and fought with great success. He was drowned accidentally in the port of Revel 1585.

GARDIN DUMESNIL, N. professor of rhetoric at Paris, was eminent as a scholar, as appears in his Synonymes Latines, in imitation of Girard's Synonymes Francois. He died at Valogne, May 1802, aged 82.

GARDINER, Stephen, bishop of Winchester, was the illegitimate son of Lionel Woodville, bishop of Salisbury, and brother to Elizabeth the queen of the fourth Edward. He was born at Bury St. Edmund's, Suffolk, 1483, and educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, where his progress in classical literature, and in civil and canon law was very rapid. His introduction into the Norfolk family, and afterwards into the service of Wolsey, soon rendered him a favorite at court. In the business of the divorce he was sent in 1527 to Rome, where he warmly espoused the cause of his sovereign, and when he found that the pope was inexorable, he turned his attention to procure the dismissal of the virtuous Catherine, without paying any respect to the opinion of the papal court. For his services he was made secretary of state, and in 1531 raised to the see of Winchester. He went afterwards as ambassador to the French court, and when Henry broke off his dependence on the papal see, the new bishop evinced his acquiescence in the bold measure by defending it in his tract de Verâ Obedientâ. After various employments of confidence and honor, he was at last directed by Henry to draw up articles on an accusation of heresy, against his last wife Catherine Parr, but the devoted queen had the art to avert the storm from her own head upon that of Gardiner, who ever after continued in disgrace with the king. Under Edward VI. he showed himself averse to the introduction of the reformation, and though threatened and imprisoned, he still persevered in his opposition. Under Mary he was restored to his bishopric from which he had been deprived, and he was raised to the high office of lord chancellor and of prime minister. Much to the disgrace of his character he conducted himself in this elevated situation with great caprice and unpardonable cruelty. The protestants who opposed his views were with little ceremony committed to the flames, and these measures of violence and blood were sanctioned by the bigoted queen, and approved by the criminal catholics. He died 12th Nov. 1555, aged 72. In his private character he was not without some good qualities. He was learned, and promoted the cause of learning. His gratitude to Wolsey, to whom he was indebted for part of his greatness, is highly commendable, and though much injured by Henry VIII. he never mentioned his name without marks of respect and affection. That he possessed ambition, the history of his life sufficiently proves, and that he was not unskilled in art and dissimulation is strongly evident from the greatness with which he supported his measures in the midst of jarring factions, and opposite religions.

GARDINER, James, an officer in the army of George II. who on reading a religious book called Heaven taken by Storm suddenly reformed the licentious conduct of his youth, by the most correct morals, and the most undisguised piety. This worthy man was killed at the battle of Preston-pans, in sight of his own house, 21st September 1745.

GARENGEOT, René, Jacques, Croissant de, a French surgeon, born at Vitri 1688. He was royal lecturer on surgery at Paris, and fellow of the London royal society, and he acquired great celebrity by the success of his operations, and the ingenious and valuable works which he wrote on his profession. He died at Paris 1759. His works are a Treatise on Surgical Operations, two vols. 8vo.—on Surgical Instruments, 2 vols. 12mo. —the Anatomy of the Viscera 12mo. &c.

GARESSOLES, Anthony, a native of Montauban, where he was divinity professor, and also moderator of the synod of Charenton. He wrote a Way to Salvation,—de Christo Mediatore,—Explicatio Catecheseos Christ. Relig.—some Latin poems, &c. and died 1650, aged 63.

GARET, John, a Benedictine, of the congregation of St. Maur. He was born at Havre de Grace, and died 1694, aged 69. He edited Cassiodorus, 2 vols. fol. with interesting notes.

GARLANDE, Jean de, a grammarian, born at Garlande en Brie in Normandy. The best known of his works are "a poem on the contempt of the World."—Floretus, on the Doctrines of Faith;—Facetus on the duties of Men towards God,—Dictionarium Artis Alchymiæ 1571. Basle. He was living in 1081, and as he passed much of his time in England, with William of Normandy, some have imagined that he was an Englishman.

GARNET, Henry, known as one of the conspirators in the gunpowder plot, was born in England, and educated at Winchester school, from whence he went to Rome, and in 1575, took the habit of the Jesuits. In 1586, he returned home as the provincial of his order, and began by secret intrigues to plot the overthrow of the religion of the country. By impiously asserting that the innocent might be involved in the destruc-

tion of the guilty, to establish his plans, he encouraged his associates in the forwarding of that dreadful plot which was prevented by a happy discovery. He was in consequence sent to the Tower and hanged for high treason, at the west end of St. Paul's, May 3d, 1606. Though deservedly punished for his meditated crimes, yet he passed as a martyr among the catholic enthusiasts.

GARNETT, Thomas, a native of Westmoreland, educated at Sedburgh school, under Dawson, from whence he went to Edinburgh to study under Dr. Brown. He afterwards studied surgery in London, and then settled at Harrowgate; but finding success not equally rapid with his expectations, he removed to Liverpool with the intention of emigrating to America. The interference of his friends prevented his leaving the country, and he applied himself to chemistry and natural philosophy, and after reading some lectures on those sciences at Liverpool and Manchester, he was appointed Anderson's lecturer at Glasgow. The establishment of the royal institution in London, drew him to the capital, and for two seasons he read lectures to numerous and applauding audiences, after which he resigned, to lecture publicly in his own house Great Marlborough street. His prospects of future eminence, however, unfortunately vanished, he died of a fever 28th June 1802. As an author he was respectable, and as a lecturer intelligent and animated. He published Analysis of the Harrowgate Waters,—a Tour through Scotland, 2 vols. 4to.—a Lecture on Health, 12mo.—various papers, &c. on medical and physical Subjects, and his Lectures on Zoonomia, appeared in 4to. for the benefit of his orphan daughters.

GARNIER, Robert, a French tragic poet, born at Ferté Bernard in Maine, 1534. He studied law at Toulouse, but left it for poetry, and so successful were his attempts that he was compared to Sophocles and Euripides. His merits were rewarded by some honorable offices, and he died 1590. His works, consisting of tragedies, besides elegies, songs, &c. but all in a style and manner which modern improvements render very obsolete, were published at Lyons, 12mo. 1597, and re-printed Paris, 1607.

GARNIER, John, a Jesuit, professor of rhetoric and philosophy, was born at Paris, and died at Bologna, 1681, aged 69. The best known of his works are an edition of Mercator, folio, 1673.—Systema Bibliothecæ Collegii Parisensis, 4to. 1678, &c.

GARNIER, Julian, a Benedictine monk, who edited St. Basil's works, 3 vols. folio, and died 1723, aged 53.

GAROSALO, Bonvenuto, an Italian painter, born at Ferrara. He succeeded chiefly in copying the pieces of Raphael, and other most celebrated masters. He died 1695, aged 80.

GARRARD, Mark, a painter, born at Bruges in Flanders, 1561. He was in the service of queen Elizabeth and of Anne the wife of James I. and some of his pieces are preserved in England. He died in London, 1635.

GARRICK, David, an illustrious English actor. His grandfather was a Frenchman who left the country at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and his father was a captain in the army, and chiefly resided at Lichfield. David was born at Hereford, where his father was on a recruiting party, and was baptized there in All-Saints church, 20th February 1716. He was educated at Lichfield school, but was more attached to theatrical pursuits than learning, so that he acted with his fellow pupils the play of "the Recruiting Officer," and supported himself the character of sergeant Kite. He went afterwards to reside with his uncle, a wine merchant at Lisbon, but soon returned to Lichfield school, and after being six months the pupil and companion of Dr. Johnson, he accompanied him to London in 1735. He was recommended by Mr. Walmsley of Lichfield to Mr. Colson, under whom he might improve himself in mathematical knowledge, and afterwards enter at the Temple. But though he studied for a while under Colson, and entered into partnership in the wine trade with his brother Peter, in Durham yard, not business, but a theatrical life was his favorite object, and soon after the death of his uncle, the Lisbon merchant, who left him 1000*l.* and of his father and his mother, he now without the control of superiors indulged the favorite bent of his heart. The powers with which nature had endowed him were fostered and improved by the conversation and company of the most popular actors, but Garrick still diffident, flew from a London audience to Ipswich, where in 1741 he performed the part of Aboan in Oroonoko, under the assumed name of Lyddal. His efforts were received with repeated and increasing applause, and thus flushed with provincial approbation, he came to Goodman's fields, and acted Richard III. October 19th 1741. So superior were his abilities, and so powerful their display, that the other theatres were now left empty, and the house in Goodman's fields was daily crowded with all the beauty, the fashion, and the taste of the town. This success was viewed with envy by his rival heroes Quin and Cibber. By the influence of sir John Barnard, an act of parliament was obtained to shut up the theatre of Goodman's fields, so that Garrick, thus obliged to abandon a situation where he divided the profits with Giffard the manager, made an engagement with Fleetwood the patentee of Drury-lane for 500*l.* a year. Thus popular in England, Garrick passed to Dublin in the summer of 1742, and so prodigious were the numbers which assembled to view this theatrical phænomenon, that in consequence of the crowded houses and the intense heat of the weather, a contagious disorder fatally broke out in the town, which was called Garrick's fever. In 1747 he became joint patentee of Drury-lane with Lacy, and in July 1749, he married Mademoiselle Violetti, an Italian

stage dancer. In 1763 he went with his wife to Paris and Italy, and though some attributed this journey to a jealousy at the successful efforts of Beard in the management of Covent-garden, it was more probably undertaken for the restoration of his health and that of Mrs. Garrick, who received some benefit from the baths of Padua. While on the continent, Garrick was liberally condescending in exhibiting various characters, not only in the presence of the duke of Parma, but before his friends, and so judicious was his discernment, that he foretold the future celebrity of Mademoiselle Clairon, though at that time Dumesnil was the favorite actress of the French stage. He returned to London in April 1765, but so fearful was he of the public opinion, that with a timidity unworthy of his great character, he always endeavored to prevent censure, and on this occasion he caused, by means of a friend, to be published "the Sick Monkey," a poem in which, by drawing the censures of animals on himself and his travels, he attempted to blunt the edge of ridicule. In 1769 he projected and conducted the jubilee at Stratford, in honor of Shakspeare, which though admired on one side and ridiculed on the other, should be mentioned with commendation as the homage of a great man, to an immortal genius. By the death of Lacy in 1773, the whole management devolved on him, and now the fatigues of his situation were so great, and his infirmities were increasing so rapidly, that in June 1776 he left the stage, and disposed of his moiety to Sheridan, Linley, and Ford, for 35,000*l*. He was seized while at lord Spencer's with a fit, and removed immediately to his house in the Adelphi, where he died three weeks after, 20th Jan. 1779. Besides the display of his astonishing powers on the stage, Garrick merited the public approbation as a writer. The Biographia Dramatica mentions not less than 38 of his plays, some of which were original, and some translations, besides a great number of prologues, epilogues, songs, elegies, &c. A monument has been erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey, and his life has been written by Thomas Davies, 2 vols. 8vo.

GARRIEL, Peter, a priest of Montpellier in the 17th century. He wrote an account of Montpellier cathedral 1631, 12mo.—A chronological view of the Governors of Provence.—Series Præsulum Megalo nensium Montispell. ab 451, ad 1652 folio.

GARSAULT, Francis Alexander, a learned Frenchman, member of the academy of Sciences. He paid much attention to literature and the arts, and particularly to the history and character of the horse. He died at Paris of a paralytic stroke, November 1778, aged 85. He wrote the anatomy of the Horse, translated from the English of Snap, 4to.—le nouveau Parfait Marechal, a work of merit,—le Guide du Cavalier,—Traité des Voitures, &c.

GARTH, sir Samuel, an eminent physician and poet, born in Yorkshire, and educated at Peter-house, Cambridge, where he took his degree of M.D. July 7th 1691. He settled in London, and was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1692. His assistance and influence were great in the dispute between the physicians and the apothecaries about the establishment of dispensaries, and he boldly supported the former, who with charitable zeal wished to administer to the relief of their fellow creatures gratis. Irritated at the obstinate conduct of the apothecaries, who violently opposed the benevolent plans of the college, he employed his pen to throw ridicule upon them, and in 1699, produced his "Dispensary," which in a few months went through three editions. The sixth edition of this popular piece appeared 1706, much improved with the episodes and inscriptions, but though it gained so much of the public attention, it wants something of poetical ardor, as Johnson has observed, and no longer supported by accidental and extrinsic popularity, it is now almost forgotten. In 1697, Dr. Garth spoke the annual Latin speech on St. Luke's day; and in this he showed himself an elegant and refined scholar, and an able and eloquent orator. This high reputation recommended by polite manners, and agreeable conversation, soon placed Garth at the head of his profession. His noble and spirited conduct, in raising a subscription for the interment of Dryden's corpse, which the licentious son of lord Jefferies had insulted and abandoned, also tended to increase his popularity, and he was one of the first who united to form the Kitcat club, in 1703, composed of above thirty noblemen and gentlemen to support the succession of the Hanoverian family to the throne. In his politics, Garth was the friend of Marlborough, and Godolphin, and on their disgrace he, though ridiculed by Prior, employed his pen to defend their conduct, and honor their meritorious services. On the accession of George I. he was knighted with Marlborough's sword, and appointed king's physician in ordinary, and physician general to the army. This very humane and liberal minded physician died after a short illness 18th Jan. 1718–9, and his remains were interred at Harrow on the Hill. He was survived by an only daughter married to the honorable col. William Boyle. His death was universally lamented, and Pope, who loved and admired him, observed that if there ever was a good christian without knowing himself to be so, it was Dr. Garth. Besides his Dispensary he published "Claremont," on the villa of the duke of Newcastle, and other fugitive pieces, besides an edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses, a book to which he was very partial, &c.

GARZI, Lewis, a painter, born at Pistoia in Tuscany, and brought up under Andrea Pacchi. He is considered as the successful rival of Carlo Marat, and his finest piece is the painting of the dome of the church of Stigmatie at Rome, by order of Clement XI. undertaken when he was 80. He died 1721, aged 83.

Gascoigne, sir William, chief justice under Henry IV. was born of a noble Norman family at Gawthorp in Yorkshire 1350. He was made king's sergeant 1398, and the next year judge of the common pleas, and in 1401 chief justice of the king's bench. He was commissioner to treat with those deluded subjects who had joined the rebellion of the earl of Northumberland, but when archbishop Scroop was taken in arms, he refused, at the repeated solicitations of Henry IV. to condemn him for treason, observing with undaunted firmness that neither the king nor his subjects could legally adjudge a bishop to death. With persevering integrity he pursued his laudable exertions to improve the morals and the jurisprudence of England, and he made some wholesome regulations for the reduction and limitation of attornies, who it seems were become a public grievance in each county. His presence of mind and his great dignity were most nobly exhibited, when the prince of Wales, determined to rescue one of his servants who was arraigned before the king's bench, presumed to interrupt and even to strike the chief justice. Gascoigne supported the character of his station against the bold aggression, and committed the prince to the custody of the king's bench to await his father's pleasure. The king heard of the circumstance with becoming propriety, and thanked God "that he had given him a judge who knew how to administer, and a son who could obey justice." The venerable judge died soon after, 17th Dec. 1413. He was twice married and left a numerous family. The famous Strafford in the reign of Charles I. was one of his descendants.

Gascoigne, George, an early English poet, born in Essex, and educated at both universities according to Wood. He studied at Gray's Inn, and was a soldier in the Low Countries. He cultivated poetry under the patronage of lord Gray de Wilton, and though his verses and language are obsolete, yet he possesses both strength, energy, and elegance. He died at Walthamstow 1578.

Gasparini, a grammarian, surnamed Barzizio from the place of his birth near Bergamo. During the troubles of Italy, and the ignorance of the times, he labored earnestly to restore learning to its ancient splendor. He was professor of belles lettres at Padua, and was patronised by the duke of Milan. He died 1431, aged 61. He wrote in elegant Latin commentaries on several of Cicero's works, besides "Letters and Orations," reprinted 1723.

Gassendi, Peter, a celebrated French philosopher, born 22d Jan. N. S. 1592, at Chantersier near Digne in Provence. In his infancy he frequently amused himself by gazing at the moon and stars, and as soon as he was able to go to school at Digne, he made such progress that he far outstripped all his fellow-students in every branch of science. After studying philosophy at Aix for two years, he returned to Digne, and at the age of 16 was made teacher of rhetoric, and 3 years after he removed to Aix, where he succeeded his old master Fesey as professor of philosophy. His "Paradoxical Exercitations," against Aristotle's philosophy gained the attention of that humane patron of learning Nicholas Peiresc, and of Joseph Walter prior of Valette, and by means of these disinterested friends he entered into orders, and gradually rose to the dignity of D. D. and to the wardenship of Digne church, where he continued 20 years. His attention to astronomy had never been relaxed in the midst of all other pursuits, and his reputation became so extensive that in 1645 he was appointed professor of mathematics at Paris. In the discharge of this new office he unfortunately contracted a cold, which assumed such unpleasant symptoms that he left Paris in 1647 to breathe his native air. Here he was patronised by Valois earl of Alais, and while residing under his hospitable roof he planned the life of his benevolent friend Peiresc. He quitted Digne in 1653, and in company with Francis Bernier, a physician, and Anthony Poller, his amanuensis, he came to Paris, and lived in the house of his friend Monmor, master of the court of requests, at whose desire he undertook the life of Tycho Brahe, which appeared 1654 with an account of Copernicus, Purbachius, and Regio-Montanus. His studious pursuits greatly enfeebled his constitution, but he was in some degree relieved by phlebotomy. He had already undergone that operation nine times when he remonstrated, but one of his physicians prevailed upon the other two to assent to the necessity of a repetition of the bleeding, and the yielding patient submitted to it, even to a fourth time. He soon after sunk under his complaints, and placing the hand of his faithful amanuensis on his heart, after hearing that the motion of that spring of life was faint and fluttering, he exclaimed in these last words, "you see what is man's life," and immediately expired 22d Oct. 1655. His papers were left to the care of his friend Monmor, who with the assistance of an able and impartial judge, perused them and deemed them all worthy of the name of the philosopher. These therefore with the books printed before appeared uniformly in 6 vols. fol. at Leyden, 1658. This great man, who lived and died in the bosom of the catholic church, was the friend and correspondent of Kepler, Longomontanus, Snellius, Hevelius, Galileo, Bullialdi, Kercher, and other respectable scholars, and to his genius, learning, and application, are owing in some degree the rapid improvements in philosophy, which banished the foolish and unreasonable hypothesis of Aristotle and of his followers from the schools of Europe.

Gassion, John de, a native of Pau, distinguished in the army under duke de Rohan, in favor of the protestants, and under Gustavus of Sweden, whose body guards he commanded in the German wars. On the death of Gustavus he returned to France and fought under la Force. His valor was eminently displayed at the victory of Roeroy,

and he was made a marshal of France in consequence of the honorable wounds he received at the siege of Toulouse 1643. He was afterwards in the wars of Flanders, and fell at the siege of Lens 1647.

GAST, John, a native of Dublin, descended from a French protestant family. He was educated at Dublin college, and from the curacy of St. John's church he became rector of Arklow, which he afterwards exchanged in 1775 for St. Nicholas without Dublin. He also obtained the archdeaconry of Glandelogh, and the living of Newcastle, and died 1788, aged 73. He published in 1753 the Rudiments of Grecian History, a work of merit, for which the university of Dublin honored him with the degree of D. D. without the usual expenses—and a Letter from a Clergyman of the Irish established Church to his Popish Parishioners.

GASTALDI, John Baptiste, a native of Sisteron, who died at Avignon 1747, aged 73. He was eminent as a physician, and was employed in the household of the French king. He wrote Institutiones Medicinæ Physico-Anatomiæ, 12mo.—Medical Tracts on Curious Subjects, &c.

GASTAUD, Francis, an ecclesiastic of Aix in Provence, father of the oratory, preacher in Paris, and afterwards a pleader in his native city. He was very violent in his dislikes and in his attachments, and therefore while he supported the opinions of Quesnel, he acrimoniously attacked Girard and his friends. He died 1732 at Viviers, where he had been banished, and as he had insulted the bishop of Marseilles in his writings, he was denied the honors of sepulture. He wrote a set of Homilies, &c.—the Policy of the Jesuits Unmasked, &c.

GASTON of France, John Baptist, duke of Orleans, was son of Henry IV. and brother of Lewis XIII. and he is known for his deep intrigues against the power of Richelieu. He died 1660, aged 52.

GASTON DE FOIX, duke of Nemours, son of the count d'Etampes, by Mary the sister of Lewis XII. early distinguished himself in the army in Italy. He defeated the Swiss, and obtained a glorious victory at Ravenna, and soon after fell in the field of battle 1512, aged 24.

GASTRELL, Francis, an English prelate, born at Slapton, in Northamptonshire, about 1662, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ-church, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1687. He was preacher at Lincoln's inn, and Boyle's lecturer, and he distinguished himself not only by his eloquence in the pulpit, but by his writings in defence of the Christian religion. In 1700, he took his degree of D. D. and became chaplain to Harley, speaker of the Commons, and in 1702, he was appointed canon of Christ's church, Oxford. In 1711, he was chaplain to the queen, and in 1714, he was raised to the see of Chester, with permission to retain his canonry. As bishop, he refused to admit Peploe vicar of Preston to the wardenship of Manchester college, because he had not taken the degree of B. D. as the statutes required. The candidate had indeed been admitted to that degree by the archbishop, but Gastrell considered a metropolitan degree as nothing, till the interference of the court of king's bench decreed, that the primate's qualification was sufficient. On this occasion the bishop received the solemn thanks of the university of Oxford, for his vindication of their rights and privileges, not only in his conduct, but in the pamphlet, which he wrote in his own defence. Though popular under the administration of queen Anne, Gastrell became obnoxious to the ministers of George the I. but though he disliked the arbitrary manners and haughty temper of Atterbury, he boldly opposed the proceedings against him, and censured the conduct of his accusers, as too violent, acrimonious, and uncharitable. He died of the gout, 24th Nov. 1725, and was buried in Oxford cathedral, without any monument. He is well known for his considerations concerning the Trinity, and "Remarks on the Scripture Doctrine of the Trinity, by Dr. Samuel Clarke," besides "the Christian Institutes, or the Sincere Word of God, &c." a useful performance, first published 1707, and his defence of the Christian Religion, against the deists, preached at Boyle's lectures, and afterwards digested into a continued discourse, 1699.

GATAKER, Thomas, an English divine, descended from a Shropshire family, and born 1574, in the parsonage house of St. Edmund, Lombard-street, where his father was minister. He was educated at St. John's college, Cambridge, and on the foundation of Sidney college, he was on account of his great abilities admitted one of the fellows. After being tutor, and chaplain to the families of Ayloff, and sir William Cook, he was appointed 1601, preacher of Lincoln's inn. In 1611, he married and took the living of Rotherhithe in Surrey. In 1620, he travelled into the low countries, and every where distinguished himself as an able preacher, and an active opponent of the popish tenets. As a writer he excited the public attention by his "Discourse on the Nature and Use of Lots, a treatise historical and theological 1619, 4to." and by his defence of it 1623, and so high was his reputation that, on the removal of Dr. Comber, he was offered the mastership of Trinity college, Cambridge, which his infirm health did not permit him to accept. He was one of the assembly of divines who met at Westminster, concerning justification, and other theological subjects, and though he declared strongly in favor of episcopacy, he signed the covenant, in obedience to the sense of the majority of his brethren. In 1648 he was the first of the 47 ministers who signed a remonstrance to the army, and the general, against the design of trying the king, and both in private, and in the pulpit, he spoke against the prevailing tenets of the independent faction. He was a sufferer by the violence of the times, yet when his parishioners refused to pay him the compo-

tion which they had agreed in lieu of the tithes, he bore the disappointment with patience, and turned his attention to literary pursuits. He married four wives, and died 1654, aged 80, and was buried in his own church. His funeral sermon was preached, and published with a narrative of his life, by Simon Ashe, but he gave directions that no monument or stone should mark the place where his remains were deposited. He was a man who, to extensive erudition, united great moderation, and benevolent principles. He opposed strongly in the reigns of James, and Charles I. the high notions of churchmen, and deprecated the fatal consequences which he foresaw would fall on the government, and on the church. The moderation of his conduct drew upon him the abuses and the virulence of the bigoted fanatics of the times, but he always preferred peaceful retirement, and such uniform conduct as his conscience approved, to all the reputation of guilty elevation and successful artifice. As a critic, and a writer, he was highly respected, and Salmasius, Axenius, Colomies and others, bear honorable testimony to his abilities. He was one of the divines who wrote Annotations on the Bible, especially Isaiah, Jeremiah, and the Lamentations, and Calamy has observed that no commentator ancient or modern, is entitled to higher praise. He wrote besides "Marcus Antoninus's Meditations, with a discourse on the Philosophy of the Stoics, and a Commentary," 1697—"Opera Critica" Utrecht, fol. 1668, and he was besides engaged in a controversy with Lilly, the astrologer, in which more learning, and more animosity were shown than became the subject. Some of his MSS. were published by his son Charles, rector of Haggeiston, Bucks, who was also a writer on controversial divinity, and died 1680, aged 66

Gatimosin, the last of Mexican kings, was nephew to Montezuma. He was cruelly tortured in a fiery ordeal by Cortez and the Spaniards who wished to discover his treasures, and three years after, he was ignominously hanged in his capital, with many of his caciques, in the sight of his subjects, 1526.

Gavants, Bartholomew, a Barnabite monk, born in the Milanese. He wrote the Thesaurus Sacrorum Rituum, on the Ceremonies, &c. of the Roman church, 5 vols. 4to. with plates—Manuale Episcoporum—a tract on conducting Synods, &c. He died at Milan, 1638, aged 70.

Gaubil, Anthony, a French missionary in China, where he resided 30 years. He was born at Caillac, 1708, and died 1759. He was interpreter at the court of Pekin, and astonished even the Chinese themselves for his knowledge of their language. He sent some curious anecdotes to Europe, and published a good history of Gengis Khan, 1739, 4to. and a translation of Chou-king 1771. His eulogium appears in the 31st volume of Lettres Curieuses, & Edifites."

Gaubius, Jerome David, a native of Heidleberg, who studied medicine under his uncle a physician at Amsterdam, and afterwards went to Handerwyck, and to Leyden. In 1731 he succeeded his illustrious friend and preceptor Boerhaave, as Lecturer of Botany, and chemistry at Leyden, and obtained the medical professorship three years after. He died 1780, aged 75. His works are a Thesis on the Solids, 1725, when he took his doctor's degree—another on the method of Prescribing, and Writing Recipes, a valuable work 1738—Institutiones Pathologicæ Medicinal, 4to. 1758.—Adversaria de Variis Argumentis, &c. He also edited Albinus de Præsagienda Vitâ & Morte—Cramer's Elementa Artis Docimasticæ, &c.

Gaud, Henry, a painter and engraver of Utrecht, who died 1639. His seven engravings from Adam Elshamier's pictures are much admired.

Gauden, John, a prelate born 1605, at Mayfield, Essex, where his father was vicar. He was educated at Bury St. Edmund's school, and St. John's college, Cambridge, where he took his degrees in arts. In 1630, he married the daughter of sir William Russel, of Chippenham, Cambridgeshire, and obtained that vicarage, and afterwards the rectory of Brightwell, Berks. From his connection with Oxford, he entered at Wadham college, and took his degree of D.D. 1641. He was chaplain to lord Warwick, and he preached before the House of Commons, in a style which procured, with their approbation, the present of a large silver tankard with an appropriate inscription, and afterwards the rich deanery of Bocking in Essex, for the regular possession of which he obtained the collation of Laud, then a prisoner in the Tower. He submitted to the regulations of the parliament, upon the abolition of the hierarchy, and he was one of the assembly of divines, who met at Westminster, though Godwin was afterwards substituted in his room. When preparations were made to try the king, he was one of those divines who boldly petitioned against it, and after the king's death he published "a Just Invective against those who murthered king Charles I. &c." His zeal was further manifested in printing the "Icon Basilice," with a copy of the MS. of which, written by the unfortunate Charles, he had been intrusted, and though diligent search was made by the parliament for the publisher of that popular book, Gauden had the good fortune to escape discovery. In 1659 he published "the Tears, Sighs, &c. of the Church of England, &c. in 4 books folio." and so highly approved were his services that he was made, on the death of Brownrigg, preacher to the Temple, and bishop of Exeter. In 1662 he was removed to Worcester, but, it is said, that he was so disappointed in not being translated to the rich see of Winchester, that he died of a broken heart, in September that same year. Though he had cleared upwards of 20,000*l.* by renewing leases at Exeter, his widow, with his five children, petitioned the king for the half year's profits of the see of Worcester, which was refused. Gauden has

been censured for his ambition, and he is described by Clarendon, Burnet, Kennet and others, as so inconstant, ambiguous, and covetous of preferment, that he would follow any party or subscribe to any opinions to gain his ends. Wood says that he was esteemed by all who knew him, that he was a man of vast parts, of unwearied labor and much resorted to for his most admirable and edifying way of preaching. He wrote several tracts on the politics, and theological disputes, of the times. Some have considered the Icon Basilice, as wholly written by him, but the style is so superior to that of the bishop, that the king is now regarded as the sole author of it.

GAUDENTIO, a painter of Milan, born about 1480. He adorned the churches of his native city with fresco and oil paintings.

GAUDENTIUS, St. a bishop of Brescia, who obtained his preferment much against his wishes from the hands of St. Ambrose. He wrote sermons,—letters,—the Life of Philaster, his predecessor, &c. published, Brescia fol. 1738, and died 427. Another, in the same age, wrote two apologies for the Donatists, of whom he was bishop.

GAUDENZIO, Paganin, a native of the Valteline. He received his education at Rome where he acquired celebrity as Greek professor, and afterwards at Pisa where he filled the chair of belles lettres. He wrote Declamationes—Chartæ Palantes—Obstetrix Literaria—Academ. Instar.—de Philosophiæ apud Roman. Initio & Progressu, 4to. and died 1648, aged 52.

GAVESTON, Peter, son of a Gascon gentleman, is known in English history as the favorite of Edward II. In his elevation he was proud, over bearing, and cruel, and the barons therefore rose up against him, and he was beheaded 1312.

GAULI, Giovanni Baptista, a painter of Genoa who died at Rome 1709, aged 68. His chief merit was historical and portrait painting.

GAULMIN, Gilbert, a French writer of some celebrity, acquired by his harangues in the society of beaux and belles He died 1665, aged 60. He wrote Commentaries on Psellus and Theod. Prodromus, besides Remarks on the false Callisthenes,—an edition of Romance of Ismenus and Ismenias, &c.

GAUPP, John, a native of Lindau in Swabia, educated at Jena. He was the protestant pastor of his native town, where he died 1738, aged 71. He was an able mathematician, and wrote Gnomonica Mechanica Universalis, 4to, besides some tracts on Astronomy, Chronology, sermons, &c.

GAURICO, Luca, an Italian professor of astronomy at Ferrara. His prediction that John Bentivoglio would lose the supreme power of Bologna, exposed him to persecution, and he removed to Venice, and then to Rome. He was made bishop of Civita in Naples by pope Paul, who was a great follower of astrology, but he resigned the see in 1550, and came to Rome, where he died 1558, aged 83. His works on astrology and astronomy appeared at Basil 3 vols. fol. 1575. His brother, Pomponio, wrote Latin poems, tracts on Physiognomy, architecture, &c. and died professor in Naples university.

GAUSSEM, Jane Catharine, a celebrated actress, who after enjoying for 30 years the applauses of a French audience retired from the theatre, 1664, from motives of religion. She died at Paris 1767, aged 56.

GAUTHIER, Jean Baptiste, a French abbé, chaplain to de Langle, bishop of Boulogne, and to Colbert, bishop of Montpellier, was born at Louviers in the diocese of Evreux 1685. He died of a fall 1755. He wrote against Infidels. His chief works are "a Tract against Pope's Essay on Man" which he describes as impious,—Letters against Hardouin and Berruyer, 3 vols. 12mo.—an Attack upon the Jesuits, 3 vols. and other works mentioned in "France Literaire" 1758.

GAY, John, an English poet, born 1688, near Barnstaple, Devon. The only education which he received was at the free-school of his native town, under Luck who had some knowledge of poetry, but such was his taste for literature, that when his parents, who were poor though of a respectable family, bound him apprentice to a silk-mercer in London, he attended behind the counter with silent indignation, and, as soon as he could, he purchased his indentures of his master. Now freed from the shackles of business, he cultivated the muses, and was introduced to the wits of the times. Flattered with the friendship of Swift and of Pope, he courted the public approbation by dedicating in 1711, his first piece, "Rural Sports, a Georgic," to the latter of these high poetical characters. But though successful as an author, his resources were scanty, and his creditors now threatened his liberty, when the patronage of the duchess of Monmouth, by appointing him her secretary, placed him above want, and called his muse to new exertions. In this sunshine of prosperity he wrote his "Trivia, or the Art of Walking the Streets," and the next year he formed the plan of his "Pastorals." In espousing the cause of Pope, who had been insulted by Philips, he not only produced an excellent poem "the Shepherd's Week" which rivalled his antagonist's performance, but he fixed the friendship and gained the recommendation of his poetical patron. He was flattered by the ministry, and was sent as secretary to lord Clarendon, in his embassy to Hanover. The death of queen Anne seemed to ruin his hopes, but he paid his court to the new ministry, and insured the patronage of the princess of Wales by a well-timed compliment. He was admitted into the company of the great and powerful, and the sweetness of his manners, and the sincerity of his heart, gained him friends wherever he appeared. He went to Aix in France with Mr. Pulteney, and at his return he introduced on the stage his "Three Hours after Marriage" which did not meet the same success which his "What d'ye call it" had a little time before commanded. In 1718,

he was with Pope at lord Harcourt's where he celebrated in beautiful verse the sad catastrophe of the two lovers destroyed by lightning. In 1720, he recruited his finances by a handsome subscription to his poems, in 2 vols. 4to. but the whole amounting to 1000*l.* was ventured and lost in the unfortunate south sea scheme. This stroke had such effect upon his spirits, that he almost sunk under the loss, but by the friendship and advice of Dr. Arbuthnot he gradually recovered. In 1724, he read his "Captives" before the princess of Wales, and at her request wrote his beautiful and elegant fables for the use of the duke of Cumberland. In 1727, he produced his "Beggar's Opera" which met with the most unusual success, and was acted 63 successive nights in London, 50 at Bath and Bristol, and with equal popularity in other places. So great indeed was the public admiration, that the songs of the opera appeared on the fans of the ladies, and the person who acted Polly, though hitherto obscure, became an important character in the history of the town, and at last, though mother of some natural children, she rose by marriage to the rank of a duchess. This favorite play owed its celebrity to the unpopularity of the court, and the resentment of the poet, who was offered the place of gentleman usher to the young princess Louisa, which he rejected with marked indignation. To take advantage of his situation with the public, he produced a second part to the Beggar's Opera, by the title of "Polly" but the court forbad its appearance on the stage, and Gay had the satisfaction of obtaining an unusually large subscription for its publication. To make his triumph complete, the duke and duchess of Queensbury embraced his cause, resigned their places at court to patronise him, and ever after made him an inmate at their splendid table. Thus raised to independence and comfort he began to improve "the Wife of Bath" a play which had been received with indifference in 1714, but the second representation in 1720, was unsuccessful, and brought upon his spirits a severe fit of melancholy. Some lucid intervals indeed interposed during the gloomy depression, and under the hospitable roof of the duke, at Amesbury, he was enabled to finish his opera of "Achilles." He came to town to present his play to the stage, but an inflammatory fever unhappily brought on a mortification in his bowels, and he died at Burlington house 11th December 1732. His request to his friend Pope was faithfully complied with, and these his verses were accordingly engraved on his tomb;

Life is a jest, and all things show it,
I thought so once, but now I know it.

After lying in state at Exeter change, his remains were conveyed to Westminster abbey, by the duke of Queensbury, and interred in the southeast aisle, against the tomb of Chaucer, where his monument is erected. The opera of Achilles afterwards appeared on the stage for the benefit of his two widowed sisters, Catherine Ballet, and Joanna Fortescue, who inherited equally his property of about 3000*l.* A few years afterwards a comedy "the Distressed Wife" was published under his name, and in 1754, a humorous piece called the Rehearsal at Goatham. His papers were left to the care of Pope who suppressed some of them as friendship and delicacy required.

Gayot de Pitaval, Francis, a French author, born at Lyons. He wrote, "Causes Celebres," a voluminous work, in 20 vols. 12mo. which, though interesting in some parts, is yet insipid in style and in elegant composition. Gayot was unfortunate in all his pursuits. He was successively an abbé, a soldier, and at 50 an advocate. He died 1743, aged 70.

Gaza, Theodore, an eminent scholar, born at Thessalonica, in Greece, 1398. Upon the invasion of his country by the Turks, in 1430, he came to Italy, and by his great assiduity became one of the brightest ornaments to whom Europe is indebted for the revival of learning. He soon gained a perfect knowledge of the Latin language, and was introduced to the patronage of cardinal Bessarion. In 1450 he came to Rome, and was, with several others, engaged by pope Nicolas V. in translating Greek authors into Latin, and after the death of that pontiff, in 1456, he went to the court of Alphonsus, king of Naples. Two years after he returned to Rome, and by the patronage of his friend Bessarion, he was presented to a small benefice in Calabria. In his old age he presented one of his performances, beautifully written in vellum, to pope Sixtus IV. and while he expected a liberal reward, he was asked by the pontiff what his expenses had been, and these were carefully repaid, which treatment so excited his indignation that he exclaimed, "It was high time to return home, since the over-fed asses of Rome had no relish but for thistles and weeds." The money he had received he contemptuously threw into the Tiber, and died soon after of grief and disappointment. The works of Gaza consisted of original pieces, and of translations,—Grammaticæ Græcæ Libri quatuor, written in Greek 1495, translated by Erasmus 1522—Liber de Atticis Mensibus—and translation of Cicero's de Senectute, & de Somnio Scipionis, into Greek—and Aristotle's History of Animals, translated into Latin, and other works. Gaza's learning and reputation were so highly respected that, Scaliger says, there were not more than three he was inclined to envy, Theodore Gaza, Angelus Politianus, and Picus of Mirandula. He is ranked among the best translators of Greek authors into Latin, though, indeed Erasmus objected to the elegance of his Latin idiom, and Huetius, in commending his fidelity and perspicuity, allows that some things might have been rendered better. He died at Rome 1478, aged 80.

Gazali, or Abon Hamed Mohammed Zein Eddin al Thousi, a mussulman doctor, who died at Khorassan, his

native place, 1112, aged 56. He wrote "the Several Classes of Sciences which concern Religion." Two others of the same name were authors. One of them wrote a tract on the Mercy of God.

Gazet, William, a native of Arras, who died 1612, aged 58. He was an ecclesiastic, and wrote a Chronological History of the Archbishops of Cambray—Ecclesiastical History of the Low Countries, and other works.

Gazola, Joseph, a physician of Verona, who died 1715, aged 54. He is very candid in his works, and acknowledges that patients as often died by the negligence or ignorance of their physicians as by the force of disease.

Gazon-Dourxigné, S. M. M. a native of Quimper, was known as a critic, but as a poet little regarded. He died 19th Jan. 1784.

Gazzoli, Benozzo, an Italian painter, who died 1478, aged 78. He painted landscapes, portraits, and sacred subjects.

Geber, John, an Arabian physician of the ninth century. He wrote a Commentary on Ptolemy's "Syntaxis Magna," published Nuremberg 1533, and in his labor on alchemy deserved the praises of Boerhaave. His works contain much knowledge, though in such affected jargon that Dr. Johnson has derived the word gibberish from the cant of Geber, and his followers. His works are "Astronomy," in nine books, "three books on Alchymy," "Flos Naturarum," "Chymica," &c.

Ged, William, an ingenious artist and goldsmith of Edinburgh, who invented a plate for printing whole pages, instead of using a type for every letter. This had first been practised by the Chinese and Japanese in blocks of wood, as pursued by Coster, the European inventor of this simple method. In the prosecution of his plan, Ged applied to the university of Cambridge, in conjunction with some others, to print bibles and prayer-books after the new method; but much money was sunk in the attempt, and by the villainy of the pressmen and the ill conduct of his partners, the unfortunate adventurer was ruined in his hopes and fortunes. He returned to Scotland 1733, and gave a specimen of his plan by the publication of a Sallust in 1744. He died 19th Oct. 1749. His son James, who had joined him in the Cambridge speculation, became a rebel in 1745, but was pardoned and released in 1748, and died in Jamaica, where he had gone to settle with one of his brothers as printer.

Gedalia, a famous rabbi, who died 1448. He wrote an Account of a Chain of Traditions from Adam to the Year of Christ 761, and a treatise on the Creation of the World.

Geddes, James, a Scotch advocate, born 1710, in the shire of Tweedale. He displayed great powers of application while at the university of Edinburgh, and was rapidly advancing to opulence and celebrity in the profession of the law when he was cut off by a lingering consumption before he reached his 40th year. To the dry labors of the law he added a very polished and elegant taste for classical literature. He wrote "an Essay on the Composition and Manner of Writing of the Ancients, particularly Plato," published Glasgow, 1748, 8vo.

Geddes, Michael, a learned divine, for some years chaplain to the Lisbon factory, where the inquisition suspended his ecclesiastical labors, and obliged him to return to England. He was honored with the degree of LL. D. from the university of Oxford, and made chancellor of Sarum. He died 1715, author of a History of the church of Malabar—the church History of Æthiopia—Miscellaneous Tracts against Popery, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

Geddes, Dr. a native of Ruthven, Bamffshire, educated at a village school in the Highlands, and removed 1758 to the Scottish college at Paris. He became in 1764 priest of a Roman catholic congregation in Angusshire, and the next year chaplain in lord Tranquair's family. In 1769 he was minister at Auchinhalrig, Bamffshire, and 10 years after he obtained the degree of LL. D. at Aberdeen, and then removed to London, and officiated in Duke's street chapel, Lincoln's Inn fields, and in the Imperial Ambassador's chapel. He began in 1782 his translation of the Bible, of which he published a Prospectus, in 4to. 1786, with an appendix 1787 addressed to Lowth. At that time he engaged in a controversy with Priestly on the divinity of Christ, and again claimed the public notice by his general answer in 1790 to the various queries, criticisms and hints, offered to him on his meditated work. The first volume of this long promised translation appeared in 1792, under the auspices of lord Petre, as far as the end of the book of Joshua, but so severe was the opposition made to the work, that the bishops of his persuasion offended with the liberties and indelicacies of his version, actually suspended him from his ecclesiastical functions. Regardless of the public displeasure, he published his second volume 1797, but in language still more exceptionable, so that he found it necessary to defend himself against the attacks and reproaches of his opponents, and of critics by his "Critical remarks" in 1800. He died 1802, aged 65. He was in his character, irritable, petulant, and vindictive, though he possessed great learning and a capacious mind, and he is to be censured for the intemperate and licentious perversions which he wished to introduce in the holy scriptures. He wrote also an apology for the Roman Catholics of Great Britain.

Gedoyn, Nicolas, a French writer, born at Orleans. He studied at Paris, and was a Jesuit for 10 years; but he returned to the world, and as the friend and favorite of Ninon de l'Enclos, he figured as a man of wit and letters. He was member of the French academy, and of that of belles lettres, and in 1732 was made abbot of Notre-dame de Beaugency. He wrote some ingenious essays and dissertations, published 1745, and is chiefly known for his elegant translations of Quintilian and of Pausanias. He died 1744, aged 77.

GEER, Charles de, a native of Sweden, descended from a noble Dutch family, and educated at Utrecht and at Upsal under Linnæus. He acquired much property by the introduction of new machines in the iron works of Dannemora, and by an apparatus for drying corn by smelting houses. He was, in 1761, made marshal of the court, and knight of the Polar star, and a baron. He died 1778, aged 58, much respected not only as a man of science, but as a benevolent man, who employed his great resources to the relief and the comfort of the poor. He was author of Memoires pour servir á l'Histoire des Insectes, 7 vols. 4to.—on the Procreation of Insects—and papers on the Transactions of the Academies of Stockholm and Upsal, &c.

GEINOZ, Francis, a learned Swiss abbé, member of the academy of belles lettres at Paris, and author of some valuable dissertations on Ancient Medals—on the Plan and Character of Herodotus, &c. He died at Paris 1752, aged 56, much esteemed for his learning as well as his probity and benevolence.

GEJER, Martin, a native of Leipsic, professor of Hebrew, ecclesiastical counsellor to the elector of Saxony, and author of commentaries on several of the books of the Old Testament, &c.—and a treatise on the mourning of the Hebrews, all in 2 vols. fol. He died 1681, aged 67.

GELASIUS, the elder, bishop of Cæsarea in Palestine, in the fourth century, was nephew of Cyril of Jerusalem. He translated into Greek two books of the ecclesiastical history, &c. He is praised by Theodoret and Jerome for the elegance of his style. A fragment of one of his homilies is preserved in Theodoret.

GELASIUS, of Cyzicus, bishop of Cæsarea about 476, is author of a history of the Nicene Council in three books, not very respectable, according to Photius, for either style or matter.

GELASIUS I. bishop of Rome after Felix II. 492, was engaged in unsuccessful attempts to settle the disputes between the eastern and western churches. He wished also to expunge from the list of saints the name of Acacius, which Euphemius, patriarch of Constantinople, opposed. Some of his works are extant, on controversial subjects. He died 496.

GELASIUS II. a Campanian by birth, raised to the pontificate 1118. He was ejected from his see by Cencio Frangipani, consul of Rome, and by the influence of the emperor Henry V. and after in vain endeavoring even by force of arms to regain the popedom he retired to the monastery of Clugny in France, and died 1119.

GELDENHAUR, Gerard Eobanus, a German, born at Nimeguen 1482. He studied at Deventer and Louvain, and such was the reputation of his learning that he was invited to the court of Charles of Austria, which offer he declined for the office of secretary to the bishop of Utrecht. He visited by order of Maximilian of Burgundy, in whose service he afterwards was, the schools and the churches of Wirtemberg, and was so struck with the zeal and innocent manners of the protestants there, that he abjured for their tenets the popish faith. He afterwards married, and was engaged in the education of youth at Worms, at Augsburg, and lastly at Marpurg, where he died of the plague 1542. He was a man well skilled in poetry, history, and rhetoric, but his change of religion, and the freedom with which he inveighed against the pope, offended his friends, and particularly Erasmus, who compared him to the traitor Judas, and spoke with contempt of his conduct and pretended sincerity. He wrote Historia Batavica—Historia suæ Ætatis—Germanic. Histori Illustratio de Viris Illustr. Inferior. Germaniæ, &c.

GELDER, Arnold de, a Dutch painter of Dort, who died 1727, aged 82. He was a disciple and imitator of Rembrandt.

GELDORP, Gualdorp, a painter of Louvain, who died 1618, aged 65. He excelled in portraits and history.

GELEE, Claude, commonly called Claude of Lorraine. *Vid.* CLAUDE.

GELENIUS, Sigismund, a learned man, born at Prague 1498. He travelled to improve his knowledge of modern languages, and during his residence at Basil, he become acquainted with Erasmus, who recommended him to John Frobenius as a corrector of the Hebrew, Greek, and Latin works, in which his printing-house was engaged. He wrote some valuable works, and especially Latin translations of Dionysius of Halicarnassus of Appian, Philo, Josephus, Origen, and several others. He also published a dictionary in four languages, Greek, Latin, German, and Sclavonian, and showed himself to be a most able and indefatigable scholar. His talents have been deservedly commended by Henry Valesius, Erasmus, and others, and though Huetius and others impeach his judgment in the great liberties which he took in altering the texts of some authors, especially Arnobius, yet he gave a new turn to whatever passages he did not seem to understand. His disregard for honors was very uncommon, he rejected the splendid offers of the court of Bohemia for the enjoyment of humble life, and though deserving the most affluent fortune, he struggled, says Thuanus, all his life with poverty. He died at Basil 1555, leaving two sons and a daughter.

GELLERT, Christian Furchtegott, an eminent German poet, born at Haynichen near Freyberg in Misnia, 4th July, 1715. He studied at Meissen and Leipsic, and as the circumstances of his family were narrow, he maintained himself by being tutor in private families. At the age of 43 he was made professor of philosophy at Leipsic. He died Dec. 1769. He was of a very generous and amiable disposition, but of a hypocondriac habit, and of a constitutional fear of death, which, however, gradually disap-

peared, so that he expired calm and composed. He acquired universal celebrity by his poetry. His "Fables and Tales," are best known. He wrote besides, hymns, didactic poems, the Devotee, a comedy, &c.

GELLI, John Baptist, an Italian writer, born at Florence 1498. Though of the humble occupation of a tailor, which he followed till his death, yet he possessed great powers of mind highly cultivated, and wrote some very valuable books. He was universally esteemed for his modesty, and his talents were so much respected that he was acquainted with all the men of genius and learning of his time, and was member of the academy of Florence, and a burgess of the city. He died 1563, aged 65. He wrote besides translations from Latin, and Greek authors, dialogues after the manner of Lucian, which have been translated into Latin, French and English, also dissertations, two comedies, la Sporta and l'Errore, and other things.

GELLIBRAND, Henry, professor of astronomy in Gresham college, was born in St. Botolph's parish, Aldersgate, 1597, and educated at Trinity college, Oxford. He became curate of Chiddington, Kent, and afterwards devoted the whole of his attention to mathematical pursuits. He took his degree of M. A. 1623, and was intrusted by his dying friend, Briggs, the Savilian professor at Oxford, to complete his Trigonometria Britannica, which he did in 1632. He was called before the high commission court for permitting his servant William Beale, to publish an almanac for 1631, omitting the popish saints of the calendar, and substituting the names of the martyrs, for which he was acquitted, though Laud opposed it. Though of a strong enlightened mind, he had not sagacity enough to abandon the Ptolemaic for the Copernican system, and hence his treatises in explanation of plane and spherical triangles—on the improvement of navigation, &c. are confused and unsatisfactory, especially when he treats of the variation of the needle. He died of a fever in his 40th year. He possessed great application as a mathematician, but little genius.

GELON, king of Syracuse, B. C. 484, was universally respected by his subjects for his benevolence and mildness.

GEMELLI-CARRERI, Francis, an Italian writer, author of an interesting account of a voyage round the world, between 1693 and 1698. Some imagine that he never went round the world, but imposed a fictitious account on the public

GEMIGNAGNO, Vinentio de St. a Tuscan painter, who died 1530, aged 40. He was a disciple and imitator of Raphael.

GEMIGNANO, Giacinto, a painter born at Pistoia. He died 1681, aged 70. The churches of Rome are adorned with his pieces. His son was also an eminent artist.

GEMINIANI, Francisco, an eminent performer on the violin, and composer, born at Lucca in Italy 1680. He studied under Scarlatti and Corelli, and came to England 1714, where he was introduced to George I. He refused to accept the place of master and composer of music in Ireland, because he was a Roman catholic, observing that he never would sacrifice his religion to private interest; and from his particular independence of mind, unwilling to submit to the caprices of the great, he led an unsettled life, and made several excursions into foreign countries. He was so fond of painting, that he injured his income by purchasing pictures, but he found in the earl of Essex a great friend and patron, who supported his necessities. He, however, rejected, as offensive to his independent spirit, the offer of a pension of 100*l.* a year from the prince of Wales. He had employed much time and labor on a treatise on music, which while on a visit at Dublin, a treacherous female servant conveyed away from his house, and this had such effect upon him that he died soon after, Sept. 17th 1762. He composed Corelli's solos into concertos, and published six concertos of his own, besides harpsichord pieces, &c.

GEMISTUS, George, surnamed Pletho, retired to Florence upon the taking of his native city, Constantinople, by the Turks. He lived to above the age of 100, distinguished for his learning and virtues. He was a strong Platonican, and wrote commentaries on the Magie Oracles of Zoroaster—Historical treatises—de Gestis Græcorum post Mantinæ Pugnam—de Rebus Peloponnes. &c.

GEMMA, Reinier, a Dutch physician, of Dockum in Friesland, died 1555, aged 43. He was also an able astronomer and mathematician, on which sciences he wrote some valuable works. He practised physic at Louvain. His works are Methodus Arithmeticæ—de Usu Annuli Astronomici—Demonstrationes Geometricæ de Radii Usu, &c.—de Loerum Describend. Ratione, &c.—de Astrolabio Catholico, &c. His son Cornelius was equally eminent, and died 1579, aged 44. He wrote a treatise de Prodigiosâ Specie, Naturâque Cometæ, &c.

GENDRE, Lewis le, a French historian, born of an obscure family at Rouen, and raised to notice by the kindness of Harlay archbishop of his province. He died 1733, aged 74. He wrote an History of France, from the commencement of the monarchy to the death of Louis XIII. 3 vols. folio, a valuable work—Manners and Customs of the French—the life of Francis Harlay his patron—an Essay on the reign of Louis the Great—the Life of cardinal d'Amboise, &c.

GENDRE, Gilbert Charles le, marquis of St. Aubin, counsellor of the parliament of Paris, and master of requests, died at Paris 1746, aged 59. He wrote "a treatise on Opinion," a learned and elegant performance, 6 vols. 12mo.—Antiquities of the Royal Family of France, 4to.

GENDRE, Nicolas le, a French sculptor, who died at Paris 1670, aged 52. His works are admired for chasteness and elegance of design.

GENDRE, Lewis le, a deputy in the national convention, who after being 10 years

a sailor, and then a butcher at Paris, displayed himself the fit instrument of the crimes and atrocities of Marat and Robespierre. He figured in all the horrors of the 10th of August, and of September, and the night before the execution of the unhappy Lewis, he proposed in the jacobin club that the body should be cut into 84 pieces, and sent to the 84 departments. In his missions into the provinces, at Lyons, Rouen, Dieppe, &c. he every where spread terror and dismay, but though the friend of Robespierre, he no sooner saw his fall, than he attacked him with virulence, and drove away, with a pistol in his hand, all the members of the jacobin club, and brought the key of their hall to the convention. He continued afterwards the enemy of the terrorists, and in his conduct showed deep art and dissimulation as he had the management to survive every faction. He was member of the council of ancients, and died at Paris, 13th Dec. 1797, aged 41, desiring in his will, that his body might be sent to the anatomical school for dissection, wishing as he expressed it, to be useful to mankind, even after death.

Genebrard, Gilbert, a benedictine monk born at Riom in Auvergne 1537. He espoused in his writings the cause of the league, and after being 13 years professor of Hebrew, at Paris, he was nominated to a bishopric, which however from his animosity in his pamphlets against Henry IV. he was not permitted to enjoy. By the interest of the duke of Mayence, he afterwards obtained the archbishopric of Aix, but he became there very unpopular by the publication of his treatise against the right of the king of appointing bishops, which was burned by the hands of the hangman. He died 1597, in exile at his priory of Semur, in Burgundy. Besides his acrimonious polemical works, he wrote "a Sacred Chronology" much esteemed—a commentary on the Psalms—"a translation of Josephus, &c."

Genesius, Josephus, one of the Byzantine historians who wrote the History of Constantinople from Leo the Armenian to Basilius the Macedonian, in four books, printed Venice, 1733. He florished 940.

Genest, Charles Claude, a French poet, born at Paris 1636. In his attempt to go to India he was taken by the English, and supported himself by teaching French in England. He returned to France, and obtained an abbey, and became member of the Academy. He died 1719, aged 84. He wrote, among other tragedies, Penelope, much admired—some epistles—and a didactic poem on the Proof of the existence of a God, and the Immortality of the Soul.

Genet, Francis, bishop of Vaison born at Avignon 1640, son of an advocate, is known for the Theology of Grenoble, 6 vols. 12mo. translated into Latin by his brother the abbé.

Genga, Jerome, an Italian painter and architect born at Urbino, founder of the family of the Ghengi. He died 1551, aged 75.

Genga, Bartholomew, son of the preceding was eminent as an architect. He died of a pleurisy whilst superintending the fortifications of Malta, 1558, aged 40.

Gengis Khan, son of a khan of the Moguls, was born 1193. At the age of 13 he began to reign, but the conspiracies of his subjects obliged him to fly for safety to Aventi-Khan, a Tartar prince, whom he supported on his throne, and whose daughter he married. But these ties of kindred were not binding, Aventi joined against Gengis, who took signal vengeance over his enemies, and then with a victorious army directed his power against the neighboring states, and in the space of 28 years conquered Corea, Cathany, part of China, and the noblest provinces of Asia. His further projects of extended dominion over China were stopped by death 1227, and his vast kingdom divided among his four sons.

Gennadius, a patriarch of Constantinople after Anatolius, 458. He was an able theologian, and active diocesan. Of his works nothing but a fragment of a work against Cyril's anathemas is extant. He died 471.

Gennadius, an ecclesiastical writer, who was a priest of Marseilles, and not a bishop, about 493. He wrote "de Dogmatibus Ecclesiasticis" et "de Illustribus Ecclesiæ Scriptoribus." He favored the doctrines of Pelagius.

Gennadius, a patriarch of Constantinople, who was at the council of Florence 1438. He resigned his dignity after enjoying it five years, 1458, and died in a monastery 1460. He wrote among other things, an explanation of the Christian faith in Greek, Latin, and Turkish.

Gennari, Benedetto, a painter of Bologna, who died 1715, aged 82. He was patronised by Lewis XIV. for whom he painted, and he was also encouraged in England by Charles II. and the English nobility.

Gennari, Cæsare, son of the preceding, a painter of Bologna, who died 1688, aged 47. He was eminent in historical pieces, and in landscapes.

Gennaro, Joseph Aurelius, a native of Naples, distinguished as an able civilian and as an upright magistrate. The best known of his learned works, which are chiefly on civil law, and written in an easy and pleasing style, is Respublica Jurisconsultorum, in which, in the fascinating form of a novel, he gives an account of the most intricate parts of the civil law. This respectable author died 1762, aged 61.

Genoels, Abraham, a painter of Antwerp, born 1640. He was admired for his landscapes and portraits.

Genovesi, Anthony, a native of Castiglione, who acquired great celebrity at Naples as lecturer in philosophy, but exposed himself to the severe censures of bigoted critics, by his metaphysics, in which he recommended the works of Galileo, Grotius, and Newton. The popular odium was averted for a while by the protection of the king of Na-

ples, who appointed him professor of ethics, but his application for the theological chair drew upon him from the clergy the ill founded charge of heresy. He was afterwards professor of political philosophy, and died 1769, aged 57. He wrote in Italian, a System of Logic,—Humoros Letters,—Philosophical Meditations on Religion and Morality,—Italian Morality, his best work.

GENSERIC, king of the Vandals in Spain, succeeded his father Godegisiles 428. He defeated the Suevi, conquered Africa, pillaged Rome, and became formidable to all the powers on the borders of the Mediterranean. He died 477.

GENSONNE, Armand, an advocate at Bourdeaux, born 10th Aug. 1758. At the revolution he warmly attacked the government, and first gave currency to that horrible opinion that suspicion was a sufficient reason to condemn a person to death. He however wished to refer the sentence of the unhappy Lewis to the primary assemblies, and he had boldness enough to demand in the convention the punishment of the Septembrizers. This proved so offensive to the assembly and to Robespierre, that he was marked for destruction with the Girondists, and was guillotined 31st Oct. 1793.

GENTILE, Ludovico, a painter of Brussels, who died 1670, aged 64. He lived some time in Italy, and painted for churches. His portrait of Alexander VII. is admired.

GENTILIS, de Foligno, a physician, author of commentaries on Avicenna. He wrote also "de Legationibus"—de Juris Interpretibus,—de Advocatione Hispanicâ &c. and died at Foligno, 1548.

GENTILIS, Scipio, a native of Ancona, who came into Germany, and studied at Tubingen, Wittemberg, and Leyden, and was professor of civil law at Altorf. He died 1616, aged 51, leaving four children by his wife, a beautiful lady of Lucca, whom about four years before he had married. He wrote "de Jure Publico Populi Romani" "de Conjurationibus," de Bonis Maternis, &c. Tasso's Jerusalem, translated into Latin verse, 1585, 4to.

GENTILIS, John Valentine, a relation of the preceding, who left his native country Naples, not to be burnt in consequence of his attachment to Arianism. He fled to Geneva, but nearly was condemned to the flames, by the influence of Calvin. He at last was condemned to lose his head at Berne, for the violence of his religious opinions, 1567.

GENTILIS, Alberico, a native of Ancona, son of a physician. He was a lawyer, and coming to England as attached to protestantism, he was made professor of law at Oxford, and died 1608, aged 58. He wrote six dialogues on the Interpretation of the Law,—a Treatise de Jure Belli, commended by Grotius,—and other works.

GENTILESCHI, Horatio, an Italian painter, born at Pisa 1563. After being admired for his pieces in Genoa, Rome, Florence, and Savoy, he came to England, and was patronised by Charles I. He employed his pencil in adorning the ceilings of Greenwich and York house, and died in England after 12 years' residence, aged 84. His best work is the portico of cardinal Bentivoglio's palace at Rome.

GENTILESCHI, Artemisia, daughter of the preceding, was eminent as an historical painter. Her David with the head of Goliah, is her best piece. She took some of the portraits of the royal family and of the nobility in England; but chiefly lived at Naples, where her gallantry became as public as her eminence as a painter, and the splendor of her equipage.

GENTILLET, Valentine, a native of Dauphiné, syndic of the city of Geneva. He published in 1578, an Apology for the Protestants, often edited, and also Anti-Machiavel and Anti-Socinus, 1612.

GENTLEMAN, Francis, an actor, author of 11 dramatic pieces. He died 1784, aged 66.

GEOFFROI, Stephen Francis, a French physician and chemist, born at Paris 1672, son of an apothecary. He visited Italy, Holland, and England, to complete his medical studies, and became professor of chemistry and of medicine at the Royal college at Paris. He died 1731, much respected for his attention and humanity to his patients. His chief work is "Materia Medica" in Latin 3 vols. 8vo. It was translated by Bergier, and continued by Nobleville, and extended to 17 vols. 12mo.

GEOFFROY, of Monmouth, a British historian, author of Chronicon, sive Historia Britonum, a curious book, but too full of legendary tales in the history of the first British kings. He was archdeacon of Monmouth, and bishop of St. Asaph, which he resigned to live at the monastery of Abingdon, where he was abbot. He florished about 1150.

GEORGE, St. the patron of England, was supposed to have suffered martyrdom in the reign of Diocletian. Little is known of his history, though he is celebrated by many ecclesiastical writers, and even by some of the Mahometans. The miracles which he is said to have performed are properly regarded as fabulous.

GEORGE of Trebizond, a native of Candia, who came to Rome under Eugenius. He was a popular professor of rhetoric and philosophy at Vicenza, and afterwards became secretary to pope Nicolas V. After residing some time at the court of Alphonso of Naples, he returned to Rome, where he died in a good old age, 1484. He wrote de Arte Rhetoricâ—Reflections on some of Cicero's Orations and Letters, &c. and also translated into Latin Eusebius' Evangelical Preparations—some of the works of Aristotle—Plato de Legibus—Ptolemy's Almagest, &c. besides some controversial works.

GEORGE the Cappadocian, bishop of Alexandria, was elected bishop of Alexandria by the Arians after the expulsion of Athanasius 354. He was of obscure origin, and born in

Epiphania, in Cilicia, and for some time he was employed in selling pork and provisions to the army. He afterwards went to Egypt, where, though without character or integrity, he was placed on the episcopal seat of Alexandria, by the turbulent opposers of Athanasius. On his elevation he betrayed the most oppressive conduct, he laid taxes severe and arbitrary on the people to enrich himself, and at last became so unpopular that the populace assassinated him in the sixth year of his episcopacy, 361.

GEORGE, surnamed Amira, a learned Maronite, who came to Rome in the pontificate of Clement VIII. and published a valuable Syriac and Chaldee grammar, 4to. 1596. He afterwards became bishop, and patriarch of the Maronites, but he suffered much during the wars between the Turks and the Emirs. He died about 1641.

GEORGE, duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV. of England, was condemned to death, for conspiring against his brother. As he was permitted to choose his own death, he was, 1478, smothered in a vessel full of Malmsey wine, a liquor to which he was particularly partial. Some suppose that he suffered this cruel treatment from his brother, because it had been foretold by some soothsayer, that the king's children would be deprived of the throne by a man whose name was to begin with a G.; that monster was the duke of Gloucester, Richard III.

GEORGE, prince of Servia, was exposed to the attacks of Mahomet II. to whom he had given his daughter Mary in marriage. After seeing some of his children treated cruelly by the victorious enemy, and his cities depopulated, he died in consequence of a wound which he had received, 1457, in a battle against the Hungarians. He was succeeded by his youngest son Lazarus.

GEORGE LEWIS I. son of Ernest Augustus, of Brunswick, elector of Hanover, and Sophia, daughter of Frederic, elector Palatine, and grand-daughter of James I was born 8th May 1660. He was at the head of the imperial armies in 1708 and 1709, and behaved with great intrepidity and judgment, and on the death of queen Anne, in 1714, he was called to the throne of England. By espousing the party of the whigs, who had contributed to his elevation, he highly offended the tories, and instead of reconciling all parties to his administration, he thus sowed the seeds of animosity and rebellion. An insurrection took place in Scotland, in 1715, in favor of the Pretender, and the general tranquillity was restored only after much bloodshed. During his reign, the duration of parliament was extended from three to seven years, and the order of the bath was revived, but the partiality with which the south-sea scheme, was patronised in 1720, proved the ruin of several thousand families. George, whose reign was distinguished by firmness, and political sagacity, died suddenly at Osnaburg, 11th June 1727, in his way to Hanover. He had married Sophia Dorothea, daughter of the duke of Zell.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS II. son of the preceding, was born 1683, and succeeded his father as elector of Hanover, and king of England 1727. He was engaged in war with the Spaniards, and sent against the American settlements admiral Vernon, who took Porto-bello, though he was unsuccessful in his attack on Carthagena. In the continental wars he took an active share, and headed his troops at the battle of Dettingen, 1743, where he obtained a brilliant victory. The insurrection of the Scotch in favor of the Pretender, in 1745, was quelled by the rapidity and valor of the duke of Cumberland, who defeated the rebels at the battle of Culloden 1746. Though the peace of Aix-la-chapelle in 1748, restored tranquillity on the continent, fresh disputes soon arose, and a new war was kindled, in 1755, in North America. Braddock was defeated, and slain in his expedition in America, and Byng was shot, for not giving battle to the combined fleets, and relieving Minorca in the Mediterranean, but at last the disasters of the war were forgotten in the blaze of the glorious successes, which under the administration of Mr. Pitt, began now to adorn the annals of the country. The destruction of the French power in the East Indies, and the fall of Louisburg, Quebec, and Canada, were followed by the defeat of the French fleet under Conflans, and the triumphs of the English navy, all over the world. George died in the midst of the successes of his valiant subjects, by the sudden bursting of the right ventricle of the heart, 25th Oct. 1760, in his 77th year. He had married in 1705, Caroline of Brandenburgh Anspach, who died in 1737, but his domestic happiness was much embittered by his disputes with his son the prince of Wales, who died 1751. The reign of this monarch was splendid more than useful, he supported the rights of the queen of Hungary in the war of 1741, and in that of 1756, he enlarged the power of his subjects by his conquests in America, and in the East, but luxury and corruption were permitted to florish unchecked, and the conduct of the sovereign was not always consonant with the strictest principles of morality and virtue.

GERARD, Tom or Tung, the institutor and first grand master of the knights hospitalers of Jerusalem, afterwards of Malta, was born at Amalfi. He took the religions habit at Jerusalem in 1100, and associated with others to relieve all christians in distress, and bound himself to observe also chastity, poverty, and obedience. He died 1120, and his order was confirmed by Anastasius IV. who divided it into knights companions, clerks and serving brothers.

GERARD, Balthazar, the assassin of William I. prince of Orange, was a native of Villefans, Franche Comté. He ingratiated himself into the society and the friendship of the unfortunate prince, by an affected air of devotion, and at last perpetrated the deed which he had for six years coolly meditated, by shooting him through the head with a pistol, as he was going out of his palace at Delft.

He suffered the same punishment as Ravaillac and Damien, and died a martyr to the church of Rome, July 1584. The prince of Orange was the head of the protestants, and thence this fanatic was incited by his bigoted clergy to seek, as he said, by his death, the expiation of his sins, and eternal glory.

Gerard, John, a learned protestant divine, born at Quedlimburg, 1582. He wrote, among other things, the Harmony of the Evangelists, Geneva, 3 vols. folio, 1640. He died 1638, divinity professor at Jena.

Gerard, Dr. Alexander, professor of philosophy and divinity in the university of Aberdeen. He was a native of Garioch in Aberdeenshire, and died March, 1795, aged 67. He wrote an Essay on Genius, 8vo.—2 vols. of sermons—an Essay on Taste, 8vo.—on the Genius and Evidences of Christianity, 8vo.—Discourse on Pastoral Care, &c.

Gerard, John, a native of Jena, where he became theological professor and rector of the university. He was author of Harmonia Linguarum Oriental.—Disputationum Theologic. Fasciculus—de Sepultura Mosis—de Ecclesiæ Coptiæ Ortu, &c. and died 1668, aged 47. His son John Ernest, died professor of divinity at Geissen, and author of some learned works, 1707.

Gerard, John, a native of Nantwich, Cheshire, educated as a surgeon, and patronised by lord Burleigh in London, of whose garden he had the care. He was very eminent as a botanist, and published an account, in Latin, of the trees, shrubs, plants, foreign and domestic, in his own garden, 4to. 1591. His chief work is, Herbal, or General History of Plants, 1597, best edited by Johnson 1633. He died 1607, aged 62.

Gerardi, Christofaro, an Italian painter of Florence, who died 1556, aged 56. He excelled in landscape and the grotesque as well as history.

Gerardi, Mark, a painter of Bruges, who came to England 1580, and was patronised by Elizabeth. He was equally eminent in history, landscape and portrait painting, and died 1635, aged 74.

Gerbais, John, a doctor of the Sorbonne, eminent for his writings in support of the liberties of the Gallican church. These works proved highly offensive to the pope. He died 1699, aged 70.

Gerbelius, Nicholaus, an eminent lawyer, born at Pforzeim. He died very old 1560, at Strasburg, where he was professor of law. He wrote, among other things, an excellent work containing a description of Greece, Basil, 1550, folio.

Gerberon, Gabriel, a French ecclesiastic, priest of the oratory, and then a Benedictine of St. Maur, was born at Saint Calais, Maine, 1628. Long distinguished at St. Maur as a theological professor, he was ordered to be arrested by Lewis XIV. for the freedom of his opinions on the Jansenist controversy, but he escaped to Holland, and in 1703 was seized by the bishop of Mechlin, and imprisoned at Ameins, and afterwards at Vincennes. He died at the prison of the abbey of St. Denis 1711, aged 82. His chief work is the General History of Jansenism, 5 vols. 12mo. Amsterdam. Though impetuous in his character, he was firm in his conduct, and exemplary in his piety.

Gerbier, sir Balthazar, a painter of Antwerp, recommended by Buckingham to Charles I. who knighted him, and sent him to Brussels as resident for the king of Great Britain. He died 1651, aged 69.

Gerbillon, John Francis, a jesuit missionary in China. He was born in 1654, became a jesuit 1670, and was sent to China 1685, and died at Pekin 1707, superior of all the missions in China. He wrote an account of his travels inserted in du Halde's History. He was in great favor with the emperor of China, for whom he wrote Elements of Geometry, from Euclid and Archimedes, splendidly published at Pekin in the Chinese and Tartarian languages.

Gerdes, Daniel, a native of Bremen, who took his doctor's degree at Utrecht, and became professor of divinity at Duisburg, and in 1735, at Groningen, where he died 1765, aged 67. He wrote Vesperæ Vadenses or Diatribæ Theologico-Philologicæ de Hyperbolis, &c. 4to.—Observationes ad quædam Loca S S. &c.—Miscellanea Duisburgensia ad Incrementum Rei Litterariæ, &c. 4to.—Florilegium Historico-Criticum, &c.—Compendium Theologicæ Dogmaticæ, &c.

Gerhard, Ephraim, a native of Silesia, professor of law at Altdorf, where he died 1718, aged 36. He wrote Delineatio Philosophiæ Rationalis, &c.

Gerlach, Stephen, a native of Swabia, educated at Tubingen, where, after being five years chaplain to the imperial embassy at Constantinople, he became professor of divinity and dean of the church. He wrote Epitome of Ecclesiastical History—Journal of the embassies to the Porte—dissertations, &c. He died at Tubingen 1612, aged 66.

Germain, Thomas, a native of Paris, son of the king's goldsmith. He resided for some years at Rome, distinguished as an ingenious goldsmith and as an architect, and eminent also in drawing. His metal sculptures were so neatly wrought that they obtained high celebrity at Paris, and sold very dear. He died 1748, aged 74.

Germanicus, Cæsar, son of Nero and Antonia, was adopted by Tiberius, and became a popular character at Rome in consequence of his valor in the field of battle, and particularly for the goodness of his disposition and his many private virtues. He died near Antioch, A. D. 19, it is supposed by poison, and was universally lamented.

Germanio, Anastasio, a native of Peidmon'. Originally-self taught he acquired celebrity for his learning at Padua, and also at Turin, where he was elected professor of canon law. His abilities recommended him to the popes, and he was made bishop of Tarantasia. He died at Madrid; where hew was an embassador from the duke of Savoy, 1627, aged 76 He wrote De Sacrorum Imunitatibus, and other tracts.

GERMANUS, bishop of Cyzicum, was made patriarch of Constantinople 715, and died 740. He was degraded by a council for supporting image worship. He wrote a treatise de Sex Synodis Œcumanicis, &c. Another of the same name was patriarch of Constantinople 1222, and deposed 1240, but restored 1254, soon after which he died. He was author of some homilies, orations, &c.

GERMYN, Simon, a Dutch painter of Dort, who died 1719, aged 69. His fruits and landscapes are much admired.

GERSON, John, an illustrious Frenchman, canon and chancellor of the church of Paris. When Petit justified the murder of the duke of Orleans, by the duke of Burgundy, he boldly inveighed against it, and had the doctrine condemned by the doctors and bishops of the university. He was at the council of Constance as ambassador from France, and in his eloquent speeches he asserted the superiority of the synod over the pope. He retired to Germany from the persecution of the duke of Burgundy, and died 1429, aged 66. His writings have been published by Du Pin, 5 vols. fol. 1706 in Holland. Thuanus, Hoffman, Cave, and others speak highly of his erudition and universal knowledge.

GERSTEN, Christian Lewis, a native of Giessen, where he was mathematical professor. He was deposed from his office afterwards for refusing to submit to the sentence of a court of law, in a law suit with his brother-in-law, and was also imprisoned for 12 years for writing an improper letter to his sovereign in vindication of his contumacy. He died two years after his liberation from confinement 1762, aged 61. He wrote Methodus Nova ad Eclipses Terræ, et Appulses Lunæ ad Stellas supputandas—Tentamina Systematis Novi ad Barometri Mutationes, &c.—Exercitationes circa Roris Meteora—Methodus Calculi Eclipsium Terræ, in the 43 vol. of philosophical transactions—Mercurius sub Sole Visus—Quadrantes Astronom. Muralis Idea Nova, &c.

GERVAIS, Armand Francis, a Carmelite ecclesiastic, superior of his order, and in 1695 abbot of la Trappe, which he soon after resigned. His attack on the Bernardines procured his confinement in an abbey at Troyes, where he died 1741. He wrote an History of the Cistercian Order— the Lives of Eloisa and Abelard, and other works in theology and biography.

GERVAISE, Nicholas, a French missionary in Siam, afterwards provost of Senvre in the church of St. Martin of Tours. He was at Rome in 1724, and was made bishop of Horren, and soon after went as missionary to Guiana, where he and his attendants were cruelly murdered by the natives 1729. He wrote History of Boethius—Life of St. Martin of Tours—and the History of his Church—the Natural and Political History of Siam, 4to. 1688.

GESNER, Conrad, an able scholar, physician, and philosopher, born at Zurich 1516. The poverty of his father would have checked the display of his great abilities, had not Amman, professor of Latin and eloquence at Zurich, with noble generosity, taken him to his own house and provided for his education. The death of his father left him his own master, and he began to travel to seek his fortune. He visited Strasburg, where he made some progress in the Hebrew language, and as he was allowed a small pension from Zurich university, he made the tour of France, and in company with John Frisius came to Paris. He afterwards returned to Strasburg, and was called back to Zurich to preside over a school, and there he married. His appointment, however, was not adequate to his expenses, and determining to apply himself to physic he left Zurich in disgust, and studied the Greek physicians in their own language at Basil, till he was honorably nominated Greek professor at Lausanne. In some degree thus independent he applied himself with redoubled assiduity to the medical profession, and passed to Montpellier where he devoted himself to anatomy and botany, and on his return to Zurich he began to practice as physician, and received the honor of a doctor's degree. He was appointed there professor of philosophy, a place which he enjoyed 24 years till his death. He died of the plague 1565. For the variety of his attainments, and the extent of his erudition, he was deservedly called the German Pliny, and among his various avocations he found time to write not less than 66 various pieces on subjects of grammar, botany, medicine, and natural history. He was the first who distinguished the genera of plants by the comparison of their flowers, seeds, and fruits.

GESNER, Solomon, bookseller of Zurich, was author of some elegant poems in the German language. He was member of the senate of Zurich, and also obtained celebrity by his landscape paintings, many of which were sold in England. The most admired of his compositions is the Death of Abel, in poetic prose, which has been translated into English. He died 2d March 1788, aged 58. He wrote besides, "Night"—Daphnis, a pastoral—Idylls—a Letter on landscape painting—poems, &c. He also published 10 landscapes engraved by himself 1765.

GESNER, John Matthew, an able scholar and acute critic, of the family of Conrad Gesner, born near Newburg in Germany 1691. After studying eight years at Anspach, he was appointed by the recommendation of Budus to superintend the public school at Weinheim. Eleven years after he was removed to the same but more lucrative situation at Anspach, and lastly to Gottengen, where he became professor of humanity, public librarian, and inspector of public schools in the province of Luneburg. He died at Gottingen universally respected in 1761. He is much known as the author of some valuable editions of the classics, of which the Horace and Claudian are the more popular. He also published a most excellent Thesaurus of the Latin tongue.

GESNER, John James, a native of Zurich.

He was professor in the university, and died there 1787, aged 80. He wrote Thesaurus Universalis Omnium Numismatum Veterum Græcor. & Roman. 4 vols. fol.—Specimen Rei Nummariæ Numismata Regum Macedon ex Laboribus Crophii, Lazii Golzii, &c.

GESNER, Solomon, a native of Silesia, who studied at Breslau and Strasburg, and became divinity professor at Wittemberg, 1593, and afterwards dean and rector of the university. He wrote the Prophecy of Hosea from Jerome's version—Dissertation on Genesis, &c.—Disquisition on the Psalter—sermons, essays, &c. He died 1605, aged 46.

GETA, Septimius, son of the emperor Severus, and brother of Caracalla, was slain in the arms of his mother, by his brother who was jealous of his merits and virtues, A. D. 212.

GETHIN, lady Grace, an English lady, daughter of sir George Norton, of Abbots-Leith, Somersetshire, born 1676. She married sir Richard Gethin, of Gethin-Grott, Ireland; but she did not live long enough to display to the world the superior talents she possessed, as she died at the premature age of 21. She was buried in Westminster abbey, where a beautiful monument records her merits, and where, to perpetuate her memory, she also founded a sermon to be preached every Ash-Wednesday for ever. After her death were published "Reliquiæ Gethinianæ," or Remains of the ingenious and excellent lady Grace Gethin, being a collection of choice discourses, pleasant apophthegms, and witty sentences, &c. 1700, 4to. This work, containing much good sense and many judicious observations, deserves the compliments which the fair author received from the pen of Congreve.

GETHING, Richard, a curious penman of Herefordshire. He settled in London about 1616, at the Hand and Pen, Fetter lane, London, and published copy-books of various hands with plates. One of them was dedicated to sir Francis Bacon. The time of his death is not mentioned.

GEVARTIUS, John Gasper, an eminent critic, born at Antwerp 1593. He studied under the Jesuits at Antwerp, and then removed to Louvain and to Douay. He was at Paris in 1617, and took the degree of LL. D. in the university of Douay, and became town clerk of Antwerp, an employment which he held till his death 1666. He was married 1625. He published Lectionum Papinianarum Libri quinque in Statii Sylvas, 1621, 8vo. Leyden—Electorum Libri tres, &c. 1619, 4to. Paris—a Latin poem on the death of Thuanus, 1618, &c.

GEUSS, John Michael, a native of Holstein, professor of mathematics at Copenhagen, and author of the Theory of the Art of constructing Mines, 1776—a voyage to Iceland, from the German, 2 vols. 4to.—an edition of Logarithmi Numerorum ab Unitate ad 10,000, &c. He died at Holstein 1786, aged 41.

GHELEN, Sigismund, or GELENIUS. *Vid.* GELENIUS.

GHEZZI, Peter Leone, a painter, born at Rome, and knighted by Francis I. duke of Parma, his abilities were employed by the pope in adorning the castle of Gondolfo, and other public edifices. He died 1755, aged 81.

GHILINI, Jerome, an Italian writer, born at Monza, in Milan, 1589. He was educated by the Jesuits at Milan, in philosophy and polite literature, and studied the civil and canon law at Parma. He married; but upon the death of his wife he became an ecclesiastic. He lived to the age of 80. He is chiefly known for his "Theatro d'Huomini Letterati," reprinted 2 vols. 4to. Venice, 1647. The work, though praised by Baillet, is considered in general as insipid, partial, and often incorrect. He wrote besides, Cases of Conscience—poems—Annals of Alessandria.

GHIRLANDAIO, Domenico, a Florentine painter, born 1449. He was intended for the profession of a goldsmith; but he studied with success painting, and though his pieces possess not superior merit, he is yet respected as the master of the great Michael Angelo. His three sons, David, Benedict, and Randolph, were distinguished as painters. He died at the age of 44.

GHISOLFI, Giovanni, a painter of Milan, who died 1683, aged 60. His perspective views and his sea ports are much admired.

GIAFAR, or SADEK the Just, a Mussulman doctor, by the mother side, descended from Abubekir the caliph. He wrote a book of Prophecies—one on lots and traditions, and died at Medina 764.

GIAHEDH, or Large-eyed, a Mussulman, the head of the Motazales, a sect who united religion and philosophy. He wrote treatises on Metaphysics, &c. and died 840.

GIANNONI, Peter, a Neapolitan, author of an history of his country, which so offended the court of Rome that he fled from persecution to the king of Sardinia's dominions, and died at Piedmont 1748, aged 68. His history was translated into French by Desmanceaux.

GIBALYN, le Comte de, author of "le Monde Primitif," died 1784, aged 59. For this valuable work he twice received the prize of 1200 livres from the French academy.

GIBBON, Edward, the celebrated author of the history of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, was born at Putney, 8th May 1737, of a very respectable and ancient family. From Kingston-school he removed to Westminster, and afterwards entered as gentleman commoner at Magdalen college, Oxford. At the university he paid much attention to books of divinity, especially the works of Bossuet, and as he had never imbibed in his youth proper notions of religion, and decided tenets of faith, he at last, either from conviction, or the love of singularity, embraced the Roman Catholic principles, and in 1753 renounced the heresy of the protestants in the presence of a popish priest in London, and was received into the bosom of the church. This conduct alarmed and displeased his father, who immediately sent him to Lausanne, where, under the

friendly care, and by the sensible conversation of Pavilliard, a protestant divine, he was made to understand the true nature of religion, and the pure doctrines of the gospel, and in 1754 he renounced his errors, and received as a pledge of his reconciliation, the sacrament, according to the rites of the reformed church. During his residence at Lausanne, he paid much attention to classical literature, and acquired such a perfect knowledge of the French language, that he both spoke and wrote it with the same facility as his own native tongue. He here became intimate with the daughter of a protestant minister, an accomplished woman, who afterwards became the wife of the celebrated Necker; but his wish to form a matrimonial connection with the lady was checked by his father, and while he sighed as a lover, he obeyed as a son, and abandoned the object of his passion to lead the rest of life in peevish celibacy. In 1758 he returned to England, but though engaged in a military life, as the captain of the grenadiers of the Hampshire militia, he continued his studies in the midst of the dissipation of a camp, and found more pleasure in the company of his favorite authors, than in the society of gay and profligate associates. His Essai sur l'Etude de la Literature, appeared in 1761, dedicated to his father, and was admired as an elegant and correct performance. At the peace of 1763 he quitted the militia, and travelled through Paris and Switzerland to Italy, and in the midst of the ruins of the capital, formed the plan of that great work which has immortalized his name. He contributed much to the completion of the "Memoires Literaires" of Great Britain by Deyverdun 1767, and in 1770, he attacked Warburton's hypothesis on the descent of Æneas to the infernal regions, in his critical observations on the sixth book of Virgil's Æneid. The death of his father in 1770, left him master of a comfortable, independent, though encumbered family estate, and therefore as an owner of landed property, he determined to add to the consequence of his rank, by obtaining a seat in parliament for Liskeard in 1774. The first volume of his immortal work, the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, appeared in 1776, and was continued and completed in five other quarto volumes. The book was received with universal applause, and his bookseller, Mr. Cadell, sensible of the merits of the performance, and of its rapid sale, liberally paid him on the completion of the history 8000*l*. Much and deservedly as the historian is commended, yet it is to be lamented that he has inveighed with sarcastic rudeness, and with an insulting air of affected impartiality, against the great truths of christianity. The unsettled state of his own religious opinions, and the frequent visits which he paid to the infidel hero of Ferney, left it indeed doubtful whether he was much more than a masked atheist; but it required the deep arts of hypocrisy to pretend to develop the awful causes which produced the redemption of mankind, and to unveil the mysteries which cover the revelations of heaven to fallen sinners. It is therefore not to be wondered, that the two offensive chapters on the growth and progress of christianity were violently attacked by various writers, but these were disregarded by the phlegmatic historian, who deigned to give a reply only to Mr. Davis because he had accused him with want of fidelity. Though the abilities of the historian were thus acknowledged of superior rank, and his powers of understanding extensive, yet he never ventured to speak in parliament, but during the eight years in which he held a seat, he gave a silent vote for the minister. His Memoir on the War with France, in consequence of her espousing the cause of the Colonies, written in French, was much admired; and procured for him, from lord North, a seat at the board of Trade, till its abolition by Burke's bill. In 1783 Gibbon returned to Switzerland, to complete the three last volumes of his history, and he returned to England 1788, where the work was published complete on his birth-day. He afterwards returned to Lausanne, but the horrors of the French revolution, the origin of which he with many other virtuous and sensible characters had falsely hailed as the regeneration of mankind, disturbed the tranquillity of his retirement and he hastened back to England. He died of a dropsy 16th Jan. 1794, at the house of his friend lord Sheffield. His posthumous works, with his memoirs written by himself, and finished by the pen of his friend lord Sheffield, appeared in 2 vols. 4to. soon after his death. His character as a writer has been well drawn up by the nervous pen of Mr. Porson in his letters to archdeacon Travis. His history he allows to be one of the ablest performances that has ever appeared. His industry is indefatigable, his accuracy scrupulous, his reading, which is sometimes ostentatiously displayed, immense, his attention always awake, his memory extensive, his periods harmonious. In endeavoring however to avoid vulgar terms he too frequently dignifies trifles, and clothes common thoughts in a splendid dress that would be rich enough for the noblest ideas. In his anxiety to vary his phrase, he becomes obscure, and instead of calling his personages by their names, he describes them by their birth, alliance, office, or other circumstances of their history. An unpardonable fault too, is his rage for indecency, which pervades the whole work, especially the last volumes, though it is remarkable he is so affectedly prudish that he dares not call Belisarius a cuckold, because it is too bad a word to be used by a decent historian.

GIBBONS, Grinling, a famous sculptor, son of a Dutchman, settled in England. He was a member of the board of works, and was employed by Charles II. The best specimens of his art are the foliage in Windsor chapel, the choir of St. Paul's cathedral, the font of St. James's church, Westminster, and particularly the ornaments of Petworth house. He died 1721.

GIBBONS, Orlando, a native of Cambridge, made organist of the royal chapel, and admitted Mus. D. at Oxford 1622. He died three years after, of the small-pox, at Canterbury, aged 42. His compositions in music were far superior to all those of his age. He published Madrigals, 1612, &c. His son, and also two brothers, were eminent as musicians.

GIBBS, James, an architect, born at Aberdeen 1685. Besides the design of St. Martin's church, London, which cost 32,000*l.* in the erection, the new church at Derby, the senate house, and the new buildings of King's college, Cambridge, and St. Mary's church in the Strand, are part of his works. He sold his designs in 1728 for 1500*l.* and the plates for 400*l.* He died 5th Aug. 1754.

GIBERT, Balthasar, a native of Aix, who, after being four years professor of philosophy at Beauvais, was elected to the chair of rhetoric at the college of Mazarin, where he presided 50 years. Though highly respected at Paris he was banished to Auxerre by the court in 1740, because he opposed the revocation of an appeal which the university had made against the bull Unigenitus. He died at Regennes 28th Oct. 1741, aged 77. His works are Rhetorique, or les Regles de l'Eloquence—Jugement des Savans sur les Auteurs qui ont traité de la Rhetorique, 3 vols.—Observations sur le Traité des Etudes de Rollin, &c. His nephew Joseph was also a man of literary fame, and wrote Memoire pour l'Histoire des Gaules, &c. He died at Paris 1771, aged 60.

GIBERT, John Peter, a native of Aix, professor of theology at Toulon and at Aix, from which he, in 1709, removed to Paris. He lived here in a very retired and abstemious manner, and though offered several benefices he refused them all with the most indifferent composure. As a canonist, learned and well informed, he was highly respected. He died poor at Paris 2d Dec. 1736, aged 76. He wrote Practical Cases concerning the Sacraments—Memoirs concerning the holy Scriptures—Institutions ecclesiastical and beneficial, &c.—Usage of the Gallican Church in Censures, &c.—Traditions, or History of the Church, on Marriage—Corpus Juris Canonici, &c. 3 vols. fol. —Notes on the Treatise of Abus, &c.

GIBERTI, John Matthew, a native of Palermo, who obtained favor and consequence at the court of Leo X. and Clement VII. and became governor of Tivoli and bishop of Verona. He was, in 1527, one of the hostages whom Clement delivered to the Imperialists, and, according to the barbarous prejudices of those times, he was treated with great rudeness, and even cruelty. When set at liberty he retired to his diocese; but returned to Rome at the invitation of Paul II. and with a liberal mind he established in his own house a Greek press, and thus enabled the learned men whom he patronised to publish some editions of the writings of the fathers. His letters and directions to the clergy are valuable. He died 1543.

GIBIEUF, William, a priest of the congregation of the oratory, who wrote a book on the Liberty of God, and of the Creator, in Latin, a performance of great merit. He died 1650.

GIBSON, Edmund, an English prelate, born at Knipe, near Bampton, Westmoreland, 1669. From a school in the county he entered as servitor at Queen's college, Oxford, and soon evinced his proficiency by publishing 1691, William Drummond's "Polemo Middiana" and James V. of Scotland's Cantilena Rustica, 4to. with curious and interesting notes. In 1692, he published a Latin translation of the Chronicon Saxonicum 4to. and soon after Librorum MSS. in duabus Insignibus Bibliothecis, Alterâ Tenison, Londini, Altera Dugdali, Oxonii, Catalogus, dedicated to Tenison bishop of Lincoln, who appointed him his chaplain. He took his master's degree in 1694, and the next year showed his abilities as an antiquarian by publishing Camden's Britannia, with great additions, also dedicated to Tenison, under whose patronage he rose to the rectory of Stisted, Essex in 1700, the rectory of Lambeth, and the mastership of St. Mary's hospital 1703, and in 1710, the archdeaconry of Surrey. His Codex Juris Ecclesiastici Anglicani in fol. appeared in 1713, and while it commanded the applause of the friends of the church, excited the censures and the envy of its enemies. When Wake on Tenison's death succeeded to the primacy 1715, Gibson was raised to the see of Lincoln in his room, and in 1723, he was translated to London. He died at Bath 6th Sep. 1748, leaving several children. As a prelate Gibson ranks high. Vigilant over the rights of the church, he warmly supported the test act, and was zealous that those who were admitted into holy orders should be persons of character, discretion, and learning. The establishment of preachers from Oxford and Cambridge, at Whitehall, alternately, took place at his suggestion. This worthy prelate wrote, besides, some tracts and pastoral letters, wisely calculated to recommend religion and to counteract infidelity and immorality.

GIBSON, William, a self-taught mathematician, born at Boulton near Appleby, Westmoreland, and died 1791, aged 71. Though he published nothing, his knowledge of mathematics, of navigation, of mechanics, optics, and experimental philosophy, was very great and very accurate.

GIBSON, Thomas, an eminent painter, known at Oxford and in London. He died April 28th 1751, aged about 71.

GIBSON, Thomas, a physician, born at Morpeth in Northumberland. He was very eminent for his knowledge of botany, history, physic, and divinity, and he performed very popular cures. He favored the reformation, and fled during the persecution of Mary, but returned under Elizabeth, and died in London 1562. The titles of his writings are preserved in Tanner, and in Aikin's Memoirs of Medicine.

GIBSON, Richard, commonly called the dwarf, was an eminent painter in the time of sir Peter Lely. He was originally servant to a lady at Mortlake, who observed and encouraged his fondness for painting, and placed him under de Cleyn, master of the tapestry works at Mortlake, and the designer of the cuts for Ogilvy's works, and Sandys' Ovid. Gibson's pieces in water colors, but especially his copies of Lely's portraits, gained him great reputation. He was page of the back stairs to Charles I. he was also a favorite with Oliver Cromwell, and drew him several times, and he also instructed in drawing the princesses Mary and Anne afterwards queens. He married Mrs. Anne Shepherd who was likewise a dwarf, and the ceremony was honored by the presence of Charles I. who gave away the bride. Though only three feet ten inches, they had nine children, five of which reached maturity, and were well proportioned, and of the common size. Gibson died in Covent Garden in his 75th year, and his wife 20 years after, 1709, aged 89.

GIBSON, William, nephew of Richard, was instructed by him and Lely in the art of painting, in which he became eminent. He was successful as a limner, and a copier of sir Peter Lely; whose collection he purchased at his death, and enriched with several valuable foreign pieces. He died of a lethargy, 1702, aged 58.

GIBSON, Edward, kinsman to William, was instructed by him in drawing. He first painted in oil, but afterwards acquired great celebrity in crayons. His promising abilities were cut short by death when very young.

GIDEON, one of the judges of Israel. He was of the tribe of Manasseh and was called by God, while he was threshing, to extricate the people of Israel from the oppression of the Midianites. He was judge over the nation forty years, and died B. C. 1236.

GIFANIUS, Hubertus or Obertus, a critic and civilian, born at Buren in Guelderland, 1534. He pursued his studies at Louvain and Paris, and first erected a library for the Germans at Orleans, where he took the degree of doctor of civil law, 1567. He was in Italy in the suite of the French ambassador, and afterwards was professor of philosophy at Strasburg, and then at Altdorf and Ingoldstadt. He abandoned the protestants for popery, and was made counsellor to the emperor Rodolph. He died at Prague 16th Aug. 1604, according to Thuanus. He wrote notes and commentaries on Homer, Aristotle's Ethics and Politics, Lucretius, and other authors, and some law tracts, but he is accused with dishonorably suppressing the publication of the MSS. of Fruterius, an extraordinary youth who died at the age of twenty-five at Paris, and which had been intrusted to his care. He was unfortunately engaged in quarrels with Lambin, Scioppius, and others, which, in exhibiting the passions of human nature, too often show that the intellectual powers do not always exercise that authority over the heart which religion dictates.

GIFFORD, Dr. Andrew, a baptist minister, for some time, assistant librarian in the British museum. He died 1784, aged 84, leaving his library to the baptist meeting, Bristol.

GIFFORD, Richard, an English divine, educated at Baliol college, Oxford, which he left after taking his first degree in arts. He was for some time curate of Richard's castle, Herefordshire, and then morning preacher of St. Anne's Soho, and in 1758, he became chaplain to the marquis of Tweedale, and the next year obtained from bishop Cornwallis, Duffield vicarage in Derbyshire. He was presented, in 1772, to North Okendon rectory in Essex, where he was unable long to reside on account of the pestilential vapors of the fens. He was author of Remarks on Kennicott's Dissertation on the Tree of Life in Paradise,—Contemplation, a poem, 1753, quoted by Johnson in his dictionary,—Outlines of an Answer to Dr. Priestley's Disquisitions on Matter and Spirit, &c. He died at Duffield much respected, 1st March 1807, aged 82.

GIGGEO, Anthony, an Italian divine, who settled at Milan, and translated into Latin the commentaries of R. R. G. Solomon, Aben Ezra, and Levi Gersom on the Proverbs. His chief work is Thesaurus Linguæ Arabicæ, or Lexicon Arabico-Latinum, four vols. folio. He died about 1632.

GILBERT, William, a learned physician, who first discovered some of the properties of the load-stone, was born 1540, at Colchester, where his father was recorder. He was educated at Cambridge, but he took his degree of M.D abroad, and on his return to London, was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1573. He began to practise in London with such reputation, that Elizabeth appointed him her physician, with a liberal pension. In 1600, he published his book "de Magnete, &c. Physiologia Nova," which contained the observations of former writers, and might be said to be the foundation of all future improvements. He died 30th November 1603, and was buried in Trinity church, Colchester. His reputation, in consequence of his discoveries on the magnet was very extensive, so that not only Carpenter, Barrow, sir Kenelm Digby, and others have compared him to Harvey, to Galileo, to Gassendus, and other great luminaries of philosophy, but foreigners have regarded him as a man of uncommon merit and of superior abilities. His MS. de Mundi Nostri Philosophiâ Novâ, was published at Amsterdam, 1651, 4to. by sir William Boswell. He left his books, &c. to the college of physicians.

GILBERT, Thomas B. D. an English divine, educated at Edmund hall, Oxford. He was ejected from the parish of Egmond, Salop, for nonconformity, 1662, and died 14th July, 1694, aged 83. He wrote some theological tracts, and it is said that he made a convert of Dr. South to his opinion concerning predestination.

GILBERT, sir Humphrey, an able navigator, born at Dartmouth. His mother, when a widow, married Mr. Raleigh, by whom she had the famous sir Walter Raleigh. He was educated at Eton, and Oxford, and afterwards followed the military profession, and was knighted in 1570, for his services in Ireland. He, in 1583, took possession of Newfoundland, in the name of his mistress Elizabeth, where his attempts to settle a colony on the American continent were unsuccessful. He wrote a book to prove a N. W. passage to Cathaia, and the Indies. On his return from Newfoundland, the ship in which he was, foundered, and every soul on board perished, 1584.

GILBERT, Jeffrey, chief baron of the exchequer in Ireland, and afterwards in England, abridged Locke's Essay on the Human Understanding, published by Dodd 1750, and translated the 12th ode of Horace's second book, in a very elegant style, which was inserted in the Wit's Horace, p. 67.

GILDAS, the most ancient of British historians, is known for his epistle written 560, twelve years after the evacuation of Britain by the Romans. He lived near the wall built by Severus, and Nicholson calls him a monk of Bangor. His epistle was translated into English in the reign of Charles II. There was also a poet of that name concerned in the writing of the prophecies of Merlin in Latin verse.

GILDON, Charles, an English critic, born at Gillingham, Dorsetshire, 1666. As his friends were of the Roman catholic persuasion, he was sent to Douay, to become a priest, but his inclinations were not for the church, and he returned to England, 1685. He spent in youthful follies, in London, the greatest part of his property, and married a woman of no fortune, and at last to retrieve his affairs, at the age of twenty-three, he went on the stage, but proved unsuccessful as an actor, as well as the author of three plays. He afterwards published various pamphlets and essays, and affected the name and office of a critic, and wrote his "Complete Art of Poetry," and the "Laws of Poetry," &c. He offended Pope, for which he was placed in a conspicuous place in the Dunciad. He died 1723.

GILES, of Viterbo, an Italian cardinal, the favorite of the popes Julius II. and Leo X. He was legate in Germany, from the pope, and made a cardinal. He died 1532. He was author of Commentaries on the Psalms—dialogues—letters—poems—Remarks on the three first Chapters of Genesis, &c.

GILES, John, or ÆGIDIUS, was born at St. Alban's in the 13th century. He studied at Paris, and was physician to Philip, king of France, and professor of Medicine, at Montpellier, and Paris. He was also made D. D. and was the first Englishman on record entered among the Dominicans. He was an eloquent preacher, and as eminent for his physical recipes.

GILIMER, or GELIMER, descended from Genseric, was the last of the Vandal kings of Africa. He deposed his relation Hilderic, 530, but fled into Numidia, when invaded by the superior force of the great Belisarius. He was at last taken prisoner after various defeats, and when led through the streets of Constantinople, he exclaimed, Vanity of vanities, all is vanity! He was honored by Justinian, but refused to be raised to the rank of senator, as it was offered on condition of his renouncing Arianism.

GILL, Alexander, an English scholar, educated at Christ-church, Oxford, and made master of St. Paul's school 1608, in which he continued till his death 1635, at the age of 71. He wrote some theological tracts, and was buried in Mercers' chapel.

GILL, Alexander, son of the above, was born in London, and admitted at Trinity college, Oxford. He was usher to his father in St. Paul's school, and succeeded him in 1635. He removed five years after and kept a school in Aldersgate, till his death 1642. He is called by Wood, a good Latin poet.

GILL, John D. D. a dissenting minister born at Kettering, Northamptonshire, 19th Nov. 1697. In 1716, he was admitted pastor of the anabaptists at Kettering, and two years after went in the same capacity to Higham Ferrers. In 1721, he was invited to Horsleydown meeting, in Southwark, and soon after removed to Tooley street, where he died Oct. 13th 1771. He ranked high as a good orientalist, and as an extensive scholar. His publications were numerous, and in his principles he was a rigid Calvinist. His works are, an Exposition of the Bible, 9 vols. fol. a valuable performance—the Cause of God and Truth, 3 vols. 8vo.—a Body of Divinity, 3 vols. 4to—a dissertation on the Antiquity of the Hebrew Language—tracts and sermons.

GILLES, Peter, a learned adventurer, born at Albi 1490. He distinguished himself by his knowledge of classical literature, and in 1533 he dedicated a book to Francis I. and invited him to send learned men into foreign countries to examine their manners and customs. He was accordingly sent by the monarch to the Levant, but as he was not supplied with money for his expenses as he expected, he was obliged in his distress to enrol himself in the army of Soliman II. for subsistence. He was afterwards engaged in another voyage, and carried by the pirates to Algiers, from which he extricated himself by the liberal assistance of cardinal d'Armagnac. He died at Rome 1555. He was author of Tracts de Vi et Naturâ Animalium—de Bosphoro Thracio—de Topographiâ Constantinopoleos.

GILLESPIE, George, a Scotch divine, one of the four sent as commissioners from the church of Scotland to Westminster 1643. He wrote Aaron's Rod Blossoming—Miscellaneous Questions, &c. and died 17th Dec. 1648.

GILLOT, Claude, a French painter and

engraver of Langres, disciple to Vateau, and the master of J. Baptiste Corneille. He died at Paris 1722, aged 49. He was happy in representing grotesque figures,&c.

GILPIN, Bernard, an eminent divine, born at Kentmire, Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, of which he became fellow. He afterwards went to Christ church, and became a zealous supporter of the reformation in consequence of reading attentively the works of Erasmus, and of other German divines. He obtained in 1552 the living of Norton in Durham diocese, but with remarkable humility he resigned it, considering himself as yet unfit to preside over the spiritual concerns of a parish. He next visited the continent, where he printed a treatise on the sacraments, written by his uncle Tonstal, and returned to England in 1556. By the patronage of his uncle he now obtained the archdeaconry of Durham, and the rectory of Easington, and afterwards the rectory of Houghton le Spring. Zealous and active he conducted himself as the friend of piety and religion, he enforced residence among the clergy, and every where supported the honor and the interests of virtue. His influence as a pastor was considered as so great that Bonner, jealous of the increasing power of the reformers, marked him for destruction, and Gilpin, summoned to London before a bloody tribunal, already prepared himself to march to the stake with all the composure of those who had gone before him, when the death of Mary stopped the hand of his persecutors, and restored him to the wishes of his parishioners, and the duties of a benevolent pastor. This exemplary and hospitable man was offered the bishopric of Carlisle by Elizabeth, and also the headship of Queen's college, but he modestly refused these honors, satisfied to live and to die among his parishioners who regarded him as a friend and a father. He died 1583, aged 66. His life has been written by bishop Carleton, and by his descendant William Gilpin.

GILPIN, Richard, a native of Cumberland, educated at Queen's college, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. D. He afterwards took orders, and became minister of Greystock in his own county, and a popular preacher about London, but was expelled for nonconformity 1662. He then practised physic in the north, especially at Newcastle, and died 1657. Of his works his discourse on "Satan's Temptations," is best known.

GILPIN, William, an able divine, descendant from the famous Bernard Gilpin of whose life he wrote an account. He was born in Westmoreland, and educated at Queen's college, Oxford, and afterwards distinguished himself at the head of a respectable school at Cheam, Surrey. He died 5th April 1804, aged 80, vicar of Boldre in Hampshire, and prebendary of Sarum. He published the Lives of Latimer, Wickliffe, Huss, and Cranmer—Lectures on Church Catechism, 12mo.—Exposition of the New Testament, 2 vols. 8vo.—Observations on Picturesque Beauty, 8vo.—a Tour to the Lakes, 2 vols. 8vo.—Remarks on Forest Scenery 2 vols.—Essays on Picturesque Beauty—on Prints—on the River Wye, &c.—on the Western Parts of England, 8vo.—Moral Contrasts, 8vo.—Sermons to Country Congregations, 3 vols. 8vo. &c.

GINNANI, Francis, a native of Ravenna, page to duke Anthony Farnese. He afterwards retired to solitude, and devoted himself to the improvement of his estate, and the cultivation of natural history. He died 1766, aged 50. He wrote an historical treatise on the Diseases of Growing Corn, 4to. 1759—a Description of Indigenous Plants—Dissertation on the Scirpus of Ravenna—and an Account of the Curiosities of his Museum.

GIOCONDO, Fra Giovanni, a native of Verona, where he was schoolmaster, and had Julius Cæsar Scaliger among his pupils. He was well skilled in architecture, mathematics, theology, and antiquities, and he constructed some of the bridges of France and Italy. He died 1521. He published an edition of Cæsar's commentaries, and of Vitruvius.

GIOIA, Flavio, a Neapolitan, born at Amalfi, celebrated as being the inventor of the mariner's compass. As the sovereigns of Naples were at that time the younger branches of the royal family of France, he placed at the north of the compass a fleur de lis, a distinction adopted by every succeeding navigator. The principality of Principato, where he was born, also assumed a compass for its arms, no doubt as a monument of the celebrity of its citizen. Some have attributed the invention of the compass to the Chinese, and Dr. Wallis to the English. Gioia was born about 1300, but the time of his death is not mentioned.

GIOLITO, Del Ferrari, a printer of the 16th century at Venice, ennobled by Charles V. His types were more elegant than his printing was correct. He left two sons printers, and died 1547.

GIORDANI, Vital, a Neapolitan mathematician. He was at first a soldier in the pope's gallies, then purser of a ship, afterwards keeper of St. Angelo's castle at Rome, and lastly professor of mathematics. He died 1711. He wrote Euclide Restituto, fol. —de Componendis Gravium Momentis, fol. —Fundamentum Doctrinæ Motus Gravium, et ad Hyac. Christophorum Epistol.

GIORDANO, Luca, a painter of Naples, who died 1705, aged 76. He improved himself by studying the works of Titian, Correggio, and Paul Veronese, and for his merits he was knighted by the king of Spain. Several of his pieces are preserved at Milan, but his most finished picture is the battle of the angels, and the fall of Lucifer, preserved at Naples.

GIORGIANI, or ALSEID ALSCHERIF ABON HASSAN, or HOUSSAIN ALI, a native of Georgia, and a Mussulman doctor, author of an Explanation of Terms used in Theology and Philosophy—a Commentary

on Euclid, &c. He died 1413, at Shiraz. Another of that name was eminent as a grammarian and mathematician.

GIORGIONE, an illustrious painter, so called from his noble and comely aspect, was born at Castel Franco in Trevisano, Venice, 1478. He devoted himself to music in which he excelled, and afterwards directed his attention to painting, and was the first of the Lombards who found out the admirable effects of strong lights and shadows. He first studied under Giovanni Bellino, and improved himself by the imitation of the works of Leonardo da Vinci. Titian was his friend and fellow pupil, but his frequent visits alarmed him, and viewing him in the light of a rival and enemy, he excluded him from his house. Thus become hostile each to the other, Titian assiduously labored to copy nature, but while he surpassed Giorgione in the delicacies of natural objects, he was himself surpassed in greatness of conception, and sublimity of invention. The house where the German merchants assemble at Venice, had its front adorned by the pencil of these rival masters, and while Titian embellished one side, Giorgione labored on the other, but time unfortunately has defaced these once splendid monuments of human excellence. A Christ carrying the Cross, in St. Rovo's church, Venice, is considered as the best piece from Giorgione's pencil. The ingenious artist employed his talents to show that sculpture is not superior to painting, and he represented all the sides of the body in the same picture, by the aid of reflection from a fountain at his feet, from a looking glass at his side, and a shining armor. He died in his 33d year 1511, of the plague, with which he unfortunately was seized by paying a visit to a favorite mistress, whose infection was not suspected.

GIOSEPPINO, a painter so called from Gioseppe d'Arpino, a town of Naples where he was born 1560. He learned at Rome the elements of his art, and so distinguished himself that he became the favorite of cardinals and popes, and was made knight of St. Michael by Lewis XII. His battles in the capitol are his best pieces. He died at Rome 1640.

GIOTTINO, Tomaso, a painter of Florence whose name was Stefano. He was called Giottino from the resemblance of his style to that of Giotto. He died 1356, aged 32.

GIOTTO, an eminent painter, sculptor and architect, born near Florence 1276. He was found by Cimabue while he was employing himself in the fields in drawing upon the sand the figures of the sheep which he was tending, and under the guidance of this excellent friend and master, he soon rose to consequence and fame. When Benedict IX. wished to see designs from the Tuscan artists, Giotto, with the greatest quickness, drew with one stroke of his pencil, a circle so round and so perfectly equal, that round as Giotto's O afterwards became proverbial. The pope understood from this the genius of the painter, and employed him at Rome. His most admired piece was a ship of Mosaic work over the three gates of the portico at the entrance of St. Peter's church. Giotto still favored by Clement V. Benedict's successor, returned in 1316 to Florence loaded with riches, and was afterwards honorably engaged in the service of the lord of Lucca, and of the king of Naples, and every where left specimens of his genius and of his art. His death of the Virgin, with the apostles about her, was greatly admired by Michael Angelo. He died 1336, and the city of Florence erected a marble statue over his tomb. Giotto was respected not only by princes, but by the learned and the witty, and among his particular friends were Dante and Petrarch.

GIRALDI, Lilio Gregorio, an ingenious critic born at Ferara 1479 and educated in Latin under Guarini, and in Greek under Demetrius Chalcondyles. He resided at Modena, and afterwards went to Rome, and saw the pillage of that ancient capital by the soldiers of Charles V. After losing there the whole of his little property, and attending his patron cardinal Rangoni to the grave, and losing his other patron Mirandula, he returned to Ferrara poor and enfeebled by disease. Though, however, terribly afflicted with the gout, he yet read, and composed several of his books, till he sunk under the heaviness of his complaint 1552, and was buried in the cathedral of Ferrara. He wrote 17 different things, afterwards collected into 2 vols. folio, Basil 1580, and Leyden 1696. The most valuable of his compositions are his Historia de Deis Gentium—Historiæ Poetarum tum Græcorum quam Latinorum Dialogi decem,—and the Dialogi de Poetis Nostrorum. His erudition was very great, and the high encomiums of Scaliger, of Casaubon, and Thuanus upon his meritorious services to the republic of letters, are very just and honorable.

GIRALDI, John Baptist Cintio, an Italian of the family of the preceding born at Ferrara 1504. After studying philosophy and the languages he applied to physic and took the degree of M. D. Though only 21 years old he was appointed to read lectures on physic and polite literature at Ferrara, and in 1542 he became secretary to the duke of Ferrara. After teaching belles lettres at Mondovi three years he went to Turin, and thence to Pavia, where he was honorably made professor of rhetoric. He took the name of Cintio at Pavia, which he prefixed to his books. He was greatly afflicted with the gout, and retired to Ferrara where he died soon after 1573. He wrote 9 Italian tragedies, besides some orations in Latin, and Hecatommithi, or 100 novels. His tragedies, which some critics esteem as excellent compositions, were edited by his son Celso, Venice, 1583, 8vo.

GIRALDUS, Sylvester, a learned Welchman born at Mainarpir castle near Pembroke, South Wales, 1145. He was educated under his uncle, the bishop of St.

David's, and studied theology at Paris for some time. He returned to England 1172, and four years after was named by Henry II. who knew his merit and his learning, to fill the vacant see of St. David's, which he disinterestedly refused. Afterwards he went to Paris and Bologna to study the civil law, and in 1185 he was sent by the king as secretary to his son John, in Ireland. In this office he applied himself to making collections of materials for the History of Ireland, and in 1186 returned to England. In 1198 he was a second time elected to the see of St. David's, but as he had a rich competitor, and as every thing was venal at Rome, he did not succeed. He died at the age of about 70. He wrote several works, in which he displayed great erudition and commanding eloquence, which was wonderful, as Tanner observes, in so dark and ignorant an age. He was a great enemy to the monks, and very superstitious, and with respect to dreams and visions contemptibly ridiculous. Besides his History of Ireland, he wrote "Itinerarium Cambriæ" —"de Rebus a se Gestis," and other things, some of which are still in MS.

Girard, John Baptist, a jesuit born at Dol. He was tried by the parliament of Aix, on the accusation of a girl of 18, Mary Catherine Cadiere, for using sorcery, according to her expressions, in the violation of her person, and in the attempt to destroy the fruit of her womb. This trial excited much of the public attention. Girard was acquitted.

Girard, Gabriel, a French ecclesiastic, almoner to the duchess of Berry, and interpreter to the king in the Russian and Sclavonian languages. He wrote Synonymes François—Principes de la Langue Françoise, &c. and died much respected 1748, aged 70.

Girandon, Francis, a native of Troyes. He studied sculpture and architecture under Anguier, and was sent to Rome by Lewis XIV. to complete his knowledge of the arts. He succeeded Le Brun as inspector general of sculpture to the king, and died 1715, aged 87. His chief works are the Mausoleum of Richelieu in the church of the Sorbonne—the Equestrian Statue of Lewis XIV. and the Rape of Proserpine in the garden of Versailles.

Giron, D. Pierre, duke of Ossuna, a noble but proud and imperious Spaniard, who, when viceroy of Naples, encouraged the famous conspiracy against Venice, which was discovered by Jaffier one of the accomplices, and which forms the subject of one of the finest pieces of English tragedy. Giron was disgraced and died in prison 1624, aged 49.

Gironst, James, a native of Beaufort in Anjou, educated among the jesuits, and known as a popular preacher. His sermons appeared in 5 vols. 12mo. 1704. He died 1689, aged 65.

Girtin, John, an English painter of great excellence. His landscapes in water-colors, and in oil, were much admired. The views of London and Paris, exhibited in the Panorama in London, were by him, and are pleasing proofs of his genius and taste. Though laboring under the attacks of a dreadful asthma, he followed his profession till within a few days of his death, which happened Nov. 1802, in his 30th year.

Giry, Lewis, one of the first members of the French academy, translated Tertullian's Apology—the Sacred History of Sulpicius Severus—Augustine de Civitate Dei, &c. This learned and excellent character died 1665, aged 70.

Gisbert, John, a native of Cahors, for some years divinity professor at Toulouse, and then provincial of the jesuits at Languedoc. He died 1710, aged 71. He wrote Anti-Probalasimus, 4to. and other works of merit.

Gisbert, Blaise, a jesuit, born at Cahors. He wrote a work on the Education of a Prince—another on Christian Eloquence, &c. and died at Montpellier 1731.

Giselinus, a physician, native of Bruges, who published a correct edition of Prudentius at Antwerp. He died 1551, aged 78.

Giulano, Di. Majano, a Florentine, sculptor and architect, who died at Naples 1447, aged 70. The Poggio Reale palace, and other edifices at Naples, are the monuments of his genius, as well as several buildings at Rome, in the pontificate of Paul II.

Giusti, Antonio, a painter of Florence, who died 1705, aged 81. His animals, as well as landscapes and historical characters, are highly esteemed.

Glain, N. Saint, a native of Limoges, 1620, who retired to Holland to profess the protestant faith. After serving with reputation in the armies of the republic, he wrote in the Holland gazette, and from a zealous protestant, he became, by reading Spinoza's book, a rank atheist. So devoted was he to his new opinions, that he translated Spinoza into French, and published it in three different editions, under three different titles, to attract the public attention.

Glandorp, Matthias, a physician, born at Cologne 1595, where his father was a surgeon. After studying at Bremen, and improving himself at Padua and other Italian universities, he became physician to the archbishop of Bremen 1628. He died soon after 1652. His works, which exhibit the powers of an attentive and able man, were printed together at London 1729, 4to. with his life prefixed.

Glanvil, Joseph, an English divine, born at Plymouth, Devonshire, 1636. He was of Exeter college, Oxford, and in 1656 removed to Lincoln college, and soon after taking his degree of M.A. 1658, entered into orders, and became chaplain to Rouse, provost of Eton college. The death of his patron soon after left him at liberty; and he returned to his college, where he continued during the turbulence of the times, till the restoration brought back peace, confidence, and security. Glanvil, who had showed strong partiality for Cromwell's usurpation, now became an active royalist, and he drew the attention of the learned by his popular treatise, called the Vanity of Dogmatising,

&c. against the Aristotelians, so that when the Royal society was established, he was chosen one of that learned body, whose opinions and philosophy he had so ably defended. In 1663 he engaged in a controversy about the possibility of witches and witchcraft, and though his friends, and particularly Mr. Boyle, advised him to be careful in his management of so delicate a subject, where religion might be treated with levity, he collected, with more superstition than prudence, not less than 26 modern relations of apparitions, &c. besides that of the invisible drummer, which nightly disturbed Mumpesson's house at Tedworth, Wilts, and which was the origin of the controversy. In 1666, by the interest of his friends, he obtained the rectory of the Abbey church, Bath, where he fixed his residence. In 1677 he engaged in a controversy with Crosse, vicar of Chew, Somersetshire, in defence of the Royal society, and against the Aristotelian philosophy; and the raillery used on both sides, brought a fresh antagonist Dr. Stubbe, physician at Warwick, who treated our author with more vehemence and scurrility than propriety could countenance. Glanvil forgot his resentment in the attentive performance of his ministerial duty; and when Stubbe was unfortunately drowned near Bath, and his remains were brought to be interred into the Abbey church, he preached a very pathetic and eloquent sermon on the occasion, and paid very handsome and deserved compliments to the memory of his departed antagonist. He was presented, in 1678, to a prebendal stall of Worcester, by the patronage of the marquis of Worcester, to whom his wife was related, and with the approbation of the king, to whom he had been chaplain since 1672. He was attacked by a fever which proved fatal, and he died at Bath 4th Nov. 1680, aged 44, and was buried in his own church, where his widow erected a decent monument to his memory. He was twice married, but had no issue. He was a man of great parts; but though he possessed in a high degree the power of writing with elegance and fluency, his publications were all on temporary and controversial subjects. Besides the works mentioned already, he wrote an "Essay concerning Preaching,—and a seasonable Defence of Preaching,"—a blow at modern Sadducism—"Reflections on Drollery and Atheism"—Essays on important subjects in Philosophy and Religion—sermons, &c.

GLANVILLE, Ranulph, an English lawyer in the 12th century. He is mentioned with great respect, by law writers, for his diligence in collecting all the laws of the kingdom into one body.

GLAPHYRA, a priestess of Bellona's temple in Cappadocia, is known for her amours with M. Antony, from whom she obtained the kingdom for her two sons, Sisinna and Archelaus.

GLAPTHORNE, Henry, a dramatic writer in the age of Charles I. Winstanley speaks of him with commendation, but Langbaine allows him little merit. Besides plays, he wrote poems to his mistress Lucinda.

GLASER, Christopher, apothecary to Louis XIV. was author of an elegant and valuable treatise on chemistry, translated into English and German. He died about 1679.

GLASS, John, M. A. a Scotch divine, born at Dundee 1698, and educated at Aberdeen. Upon his publication of a pamphlet on the inconsistency of a civil establishment with christianity, he was deposed from his church, near Dundee, and then became the founder of a new sect called the Glassites, in Scotland, and Sandemonians in England. As the discipline of his sect was very rigorous, few embraced his tenets, and the name is scarce known now. He wrote various controversial tracts, published at Edinburgh, 4 vols. 8vo. He died at Dundee 1773, aged 75.

GLASS, John, son of the preceding, was born at Dundee 1725, and went as surgeon to the West Indies. He afterwards quitted the medical profession; and as captain of a ship traded to the Brazils. After an absence of two years, he returned from the Brazils to London in 1765, with all his property; but, when in sight of Ireland, four of the seaman conspired against him; and after murdering him, his wife and daughter, the mate, one seaman and two boys, they loaded the boat with dollars, and sinking the ship, landed at Ross, and came to Dublin, where punishment overtook them. They were executed for the bloody deed, Oct. 1766. Glass possessed abilities, and published a description of Teneriff, with the manners, &c. of the Portuguese, 4to.

GLASSIUS, Solomon, a German divine, professor of divinity and D.D. in Jena university. He was afterwards superintendant of the schools and churches in Saxe Gotha, and died 1656, aged 63. He wrote Philologia Sacra, 4to—Onomatologia Messiæ Prophetica—Disputationes in Augustanam Confessionem—Exegesis Evangeliorum et Epistol.—Christologia Mosaica, et Davidica, &c.

GLAUBER, Rodolphus, a German chemist, author of a volume "Glauberus Concentratus" translated into English, fol. 1689, London. He has acquired celebrity as the discoverer of the neutral purgative salt, which still bears his name.

GLAUBER, John, a painter of Utrecht, who died 1726, aged 80. His landscapes are much admired. His pieces are enriched by the expressive figures of his friend Lareisse.

GLAUBER, John Gotlief, brother and disciple of the preceding, died 1703, aged 47. His landscapes, sea ports, &c. are in a very finished style.

GLAUBER, Dianna, sister of the above painters, born 1650, shone likewise by the execution of her pencil. She became blind in her old age. Her portraits and historical subjects were admired.

GLEDITSCH, John Gottlieb, a native of Leipsic, who took his degree of M. D. at Frankfort on the Oder, 1740, and there became lecturer in botany, physiology, and the Materia Medica. He was afterwards mem-

ber of the Berlin academy of sciences, anatomical professor, and director of the botanical garden. He was author of treatises on the management of Trees—on the Means of destroying Locusts—on Fungusses—Miscellaneous Essays on Medicine, Botany, Economy—on Bees—on the System of Plants, &c. He died 1786, aged 72.

Gleichen, Frederic William Von, a nobleman, born at Bayreuth, who, after serving his country with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, retired from public life in 1756, and, satisfied with the empty title of privy counsellor, devoted himself to the study of natural history. He was very ingenious in the delineation of plants, and well acquainted with chemistry, and he constructed a curious microscope, with which he made observations on seminal animalcules, and on the putrefaction of vegetables, of which he published an account. These, and other works on subjects of natural history, are written in German, and possess merit. He died 1783, aged 69.

Glen, John, a painter and engraver on wood of Liege. He published, in the 16th century, a curious work of ancient and modern dresses, with figures, &c.

Glendower, Owen, a famous Welchman, who boldly opposed in the field, during 14 years, the elevation of Henry IV. to the English throne. His name is still revered among the Welch. He died 1415, aged 61.

Glicas, a Byzantine historian, whose works, the Annals from the Creation, and the History of the Byzantine Emperors, were published by Labbe, 1660, in Greek and Latin.

Glisson, Francis, an English physician, born at Rampisham, Dorsetshire, and educated at Caius college, Cambridge, where he became fellow. He took his degrees in physic, and became, in the room of Winterton, regius professor of physic to the university, an office which he held 40 years. He was elected fellow of the college of physicians 1634, and in his practice and studies he followed the plans of the great Harvey, and depended more upon anatomical dissection and minute observations than wild theories and vague conjectures. During the civil wars he removed to Colchester, where he practised physic, and he was present at the siege and surrender of that important fortress. He distinguished himself by the great attention he paid to the progress of the rickets, a disorder which then first began to appear in the counties of Dorset and Somerset, and he communicated his observations and discoveries to the world in his "Anatomia Hepatis," 1654. He was for several years president of the college of physicians, and died 1677, in the parish of St. Bride, London. He was a man of great erudition, and universally esteemed. He contributed much to the advancement of true medical knowledge, and he discovered the capsula communis, or vagina portæ, and more clearly defined the vena cava porta, and vasa fellea of the liver. Of his many compositions on anatomical and medical subjects his treatise on the Liver is his best work.

Gloucester, Robert of, the most ancient of English poets, florished in the reign of Henry II. and died in a good old age in the beginning of John's reign. Camden speaks very highly of him, and quotes many of his English rhymes; but he is more esteemed for his history than for his poetry.

Glover, Richard, an English poet, born in London, and educated at Cheam school, where his verses on the memory of Newton were deservedly applauded. He afterwards engaged with his father in the Hamburgh trade, and in 1737 he married a woman of fortune, and produced his admired poem Leonidas. The powers of mind which he possessed were now displayed in political dissensions; he was a popular leader at elections, and when appointed one of the committee in an application to the house of Commons from the London merchants, he spoke with such boldness and energy at the bar that his address was printed, and excited universal attention. He sat in parliament for Weymouth at the election of 1761, and died 1785, aged 74, much and deservedly lamented. Besides his Leonidas he published London, or the Progress of Commerce, a poem, 1739—Hosier's Ghost, a popular ballad to rouse the spirit of the nation against the insults of the Spanish Court—Boadicea, a tragedy, acted at Drury-lane, not with success, 1753—Medea, another tragedy, better received 1761—Athenaid, an epic poem of inferior merit, which appeared 1788, in 3 vols. 12mo. His great and immortal work Leonidas has been translated into French, and has passed through various editions.

Gluck, Christopher, an able musician, born in the Upper Palatinate. He studied in Italy, and visited England and Germany, and afterwards acquired great celebrity at Vienna. He went to Paris, where his performances were honorably rewarded with a pension. He wrote besides operas, letters on music, &c. and died at Vienna 1787, aged 73.

Glynn, Robert, a native of Cambridge, educated at Eton and King's college, of which he became fellow. He studied medicine, and took his doctor's degree in 1752; but he preferred the easy and indolent life of a college to the labors of an extensive practice, which his knowledge and information might have commanded. After being for 63 years, for his wit, his learning, and his interesting fund of anecdotes, the favorite of his society, he died 1800, aged 82. He is known as the author of the Day of Judgment, a poem of singular merit, which obtained the Setonian prize at Cambridge 1757, and which is much read and deservedly admired.

Gmelin, Samuel Gottlieb, son of a physician at Tubingen, was born in 1745, and distinguished himself by his abilities and his perseverance in several voyages to France, Holland, and on the shores of the Caspian sea. He was seized by the Tartars when in their country, and died in confinement 1774.

He published, in German, "Travels in Russia," and "Historia Fucorum," but though a man of genius, and well versed in natural history, he was of a licentious turn of mind. Pallas has written his life.

GMELIN, John George, uncle to the preceding, was born at Tubingen, and became member of the academy at Petersburg. He is known by his Flora Sibcrica, 4 vols. 4to.—and his Travels in Siberia, published in French, 2 vols. He died 1755, aged 46.

GOADBY, Robert, a printer of Sherborne, Dorsetshire, author of an Illustration of the Scriptures, 8 vols. fol. and the Universe Displayed, and other books. He wrote also the life of Bamfylde Moore Carew, the famous king of the beggars; and he acquired some property by the establishment of a provincial paper at Sherborne. He died much respected 1778.

GOAR, James, a Dominican friar of Paris, sent to the Levant in 1618. He published "Græcorum Eucologium," in Greek and Latin, Paris, 1647, and also translated some of the Byzantine historians. He resided for some time at Rome, and was universally respected for his learning. He died 1653, aged 52.

GOBBO, Pietro Paolo Cortonese, a painter of Cortona, who died 1640, aged 60. His fruits and landscapes by their charming coloring and native elegance, are much admired.

GOBBO, Andrea, an Italian historical painter, who died about 1527, aged about 57.

GOBEL, John Baptist, a native of Hanne, bishop of Lydda. At the revolution he embraced the opinions of the popular party, and was appointed 1791, first constitutional archbishop of Paris. Soon after, however, he resigned his episcopal habit in the convention, declaring at the age of 70 that he abjured a religion in which he placed no faith, and which dishonored humanity. This hoary delinquent against truth and virtue did not pass unpunished, he was accused of atheism by Robespierre, and condemned as the accomplice of Chaumette. He was guillotined 14th April, 1793, regretted by none.

GOBELIN, Giles, a famous dyer in the reign of Francis I. known for the invention of the fine scarlet which still bears his name. The house where he lived in the Fauxbourg of St. Marcel, Paris, still preserves his name.

GOBIER, Charles, a jesuit of St. Maloes, born 1644. He wrote the "History of the Mariannes," and "Lettres Edifiantes," which contain the history, geography, and politics of those countries, subjected to the observations and discoveries of the jesuits. He wrote some other tracts, and warmly embraced the disputes about the worship of Confucius in China. He died at Paris 1708.

GOBRYAS, one of the seven Persian nobles who conspired to dethrone the usurper Smerdis. He was father-in-law of Darius.

GOCLENIUS, Conrad, a German, born in in Westphalia 1486, and esteemed for his learning and virtues by Erasmus. He wrote valuable notes on Cicero's Offices, and published an edition of Lucan, and a translation of Lucian's Hermotimus. He died 1589.

GOCLENIUS, Rodolphus, author of a tract on the Cure of Wounds by the application of the Magnet, may be considered as the founder of modern magnetism. He was born at Wittemberg, and was professor of physic and mathematics at Marpurg, and died 1621, aged 49.

GOCLENIUS, Rodolphus, a voluminous writer, born at Wardeck 1547. He was for nearly 50 years professor of logic at Marpurg, where he died 1628. His works are on philosophical subjects.

GODDARD, Jonathan, an English physician and chemist, born at Greenwich 1617, and educated at Magdalen hall, Oxford. After four years' residence in the university he travelled to improve himself in the knowledge of physic, and on his return he took his degree of M. D. as member of Christ college, Cambridge, and that of doctor at Catherine hall. In 1646 he was chosen fellow of the college of physicians, and the next year was appointed their reader in anatomy. As he favored strongly the measures of parliament, he was taken under the protection of Cromwell, and accompanied him as physician to the army to Ireland, and afterwards to Scotland, and for his services he was nominated by the usurper, warden of Merton college, Oxford, 1651. During Cromwell's absence in Scotland, he was one of the five delegates, whom he appointed to settle all grants and dispensations, and in the short parliament of 1653, he sat as the sole representative of the university. At the restoration he was driven with disgrace from his wardenship, and he retired to Gresham college, where he had been in 1655 chosen professor of physic, and afterwards his services and talents were considered as so respectable, that in the establishment of the Royal society to which he had so much contributed, he was named one of the first council 1663. In his extensive practice, as physician, he was so conscientious that he mixed up his own medicines, and regardless of the clamors of the apothecaries against him, he even published a pamphlet strongly recommending it to his fellow physicians. After being driven from the Exchange by the fire of London, he was enabled to return to the new lodgings in 1671, where he continued till his death, eagerly devoted to the advancement of medicine and of philosophy. He died of an aploplectic fit in Cheapside, as he returned home from the society of a number of his learned friends, 24th March, 1674. He was not only an able writer, but he was the liberal patron of learned men, and in consequence of his celebrity, had several books dedicated to him. He procured some fame by the invention of some drops, long since forgotten, but he deserves to be mentioned with particular honor, if as Dr. Seth Ward says, he was the first Englishman who made a telescope. His writings, which are chiefly on medical and philosophical subjects, are preserved in the philosophical transactions, in Birch's history of the Royal society, and in separate pamphlets.

Godeau, Anthony, a French prelate, born at Dreux 1605. At the age of 24 he was one of those learned men who met at the house of Mr. Courart, on subjects of science and philosophy, and to their zeal in the cause of literature, the French academy of belles lettres owed its origin, and he became one of its first and brightest ornaments. In 1636 he was raised by Richelieu to the bishopric of Grasse, which he relinquished for that of Venice. He was an active prelate, attentive to the duties of his station, and exemplary in every part of his conduct. He died of a fit of apoplexy 21st April 1671. His writings, both in prose and verse, are numerous. His Ecclesiastical History, 3 vols. folio, 1653, is very valuable, the first of which only appeared in 1653. He translated also the psalms into French verse, which work though abused by Vavassor and others, is preferred by some to Marot's version.

Godefroi, Denys, a native of Paris, counsellor in the parliament there. As he was a protestant he left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and retired to Geneva, and afterwards to Strasburg where he died 1622, aged 73. He wrote Corpus Juris Civilis, 4to.—Notæ in Quatuor Libr. Institut.—Opuscula Varia Juris, &c.

Godefroi, Theodore, eldest son of the preceding, was a catholic, and became counsellor of state in France. He wrote on the Genealogical History of France, and died at Strasburg 1642. His brother James, remained a protestant, and was member of the council and law professor at Geneva, where he died 1659. He was a learned man and edited Cicero and other classical authors.

Godefroi, Denys, son of Theodore, was author of Memoirs and Instructions concerning the Affairs of the French King, in fol. He died 1681. His son John edited Philip de Comines' Memoirs, 5 vols. 8vo. and published also queen Margaret's Memoirs, &c. and died 1732.

Godeschalc, surnamed Fulgentius, a monk of Orbais in Saxony, in the ninth century, known for his controversy about predestination and grace. He was attacked by Rab. Maurus, archbishop of Mentz, and thrown into prison, where, after being degraded from his ecclesiastical offices, he died; but his doctrines as well as his sufferings gained him followers. Maguin published in 2 vols. 4to. an edition of all the treatises written on both sides of the agitated question. He died about 869.

Godewyck, Margarita, a paintress of Dort, who died 1677, aged 50. Her landscapes, and also her works in embroidery, were much admired.

Godfrey, sir Edmundbury, an able and upright magistrate, who exerted himself in the discovery of the popish plot. He was soon after found dead, pierced with his own sword, and with many marks of violence. His death was imputed to the resentment of the papists, and therefore his funeral was performed with great pomp, and no less than 72 clergymen preceded his corpse, and 1000 persons of rank attended the procession. The dean of Bangor, Dr. William Lloyd, afterwards bishop of Worcester, preached his funeral sermon. He died 17th Oct. 1678.

Godfrey, of Bouillon, an illustrious and active chieftain during the crusades, son of Eustace count of Boulogne. He was, after the fall of Jerusalem, elected by the christians king of that city, and of the adjacent country, but, from motives of piety and humility, he declined the lofty title, and was satisfied with the appellation of duke of the holy sepulchre. He defeated the armies of the Egyptian sultan with great slaughter, and made himself master of all the holy land. He made an excellent code of laws for his subjects, and died after enjoying his dignity little more than a year, 1100. He is one of the heroes of Tasso's immortal poem.

Goudinot, John, a native of Rheims, where he was canon of the cathedral. He was also a wine merchant, and in his conduct very charitable. He was zealously attached to the tenets of the Jansenists, and died 1749, aged 88.

Godiva, a lady of great beauty and greater celebrity. She was sister to Therald du Bergenhall, sheriff of Lincolnshire, and wife of Leofric earl of Leicester, the son of the earl of Mercia. She solicited her husband to exonerate the people of Coventry from a heavy tax, and he consented to grant her petition provided she rode naked through the streets, which from her generous affection towards the city she condescended to do. The adventure was painted in one of the windows of Trinity church, Coventry, with these words,

I Luric, for the love of thee,
Do make Coventry toll-free.

Godolphin, John, a learned civilian, born at Godolphin, in the island of Sicily 1617. He was of Gloucester-hall, Oxford, and devoted himself attentively to civil law, and took his doctor's degree 1642-3. He favored the puritans, and under Cromwell he was appointed one of the three judges of the admiralty. So great was his reputation for integrity and knowledge, that at the restoration he was made king's advocate, and he asserted in his publications the king's supremacy. He died 1678. He published "a View of the Admiral's Jurisdiction," 8vo. 1661—"the Orphan's Legacy, &c. 1674,"—"Repertorium Canonicum, 4to."—the Holy Limbec,—the Holy Arbour, fol. &c.

Godwin, earl, a powerful Saxon baron, who, in 1017, went with Canute against Sweden, and for his valor in that expedition received that monarch's daughter in marriage. On the king's death he supported Hardicanute against his brother Harold, but soon after changed sides. After Hardicanute's death he declared himself in favor of Edward, who had married his daughter, but, with a fickleness peculiar to his character, he afterwards conspired against him, and escaped to Flanders to avoid punishment. Bent, however, on revenge he invaded the kingdom from the continent, and

spread such terror by sailing up the Thames to London, that the king yielded to his wishes and received him again into his protection. He died at Winchester suddenly, while dining with the king 1053. It is said that he murdered Alfred, one of the sons of the second Ethelred, and that when accused of it he purified himself by the solemnity of an oath.

Godwin, Thomas, an English prelate, born at Ockingham, Berks, 1517. Under the patronage of Dr. Layton he was sent to Magdalen college, Oxford, of which he became fellow 1544. He early embraced the tenets of the protestants, and as his fellow collegians were very zealous for the popish principles, he quitted Oxford, and took the grammar school at Brackley, Northamptonshire, where he married, and lived in comfortable independence in the reign of Edward VI. At the accession of Mary he was exposed to persecution, and leaving his school, he began to practice physic, and took his bachelor's degree at Oxford 1555. On Elizabeth's accession he took orders, and by the friendship of Bullingham bishop of Lincoln, he was introduced to the queen, who admired his eloquence in the pulpit, and rewarded him with the deanery of Christ church 1565, and that of Canterbury the next year. In 1584 he was made bishop of Bath and Wells, but he soon after fell under the queen's displeasure for taking a second wife, and this weighed much on his spirits, and increased his infirmities. He died of a quartan ague 1590.

Godwin, Francis, son of the preceding, was born at Havington, Northamptonshire, 1561, and educated at Christ church, Oxford, of which he became student 1578. He was rector of Samford Orcais, Somersetshire, prebendary of Wilts, subdean of Exeter, and in 1595 he took his degree of D. D. He devoted his time to literary pursuits, and accompanied Camden in his travels into Wales in search of antiquities, but while he left his friend to record the features of the country, he turned his thoughts to the history of some of the inhabitants, and produced in 1601, in 4to. "a Catalogue of the Bishops of England, since the first planting of Christianity in the Island, with an History of their Lives and memorable Actions." This valuable work gained him the friendship of lord Buckhurst, and the patronage of Elizabeth, who made him bishop of Landaff. He now devoted himself to the improvement of his book, and, in 1615, published another edition, which however was so erroneously printed, from his distance from the press, that he gave another edition in an elegant Latin dress, dedicated to James I. who was so pleased with it that he translated the bishop to the see of Hereford 1617. He died of a languishing disorder April 1633, leaving several children by his wife, daughter of Wollton, bishop of Exeter. After his death, in 1638, was published "the Man in the Moon, by Domingo Gonsales, 8vo." an entertaining piece on a philosophical subject, which he had written in 1583, but never published. He wrote also annals of the reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. and Mary, in Latin, the third edition of which was 1630, with an English translation by his son Morgan, also a computation of the value of the Attic Talent, and Roman Sesterce, &c.

Godwin, Thomas, a learned Englishman, born in Somersetshire 1587. He was of Magdalen hall, Oxford, where he took the degree of M. A. 1609, and that year he was elected master of Royse's free school, in Abingdon, where his genius and abilities were soon distinguished by a respectable number of pupils. He wrote for the use of his school "Romanæ Historiæ Anthologia" 1613, 4to. and in 1616, published at Oxford his "Synopsis Antiquitatum Hebraicarum, &c." dedicated to his patron Montague, bishop of Bath and Wells. Some time after he obtained from his patron the rectory of Brightwell, Berks, and resigned his school. He printed 1637 "Moses and Aaron," and took his degree of D. D. 1637. He died at Brightwell 1642-3, leaving a wife whom he had married while at Abingdon. This worthy and learned man was, on account of his book, called Three Arguments to prove Election upon Foresight, by Faith, engaged in a controversy with Dr. Twise of Newbury.

Godwin, Mary Wollstonecraft, a woman of eccentric character and superior abilities, born at Beverley, in Yorkshire, 1768. Reduced in her circumstances by the extravagance of her father, she sought for subsistence in the resources of her own mind, and as a teacher of a day-school at Islington, and then at Newington, and afterwards as governess in lord Kingsborough's family, she maintained herself with reputation. Too fond of independence however to submit to the caprices and humors of self-willed children, she had recourse to her pen, and, in 1787, she settled in London, and published Original Stories for the use of children, and various translations from French and German authors. She was also engaged in the Analytical Review, and, in 1790, was one of Burke's opponents in an attack against his famous pamphlet on the French Revolution, and the next year she published her vindication of the Rights of Women, a book which in bold language attempts to overthrow the established regulations of society, and which, instead of conciliating concord, harmony and mutual affection, in domestic life, would render the marriage-state a scene of distrust, and jealousy, of strife, and contentious rivalship She was in 1792, at Paris, where she unfortunately formed an improper connection with an American merchant, by whom she had a daughter, and while accompanying him in Norway, she wrote her letters on Scandinavia. The little respect she paid to her character, proved now the source of great unhappiness, and deserted by her ungrateful favorite, she, on her return to England, attempted to destroy herself by throwing herself into the Thames, from Putney bridge. She in some degree atoned 1796, for

the insults she had offered to the good sense of her sex, and the precepts of a holy religion, and, after defending a promiscuous intercourse among the sexes, as passion or inclination dictated, she married Mr. Godwin, but died the August of the following year in childbed. Her letters, fragments, and posthumous works, appeared after her death.

GOERCE, William, an eminent scholar of Middleburg, who died at Amsterdam, 1715, aged 80. He is author of Jewish Antiquities, 2 vols. fol. Utrecht, 1700—History of the Jewish Church—essay on the Practice of Painting—on Architecture.

GOERTZ, John baron of, a memorable Swede, born in Holstein. He gained, by his intrepidity and valor, the good opinion of Charles XII. He endeavored to excite an insurrection in England, in favor of the pretender, and was at last sacrificed to the popular fury. He had been placed, by Charles, at the head of his finances, and the discontents which he caused by raising money for the schemes of his eccentric master, were such, that after the king's death he was beheaded 1719.

GOES, Hugo Vander, a painter of Bruges, disciple of Van Eyck. His Abigail in the presence of David, is his most admired piece. He florished about 1480.

GOESIUS, William, a critic, born at Leyden. His notes on Petronius, adopted in Burman's edition, are much admired. He was son-in-law of Dan. Heinsius, and died 1686.

GOETZE, George Henry, a native of Leipsic, who died at Lubec 1702, aged 34. He was superintendant of the churches of Lubec, and wrote in Latin, dissertations historical, critical, and theological. A collection from his works appeared 3 vols. 12mo. 1706.

GOEZ, John Augustus Ephraim, a native of Ascherleben, educated at Halle, and minister of Quedlinburg, where he died 1786, aged 55. He was an eminent naturalist, and his various discoveries with the microscope entitle him to great praise. He published Entomological Collections, in four parts, 1771-1781—History of Intestinal Worms, in German, 1782, &c.

GOEZ, Damian de, a Portuguese writer, born at Alanquar, near Lisbon, of a noble family. He travelled much, and became acquainted with the learned of Europe, especially John, and Olaus Magnus, Erasmus, cardinal Bembo, and others. He married at Louvain, and hoped there to enjoy peace and security, after 14 years spent in travelling, but a war between Charles V. and Henry II. of France, drove him from his retirement. He was recalled home by John III. of Portugal, but the favors of the monarch were embittered by the jealousy and the persecution of the courtiers. By their influence he was confined within the walls of Lisbon on his parole, and he was soon after found dead in his house, with the appearance of having been strangled, or fallen a sacrifice to a violent apoplexy. He wrote "Fides, Religio, Moresque Æthiopum"—"de Imperio & Rebus Lusitanorum," and other works much esteemed.

GOFF, Thomas, an English writer, born in Essex, 1592, and educated at Westminster school, and Christ church, Oxford. In 1623 he obtained the living of East Chandon, Surrey, where he took for his wife a Xantippe, whose violence of temper destroyed his comforts, and probably shortened his days. He died 1627. Among his writings are five tragedies, published after his death, some sermons, and two funeral orations on sir Henry Saville and Dr. Godwin. Philips and Winstanley ascribe to him improperly "Cupid's Whirligig."

GOGAVA, Antonius Hennanius, a German physician, who published Aristoxeni Harmonicorum Elementorum Libri quinque, Venice, 1592.

GOGUET, Antony-Yves, a French writer, born 1716 at Paris, son of an advocate. Though dull in his younger years, his mind expanded, and produced that excellent work called "l'Origine des Loix, des Arts, des Sciences, et de leur Progrès ches les Anciens Peuples, 1758," 3 vols. 4to. The reputation of this celebrated performance he did not long enjoy, as he died of the small-pox the same year; and his friend, Conrad Fugere, to whom he left his MSS. and library, followed him through affliction to the grave in three days.

GOLDAST, Melchior Haiminsfield, a learned civilian, born at Bischoffsel in Switzerland 1576. He was always poor, though his distress was relieved by his publications, and the liberality of his friends. He was of a very unsettled temper, and he passed from St. Gal to Geneva, from Geneva to Lausanne, and afterwards he was at Frankfort, Forsteg, and other places. He was some time secretary to the duke of Bouillon, and he married a wife at Frankfort, with whom he lived nearly 30 years. He survived her five years, and died 1635. He was a most indefatigable man, and though his writings were not properly his own, but drawn from scarce books and old manuscripts, yet he displayed astonishing judgment and great erudition; and though abused by Scioppius, he probably deserved all the flattering things which Conringius has said in his praise. As to the knowledge of the public law of the empire, and a thorough acquaintance with the affairs of Germany, no man was better entitled to respect, and therefore it might be said, that had he lived in the age of Athens, he would have found an honorable asylum in her prytaneum. His works are Monarchia S. Romani Imperii, 3 vols. fol.—Alamaniæ Scriptores, 3 vols. fol.—Commentarius de Bohemiæ Regno, 4to.—Scriptores Rerum Suevicarum, 4to.—Collectio Consuetudinum Leg. Imperial. fol.—Politica Imperial. 2 vols. fol. &c.

GOLDHAGEN, John Eustachius, of Magdeburg, translated Herodotus, Pausanias, Xenophon, and other Greek classics into Latin. He died 1772, aged 71.

GOLDMAN, Nicholas, a native of Breslaw,

author of a Latin treatise on military architecture, on the proportion of the circle, &c. He died 1665, at Leyden.

GOLDONI, Charles, a native of Venice, who early showed a decided partiality for theatrical representation, so that his father, to humor his taste, fitted up a play-house on his own premises. The genius, so kindly patronised, was most happily exerted, and the Italian stage was completely reformed by the labors and the judgment of Goldoni, whose plays were numerous and popular. After acquiring deserved celebrity at home by the humor and genuine wit of his comedies, he went in 1761 to Paris, where he became composer to the Italian theatre, and obtained apartments at court, and a pension. He died 1792, aged 85. His works were collected together at Leghorn, in thirty-one vols. 8vo.

GOLDSMITH, Oliver, a celebrated writer, born at Elphin 1729, or, according to some accounts, at Pallas, in the county of Longford, 1731. He was the third of four sons, and his father, who was a clergyman, intending him for the church, sent him in 1744 to Trinity college, Dublin, where he took his first degree in arts 1749. He preferred, however, medicine to divinity, and in 1751 passed to Edinburgh to qualify himself for his medical degrees, but here the benevolence of his disposition drew him into difficulties; and his imprudent offer to answer for the payment of the debts of an ungrateful fellow collegian, obliged him to fly precipitately from Scotland. He was pursued, and arrested at Sunderland, but the friendship of two of his college friends, who knew his merits and pitied his imprudence, relieved him from his difficulties; and he immediately embarked for the continent. From Rotterdam, where he had landed, he proceeded to Brussels, and then passing through Flanders he came to Strasburg, and visited Louvain, where he took his degree of M. B. From Flanders he travelled to Geneva, where he became tutor to a young man whom the sudden possession of a large fortune had induced to make the tour of Europe, but the dispositions of the preceptor and the pupil were so different, that after visiting the south of France, they separated in mutual disgust. After a long excursion, chiefly on foot, Goldsmith at last reached Dover in 1758, but persecuted by poverty. For a while he sought employment in London; but the rustic appearance of his dress, and his broad Irish accent proved unfavorable to his application, till at last a chemist in Fish-street, pitying his misfortunes, received him into his laboratory, more as an act of charity than from the prospect of private advantage. From the hospitable roof of this accidental patron, he soon, however, rose to greater consequence under the patronage of his old friend Dr. Sleigh, and after being usher in a school at Peckham, he commenced writer in the Monthly Review, and then in the Public Ledger, where his Citizen of the World first appeared under the title of Chinese Letters. He was now courted as a man of genius, and respected as a public character; and emerging from his obscure lodgings near the Old Bailey, he took chambers in the Temple, and began to live like a man of fashion and of fortune. His Traveller, or Prospect of Society, his Vicar of Wakefield, and his Letters on the History of England added to his reputation and to his income, and in 1768, his Good-natured Man, acted at Covent-garden, though censured by some critics placed him in the rank of the most popular writers of the age. His excellent poem of the Deserted Village appeared in 1770, and two years after he produced his comedy of She stoops to Conquer, or the Mistakes of a Night, which was received with great and deserved applause, and will long engage the public approbation. He published besides, an History of England in 4 vols. 8vo. —another in a Series of Letters from a Nobleman to his Son, long attributed to lord Lyttleton, in two vols. 12mo.—a Roman History, two vols. 8vo.—a Grecian history, two vols. 8vo.—an History of the Earth and Animated Nature, eight vols. 8vo. &c. but though his income was respectable he was far from feeling the comforts of independence and prosperity. His temper was unfortunately peevish and sullen, and though humane, benevolent, and generous, though the friend of indigence and pining merit, he was often a prey to childish moroseness and sullen melancholy, and frequently retired from the company of the gay and the convivial to brood over his self-created miseries and his imaginary woes. The last part of life was embittered by the lingering attack of a strangury, and bodily disease at last produced a settled melancholy. A nervous fever succeeded to wear out his constitution, shattered by debility and the horrors of despondency, and by inadvertently taking an improper dose of Dr. James's powders he hastened his own dissolution. He died 4th April 1774, aged 45, and was buried in the Temple church yard. A monument worthy of his fame and merit has been erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey, where a Latin inscription, in nervous and beautiful language by the pen of Doctor Johnson records his virtues. As a writer, Goldsmith acquired great and deserved celebrity. His poems possess singular beauty; the Traveller abounds with elegant and animated description, and as Dr. Johnson observed, no poem of greater excellence has appeared since the days of Pope. The Deserted Village exhibits beauties peculiarly its own, and while the simple tale of indigent nature, and of suffering humanity can interest and captivate the heart, so long will the lines of this correct poem continue to be read and admired. Besides the works already mentioned, many are enumerated as the composition of Goldsmith, though it is probable that, like Guthrie, Smollet, and others, he only lent his name to them to give them a temporary celebrity.

GOLDSMITH, or GOULDSMITH, Francis, an able translator of Grotius' play of Sophomparcas, or History of Joseph, into English verse. He lived in the reign of Charles I. and was highly respected.

GOLIUS, James, a learned orientalist, born at the Hague 1596. He studied with unusual application at Leyden, and travelled afterwards to France with the duchess de la Tremouille, and was honorably invited to teach Greek at Rochelle, where he staid till that city was reduced by the French arms. He afterwards returned to Holland, and directed by the genius of his friend and preceptor the learned Arabic professor Erpenius, he accompanied the Dutch ambassador in 1622, to the court of Morocco, thus to enrich his mind with a more intimate knowledge of the Arabian tongue, and to advance the interests of literature. He carried with him a letter of recommendation from his master Erpenius, for the Moorish prince, with a present of a grand atlas, and of a New Testament in Arabic, which was received with great satisfaction by Muley Zidan the king of Morocco. During his residence here, Golius devoted himself assiduously to the Arabic, and in an audience which he had from the king, he was admired for the facility with which he understood the language, though on account of its guttural sounds he could not pronounce it fluently, and on his return to Holland he brought with him a most valuable collection of books and manuscripts, hitherto unknown to Europe, and among them the Annals of the Kingdoms of Fez and Morocco. On the death of his valued friend Erpenius, he was chosen as his successor in the Arabic chair, but so great was his thirst after knowledge, that he asked and obtained permission to travel into the east. He was 15 months at Aleppo, and made various excursions into Arabia and Mesopotamia, and then came by land to Constantinople, and at last in 1629, he returned to Leyden. He not only had thus become a perfect master of the Persian, Turkish, and Arabic languages, but he had made observations on their manners, and he brought with him such curious and valuable manuscripts, as have ever since been the pride and glory of the university of Leyden. With indefatigable zeal he now converted the treasures he possessed to the good of mankind, and nobly patronised by the states, he began and finished a New Testament in the Arabic language, with a translation into the vulgar Greek, besides the Confession of the Reformed Protestants, and a Catechism and Liturgy, assisted by an Armenian and an Archmandrite, to be dispersed among the Greeks and Mahometans in every part of the world. During his absence, his countrymen, in honor of his great services, had appointed him mathematical professor, and soon after he was nominated interpreter in ordinary to the States for eastern languages, for which he was so well qualified. To these honors from his country he added all the virtues of private life; his temperance and regularity insured him a vigorous constitution, and at the age of 79 he travelled on foot from the Meuse to the Waal, a journey of 14 hours. He died 28th Sept. 1667, much and deservedly respected for his learning, his virtue, meekness, and piety. He had by his wife, with whom he lived 24 years, and who survived him, two sons, who rose to distinction in Holland. Besides a valuable "Arabic Lexicon," and a new edition of Erpenius' Grammar, and a Persian Dictionary, printed in London, the Life of Tamerlane, &c. he engaged in a Geographical and Historical Dictionary of the East, which, however, he did not complete.

GOLIUS, Peter, brother of the preceding, was born at Leyden, and established a monastery of the bare-footed Carmelites on the summit of mount Libanus. He was an excellent orientalist, and published some books in Arabic and Latin, and assisted in the editions of the great Arabic Bible, printed at Rome 1671. He died at Surat, in the East Indies, 1673.

GOLTZIUS, Henry, an eminent painter and engraver, born 1558, at Mulbrec, in the duchy of Juliers. He travelled through Germany to Italy disguised in the habit of a servant, whilst his servant appeared in the character of a master, and pretended to keep him for his knowledge and skill in painting. After visiting Rome and Naples, and studying the works of the best masters he returned to Haerlem, where he died 1617. As an engraver he has been highly commended by Evelyn, and his imitations of Leyden, in the Passion, the dead Christ, and other pieces, have been long and deservedly admired.

GOLTZIUS, Hubert, a German writer, born at Venloo, in the duchy of Gueldres, 1526. Though brought up a painter under his father, who was of the same profession, he devoted himself to the pursuits of antiquities, and particularly of medals, and travelled through France, Germany, and Italy, in the cultivation of his favorite study. His fame as an antiquary was so respectable that he was honored with the freedom of Rome, and the books he wrote were so curious and so valuable that they were deemed the ornaments of the first libraries in Europe. He was so devoted to the science of antiquity that he gave to his children the names of ancient Romans, such as Julius, Marcellus, &c. but though very nice and judicious in his examination of antiques, he has admitted some medals as true which are evidently not such. He married a second wife, widow of Smetius, more for the antiques which her husband had possessed than for love, and, consequently, the union proved so disagreeable that the violent temper of his bride shortened his days. He died at Bruges 1583, aged 57. His chief publications were "Imperatorum fere omnium vivæ Imagines à J. Cæsare ad Carolum V. ex Veter. Numismatibus"—"Fasti Magistratuum, &c."—"de Origine Populi R."—"Fasti Consulares"—"Thesaurus Antiquit."

GOLYDDAN, a bard in the court of Cadwallader in the beginning of the 8th century.

Gomar, Francis, a native of Bruges, known for his strong and able defence of Calvin's principles against Arminius, his colleague as divinity professor at Leyden, and his adherents. He died at Groningen, where he was divinity and Hebrew professor, 1641. He had before held a literary situation at Middleburgh and Saumur. His works were collected into one volume, Amsterdam, 1645.

Gombauld, John Ogier de, a French poet, born at St. Just de Lussac, in Saintonge, 1567. He was educated at Bourdeaux, and then came to Paris, where he determined by his abilities to advance his fortune, which he, as the son of a fourth marriage, found very circumscribed. His sonnets and epigrams gained him applause, and the verses which he wrote on the king's assassination by Ravaillac 1610, so pleased the queen regent, Mary de Medicis, that she made him her favorite, and granted him a pension of 1200 livres. Thus cherished by the great, and the respected friend and associate of those who frequented the house of that virtuous and amiable woman Mad. Rambouillet, he charmed every company with his wit and his elegant manners. He was one of those whose meetings gave rise to the academy of belles lettres, 1626, under the patronage of Richelieu, and he became one of its first members. Though a friend of the reformed religion he conducted himself with such propriety that he offended no party, but on the contrary, he gained universal esteem, and lived respected. His income was increased by an additional pension from Seguier, chancellor of France, and, by prudent economy, his equipage and finances were always on the most respectable footing. By an accidental fall in his room he was confined for some of the last years of his life to his bed. He died 1666, aged 99. At the age of 90 he published a collection of epigrams, and some years after, the tragedy called Danaides. Among his chief productions are "Endymion," a romance, in prose—Amarintha, a pastoral—letters—poems, &c. His posthumous works appeared in Holland 1678, and were chiefly religious, and in favor of protestant principles.

Gomberville, Marin le Roi, a native of Chevreuse, member of the French academy, and author of Polexandre—la Cytheree—la Jeune Alcidiane, romances—Discours sur les Vertus & les Vices de l'Histoire, &c.—la Doctrine des Mœurs selon les Stoiques—de la Riviere des Amazones—Poesies Diverses, &c. He died 1674, aged 75.

Gomersal, Robert, a poet in the time of Charles I. student of Christ-church, Oxford, and B. D. 1627. He left poems and sermons. His "Levite's Revenge" containing poetical meditations on the 19th and 20th chapters of Judges is his best pieces. He died 1646.

Gomez, de Cividad, Alvarez, a Latin poet of Guadalaxara near Toledo. He wrote Solomon's Proverbs into Latin verse—the Golden Fleece, and other works, esteemed in Spain. He died 1558, aged 70.

Gomez, de Castro, Alvarez, a learned Spaniard, born near Toledo, and author of the History of cardinal Ximenes. He died 1580, aged 65.

Gomez, Magdelene Angelica Poisson de, a French lady who wrote some romances and theatrical pieces, very numerous, but not much esteemed. She died 1770, aged 86.

Gondebaud, third king of Burgundy, after his brother Chilperic 491. He attacked Italy, and endeavored in vain to reunite the catholics and Arians at a synod at Lyons 499, but he was afterwards defeated and made tributary to Clovis king of the Franks. He put to death his brother Godesil who had revolted against him, and afterwards devoted himself to the improvement of his subjects, whose morals and property he protected by the establishment of a system of laws still called la Loi Gourbelle. He died 516.

Gondrin, Lewis Antony, a favorite of Lewis XIV. When visited at his country house by the monarch, he removed in one night the grove of old trees which had appeared to the king as offensive to the sight. Lewis the next day, complained of a large wood which obstructed his view, and in a moment 1200 men, who were ready, levelled the disagreeable wood to the ground. What if the king, said the duchess of Burgundy, who was present, if the king wished our heads thus to disappear, the duke, I fear, would not hesitate to gratify his sovereign.

Gondy, John Francis Paul, cardinal de Retz was born at Montmirel in Brie, in 1613, and died 1679. He was doctor of the Sorbonne, and coadjutor to his uncle the archbishop of Paris, and after many intrigues he obtained a cardinal's hat. Though a debauchee in his youth, he yet assumed the sanctity of the preacher, and with such eloquence and effect that he was adored by the people. He caballed against Richelieu, and at last, after six years of exile, and after being imprisoned at Vincennes and Nantes, he was permitted to return, and by his good conduct and exemplary manners he made atonement for the vices of his youth. He was, says Voltaire, a Catiline in his youth, and an Atticus in his old age. He wrote, besides the Conspiracy of count Fiesco—Memoirs of his Life, which are very authentic and interesting. The best edition of this valuable performance is that of Amsterdam 1719, 4 vols. 12mo.

Gonet, John Baptist, a Dominican friar, doctor and professor of theology in the university of Bourdeaux, and author of a System of Theology in 5 vols. folio. He died 1681, aged 65, at Beziers his native place.

Gongora, Lewis de, a Spanish poet, born at Cordova 1562. He studied at Salamanca, and taking orders, became chaplain to the king, and prebendary of Cordova where he died 1627. His works were all published after his death, and consist of sonnets, elegies, a comedy, a tragedy, &c. Though he is abused by some critics for affectation, and a false sublime, yet the Spaniards regard him as the prince of their poets.

Gonnelli, John, the blind man of Combassi, lost his sight at the age of 20. He afterwards became a sculptor, and by the touch acquired great excellence and even attempted portraits, and with some success. He gave a good likeness of pope Urban VIII. and of Cosmo the great duke of Florence. His works are much admired in France.

Gonsalva, Fernandez, the great captain of Cordova, was an illustrious Spaniard, distinguished against the Portuguese, and in the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella in the conquest of Grenada, and in the wars of Italy, where he conquered Calabria, Apulia Naples. This great character, so respectable for his valor and his private virtues, became at last suspected to his sovereign, by the artifice of his enemies, and he died in retirement in Grenada 1515. Florian has made him the hero of his romance.

Gonthier, a Latin poet, author of the History of Constantinople, 1203.

Gonthier, John and Leonard, two brothers, eminent as painters on glass. Their works were much admired, and are still held in high estimation.

Gonzaga, Lucretia, a learned and illustrious woman of the 16th century. At the age of 14 she married Paul Monfrone, who conspired against the life of the duke of Ferrara, and was discovered and imprisoned. Lucretia, though he was not put to death, applied to every European power for his deliverance, and even solicited the grand Signior to seize the castle where he was confined, but her endeavors were fruitless, and her guilty husband died in prison. Though afterwards solicited in marriage, she lived in widowhood, and of her four children only two daughters survived, whom she placed in monasteries. She was so elegant a writer that her epistles were collected and published at Venice 1552. Though she did not profess to be learned, yet she infused spirit, and all the graces and flowers of erudition into her pieces, and she fully deserved all the praises and flattering compliments of Hortensio Lando, and of the wits of her time. She died at Milan 1576.

Gonzaga, Scipio, a noble Italian, educated at Padua, and eminent for his knowledge of philosophy and divinity. He was created a cardinal by Sixtus VI. and died 1593, aged 51. He wrote some poems and left manuscript memoirs of himself, &c. He was concerned in the establishment of the academy of Degli Eterei at Padua.

Gonzaga, Vespasian, duke of Sabbioneta, a city which he founded, and which he adorned with churches and schools, died 1591, aged 60, universally respected as a liberal patron of literature, and as an excellent Italian poet.

Gonzalez, Thyrsus, a Spaniard, general of the jesuits, who died at Rome 1705. He is author of the Doctrine of Probability, folio, 1694, and of several other tracts.

Goodall, Walter, a writer, born in the shire of Angus, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. He is known as a philologist, and as the author of a Vindication of Mary, in 2 vols. 1751, in which he shows himself very strongly attached to the house of Stuart. He died at Edinbrugh 1758, aged 71. He has been censured for his excessive fondness of drinking.

Goodwin, John, an able disputant, educated at Queen's college, Cambridge, and appointed 1633, minister of St. Stephen, Coleman street, London, from which he was ejected 1645 for refusing to adminster the sacrament to his people promiscuously. Under the republic his principles were so violent that he wrote a vindication of the beheading of Charles I. At the restoration he was excepted from the act of indemnity, and his works were burnt by the hangman, and he soon after died lamented by few. His writings which were in favor of Arminianism, were a treatise of Justification, 4to.—Exposition of the ninth of the Romans, 4to.—Redemption redeemed, fol. &c.

Goodwin, Thomas, a puritanical divine, born 5th Oct. 1600, at Rolseby, Norfolk, and educated at Christ church, Cambridge. He was fellow of Catherine hall, but in 1630 to avoid persecution he went to Holland, and settled at Arnheim, as pastor of the English church there. During the civil wars he returned to London, and was one of the assembly of divines at Westminster, and in 1649 was made by Cromwell president of Magdalen college, Oxford. He attended the protector in his last illness, and was ejected from Oxford, at the restoration. He afterwards preached to an assembly of independents in London till his death, 23d Feb. 1679. His works have been collected 5 vols, folio. He is supposed by Granger to be alluded to in No. 494 of the Spectator.

Gool, John Van, a Dutch painter, born at the Hague 1685. He also wrote an account of the lives and works of the Flemish painters.

Gordian I. emperor of Rome, was invested with the purple in Africa much against his wish, 237, in the reign of Maximinus. His son of the same name assumed the imperial power with him, but soon after their elevation they were attacked by a general of Maximinus, and the son was killed in battle, and the father destroyed himself with his girdle 237. A youth of the family afterwards was raised to the throne, but a few years after he was murdered near the Euphrates by his minister Philip, 244.

Gordon, Thomas, a political writer, born at Kircudbright, Galloway. He came to London early, and distinguished himself in the Bangorian controversy, and other political subjects as the defender of lord Oxford. He was patronised by Mr. Trenchard, who with him began to publish under the name of "Cato" a number of letters on public affairs. He about this time published "the Independent Whig," in which he showed his violence against the hierarchy, but sir Robert Walpole, knowing his abilities, gained him over to his party, and made him commissioner of wine licenses. Thus devoted to the minister,

he began ably to defend his measures in several pamphlets, and continued attached to him till his death, which happened 28th July, 1750, at the age of 66. His second wife was Trenchard's widow, by whom he had some children. Besides political tracts, he published English translations of Sallust and Tacitus, with additional discourses.

Gordon, Alexander, M. A. a Scotchman, admired as a draughtsman and as a Grecian. He travelled over France, Germany, and other places, and was secretary to the society for the encouragement of learning, afterwards to the Egyptian club, whose members had visited Egypt, and to the antiquarian society, which he resigned 1741. He went with governor Glen to Carolina, where he died a justice of peace, leaving a handsome inheritance to his family. He wrote "Itinerarium Septentrionale," or a Journey through Scotland, with plates—Lives of Alexander VI. and his son Cæsar Borgia, &c. folio—History of Ancient Amphitheatres—and 25 Plates of Egyptian Mummies, &c. folio, 1739—Hieroglyphical Figures, &c.

Gordon, James, a jesuit, descended from a Scotch family. He taught philosophy and languages at Bourdeaux and Paris, and suffered much for the catholic religion. He died at Paris 1620, aged 77. He wrote Controversiarum Christianæ Fidei Epitome, 2 vols. folio. There was another jesuit of that name, author of a Commentary on the Bible, 3 vols. fol. 1632, and other works.

Gordon, Robert, of Stralogh, was author of "Theatrum Scotiæ," an excellent book with maps of the country, dedicated to Oliver Cromwell. He died about the middle of the 17th century.

Gordon, Andrew, a native of Aberdeen, who became professor of philosophy in the Scotch monastery of Benedictines at Erfurt, where he died 1751, aged 39. He wrote Phænomena Electricitatis Exposita, 8vo.—Philosophia Jucunda et Utilis, 3 vols. 8vo.—Origin of the Present War of Great Britain, 4to.—Physicæ Experimentalis Elementa, 8vo. He first substituted a cylinder instead of a globe in his electrical machine.

Gordon, lord George, son of Cosmo duke of Gordon, was originally in the navy, which a dispute with the first lord of the admiralty obliged him to quit. He afterwards obtained a seat in parliament for Ludgershall, and anxious to gain popularity he violently opposed the ministry, and attacked the bill which granted certain immunities to the Roman catholics. Not satisfied with the opposition which he gave to the measures in the house, he had the imprudence to head the mob when they presented a petition to the commons, and thus by his artful and intemperate conduct, he occasioned those dreadful riots, which in 1780 nearly converted the capital into a heap of ruins. So gross a violation of duty did not pass unnoticed, he was sent to Newgate and tried, but acquitted. In 1786 he was excommunicated for refusing to appear as a witness in a cause, and two years after he was found guilty of publishing a gross libel against the queen of France. To avoid the punishment due to this offence he fled to Holland, but soon after returned in the habit of a Jew. His disguise, however, could not screen him from the pursuits of the officers of the law, he was sent to Newgate, and died there 1793, aged 43.

Gore, Thomas, born of an ancient family at Alderton, Wilts, was educated at Oxford. He was of Lincoln's Inn, and died on his estate, 1684, author of some Latin miscellaneous pieces.

Gorelli, an Italian poet, born at Arezzo. He wrote after the manner of Dante, the history of his country from 1010, to 1384, which if not elegant as a poem, is however useful as a chronicle.

Gorgias, Leontinus, a philosopher of Sicily, B. C. 417, so eminent that a statue of gold was raised to his honor at Delphi.

Gorius, or Gorio, Antonius Franciscus, an historian, critic, and antiquarian of Florence. He wrote several valuable works on Grecian and Roman antiquities, especially Musæum Etruscum, 3 vols. fol.—Musæum Cortonense, fol.—Inscription on Tuscany, 3 vols. fol.—Description of the grand duke's Cabinet, 11 vols. He died 1757.

Gorlæus, Abraham, an antiquarian of Antwerp, who died at Delft, 1609, aged 69. He published an interesting collection of the rings and seals of the ancients, the best edition of which is that of Leyden, 1625. He also gave to the public, a collection of medals in 1608, in which, says Scaliger, he is not always to be depended upon. His collections of antiques were sold by his heirs to the prince of Wales.

Gorlæus, David, a native of Utrecht, in the 17th century, author of some philosophical books, in which he advanced new opinions.

Goropius, John, a physician of Brabant, who after travelling over Europe, settled at Antwerp. In his "Origines Antverpianæ," he maintained with ridiculous pertinacity, that Flemish was the language of Adam. He died 1572.

Gorran, Nicholas de, a Dominican, confessor to Philip the Fair of France. He died 1295. He was an admired and eloquent preacher, and his sermons, together with a commentary on the gospels, appeared at Paris 1523 and 1539.

Gorreus, a protestant physician at Paris, who published a translation of Nicander, and died 1572, aged 72. Upon being suddenly arrested by some soldiers, on account of his religion, he unfortunately lost his senses.

Gorter, John, a native of Enhuysen, in West Friesland, who took his doctor's degree in medicine at Leyden, and in 1725, became medical lecturer, and public physician at Harderwyck. He afterwards went to Petersburg, but returned in 1758, to Holland, and died 1762, aged 73. He wrote a treatise de Perspiratione Insensibili Sanctoriana Batavia—Compendium Medicinæ—de Secretione Humorum é Sanguine ex Solidorum Fabricâ, &c.—Morbi Epidemici Descriptio et

Cuatio—Materies Medica, &c.—Exercitationes Medicinæ, 4to. &c.

Gosselin, Antony, regius professor of history and eloquence, and principal of the college du Bois, at Caen, published the history of the ancient Greeks, in Latin 1636.

Gosselini, Julian, a writer born at Rome, 1525. At the age of 17, he was appointed secretary to Ferdinand Gonzaga, viceroy of Sicily, in whose service he continued 40 years. He published several things in Italian, in verse and prose, besides Latin poems, and died at Milan, 1587.

Goth, Stephen, archbishop of Upsal, who by attempting in vain to restore the Roman catholic religion in Sweden, in conjunction with John the king, nearly kindled a civil war in the 16th century.

Gothofred, Dennis, an able lawyer, born at Paris. He taught law in some of the German universities, but was not permitted to reside in France, on account of his attachment to the principles of Calvin. He died 1622, aged 73. He edited "Corpus Juris Civilis," and wrote some law treatises, published in Holland, in folio.

Gothofred, Theodosius, eldest son of the preceding, was born at Geneva, 1580, and professed the catholic religion, which his father had abjured. He became counsellor of state, and assisted in the embassy for a general peace at Munster, where he died 1649. He wrote several works on the history, rights, and titles of the French monarchy.

Gothofred, James, son of Dennis, was born 1587. He was a Calvinist, and enjoyed five times the office of Syndic, and other high appointments at Geneva, where he died 1652. He wrote several works, which display his great and extensive erudition.

Gothofred, Dennis, son of Theodosius, was born at Paris, 1615, and died at Lisle, 1681, director of the chamber of accounts. He wrote the histories of Charles VI. VII. and VIII.

Gothofred, John, son of Dennis, just mentioned, succeeded his father as director at Lisle. He was equally well skilled in the history and antiquities of France, and wrote Journal de Henry III.—Memoires of Marguerite, and an edition of Philip Comines. He died 1732, very old.

Gotteschalc. *Vid.* Godeschalc.

Gotti, Vincent Lewis, an Italian of Bologna, made a cardinal by Benedict XIII. He wrote several works on theology, &c. and died 1742, aged 78.

Gottignies, Giles Francis, a native of Brussels, professor of mathematics at Rome, where he died 1689, aged 59. He was also a jesuit, and wrote Elementa Geometriæ Planæ—Arithmetica Introductio ad Logisticam Mathesi Universæ Servientem—Epistolæ Mathemat.—Figura Cometarum, qui apparuerunt Annis 1664, 5, and 8.

Gottleber, John Christopher, an excellent German critic, who died 1785, aged 52. Of his learned works, the best known is Animadversions on Plato's works.

Gottsched, John Christopher, a German poet of Koningsberg, professor of logic, philosophy, and metaphysics, who died at Leipsic 1766, aged 66. He was assisted in the composition of his dramatic pieces by his wife, and so great was his influence and celebrity, that he banished buffoonery from the stage, and spread a love of literature over Germany. His wife died 1762. The best of his works are, Essay towards a Critical History of Poetry for the Germans—Collections for a Critical History of the Language, Poetry, and Eloquence of Germany—Principles of General Philosophy—Principles of the German Language—the German Theatre—Poems—the Death of Cato, a tragedy, &c.

Goudelin, or Goudouli, Peter, a Gascon poet, born at Toulouse, so esteemed among his countrymen, that he is called the Homer of Gascony. His works, containing great sprightliness, and elegance, were published at Toulouse, and Amsterdam. He died 10th Sep. 1649, aged 70.

Goudimel, Claudius, an excellent musician, put to death at Lyons, for setting the psalms of Marot and Beza to music.

Govea, Martial, a Latin poet of the 16th century, author of a Latin grammar.

Govea, Andrew, brother to the preceding, taught grammar and philosophy, and established under John III. of Portugal, the college of Coimbra. He died 1548.

Govea, Antony, youngest brother of the preceding, eminent for his erudition, and professor of law at Toulouse, and then at Turin. Besides an excellent edition of Virgil and of Terence, he wrote Latin epigrams, and a commentary on Cicero's Topica. He died, as Blount says, after an inordinate meal of cucumbers, at Milan 1565, aged 60.

Gouge, William, minister of Blackfriars, was born at Stratford le Bow. He was of King's college, Cambridge, and is remarkable for not being absent from morning and evening prayers for nine years, and for reading 15 chapters of the bible every day. He was one of the ministers of the assembly of Westminster, and was appointed one of the annotators of the bible. He died 16th Dec. 1653, and was buried at his own church, leaving an exemplary character for perseverance as a preacher, for humility, faith, and patience. He wrote "the whole Armour of God"—Exposition of the Lord's Prayer—"Commentary on the Epistle to the Hebrews," and other works in support of Calvinism.

Gouge, Thomas, son of the preceding, was educated at Eton and King's colleges, Cambridge, and became minister of St. Sepulchre, London, for 24 years, but was ejected at the restoration. He died in his sleep 1681, aged 77. He wrote several books of practical divinity, and distributed many thousand copies of the bible, catechism, &c. among the 300 schools which he is said to have established in Wales. Dr. Tillotson preached his funeral sermon, though he was a nonconformist.

Gouges, Mary Olympe de, a native of Montauban. During the revolution, she espoused the violent measures of the times, and made Mirabeau the hero of her writings. Reflection, however, and the enormities of the times cooled her prejudices, and when Louis XVI. was dragged before the bloody tribunal, she had the courage to demand of the convention the privilege of defending an innocent monarch. This heroic conduct, and her attacks upon Marat and Robespierre, marked her out for death. She was guillotined 3d November 1792, aged 38. She wrote some dramatic pieces, which were collected in three vols. 8vo.

Goujet, Claude Peter, a French writer who died at Paris 1767, aged 70. He published a supplement to Dupin's Bibliotheque, 18 vols. 12mo.—Richelet's Dictionary, &c. His library consisted of above 10,000 volumes.

Goujon, John, a sculptor of Paris, from the correctness and grace of his works, called the Coreggio of sculpture. He florished in the reigns of Francis I. and Henry II. and was killed at the massacre of St. Bartholomew 1572.

Goulart, Simon, an able writer, born near Paris 1543. He studied at Geneva, where he succeeded Calvin as minister; and died there 1628. He wrote an History of the League,—Notes on Plutarch's works, translated by Amiot,—and on Cyprian's works; and published besides some treatises on divinity,—and on moral subjects,—and a Translation of Seneca, and other authors. His works are enumerated in Niceron's Memoirs.

Gould, Robert, an English poet, who died 1708. His works, which are miscellaneous, appeared in 1709, 2 vols. 8vo.

Goulin, John, a French writer, born at Rheims 10th Feb. 1728. He studied medicine, but was more distinguished as an author, learned, judicious, and enlightened. He published various works of merit, and died at Paris 1799.

Goulston, Theodore, a physician, born in Northamptonshire, and educated at Merton college, Oxford, where he became fellow, and where he took his degree of M.D. 1610. He practised with great celebrity in London, and died 1632, and by his will left 200*l.* to purchase a rent-charge, to endow a pathological lecture in the college of physicians. He wrote a paraphrase of Aristotle, and of other Greek writers.

Goulu, John, a French writer, born at Paris, where he died 1625, aged 49. He translated into French Epictetus, Arrian, Basil, Diogenes the Areopagite, &c. and had a very severe controversy with Balzac.

Goupil, James, a native of Lucon, who studied medicine at Paris, and succeeded there J. Sylvius as royal professor of physic 1555. Besides editing several Greek medical writers, he translated from the Italian, Piccolomini's treatise on the sphere of the world, and died 1564.

Goupy, Joseph, a French artist, admired for his execution in water colors, and for his skill as a copier. He taught the princess of Wales; and his cartoons were so highly valued, that the duke of Chandos gave 300*l.* for the copy, when, they produced at his death not more than 17 guineas. He died 1747.

Gourdon, Simon, a native of Paris, who at the age of 15, embraced the ecclesiastical profession among the canons of St. Victor, and lived a very austere life till his death 1729, aged 83. He was author of Letters on Cases of Conscience, hymns, &c.

Gournay, Mary de Jars, lady of, a Frenchwoman, born in Gascony 1565, and allied to several illustrious families. She had a great partiality for literature, and she showed such respect for Montaigne upon reading his first essays, which were then published, that she solicited his friendship; and on the death of her father, adopted him as her own parent. Thus devoted to the muses, and the purest regards of this celebrated philosopher, she passed the best part of her life, rejecting every connexion which might destroy her friendship and her mental enjoyments. On Montaigne's death, she crossed the kingdom to mingle her tears with those of his widow and her much loved daughter, and as a proof of her great gratitude and immortal affection, she reprinted his Essay in 1634, with an elegant preface sacred to his memory. Her works, in prose and verse, were published in 1636, in one volume. She died 1645 at Paris, and her memory was honored with various epitaphs from the pens of Menage, Valois, Patin, la Mothe, Vayer, and others.

Gourville, John Herauld, author of "Memoirs" containing anecdotes of the French ministers from Mazarin to Colbert, and of Lewis XIV. was originally valet to the duke of Ronchefoucault, and by him raised for his merit, to offices of trust and confidence. He died 1705, aged 80.

Gousset, James, a French protestant minister of Blois, who left France at the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and became professor of Greek and theology at Groningen. He died there 1704, leaving several books as proofs of his great erudition, especially an Hebrew Dictionary,—Dissertations on Controversy with the Jews, &c.

Gouthieres, James, a French advocate, born at Chaumont. He wrote some valuable works, "de Vetere Jure Pontificis Romæ Publicæ" &c. He died 1638.

Gouvion, N. a French officer who served in America, and during the revolution was member of the national assembly, and afterwards general in the army of the North, where he was killed at the head of his troops, 11th June, 1793, near the village of Glisvelle.

Goux de la Boulaye, Francis le, a native of Anjou, who travelled through Asia and Africa in the character of a Mahometan, and through Europe as a catholic, of which he published an account in 4to. 1653.

He went as ambassador to the great Mogul in 1668, and was carried off by a fever the next year in Persia.

Gouye, John, a Jesuit and mathematician of Dieppe, member of the academy of Sciences. He wrote Mathematical and Philosophical Observations, 2 vols. 8vo. He died at Paris, 1725, aged 75.

Gouye Longuemare, a French author who wrote some memoirs and dissertations, to illustrate the history of France, and died 1763.

Gower, John, an old English poet, born in Yorkshire 1320. He was professor of law in the Inner Temple, and according to some was chief justice of the common pleas. He was a munificent benefactor to St. Mary's church, now St. Saviour's, Southwark, where his monument is still preserved. His works called Speculum Meditantis—Vox Clamantis—Confessio Amantis, were first printed by Caxton, 1483. They possess great spirit, and the author in bold and energetic language inveighs against the debaucheries of the times, the immorality of the clergy, the wickedness of corrupt judges, and the vices of an abandoned court.

Goyen, John Van, a painter of Leyden, who died 1656, aged 60. His landscapes, battles, and sea-pieces are most highly valued.

Gozon, Deodati, grand master of the order of St. John of Jerusalem, died 1353. A fabulous story is related of his killing an enormous dragon that infested Rhodes.

Gozzi, count Gaspar, a Venetian noble who died 1786, aged 73, illustrious for his lyrical and satirical poems. He was also the author of a periodical paper "l'Observatore," in imitation of the Spectator. His works appeared together at Venice 1794, in 12 vols. 8vo.

Graaf, Barent, a painter of Amsterdam, who died 1709, aged 81. His landscapes were in the style of Bomboccio.

Graaf, Regnier de, a physician born at Schoonhaven in Holland, 13th July 1641. He studied at Leyden, and with such success, that in 1663 he published a most respectable treatise "de Succo Pancreatico." He went to France, and settled at Delft, where he practised with great celebrity. He had a controversy with Swammerdam, on account of the three treatises which he published on the organs of generation in the human species. He died 17th August 1673, aged only 32. His works appeared at Leyden 1677, and 1705, and were translated into Flemish, 1686.

Graaw, Henry, a native of Hoorn, disciple to Van Campen. His historical pieces are admired. He died 1682, aged 55.

Grabe, John Ernest, a native of Konigsberg, in Prussia, who studied divinity with great attention, and then determined to go to Rome, to embrace popery, because he considered the Roman church as the true church of Christ. He published his opinions before his departure, but before he reached Rome, he met with three pamphlets which had been written by order of the elector of Bradenburg, in answer to his book, and these had such an effect upon him, that after conversing with Spener, the author of one of them, he resolved to come to England, as the only place which retained the regular succession of the Apostolic ministry, without the superstitions of Rome. He was liberally received in England, and presented to the degree of D. D. by the university of Oxford, and in proof of his sincerity, and his adherence to the principles of the Anglican church, he took orders, and wrote some valuable works in divinity. He also published an edition of the Septuagint, from the Alexandrian MS. preserved in the king's library. He died 1712, aged 46, and was buried in Westminster abbey.

Gracchus, Tiberius, and Caius, sons of Sempronius Gracchus by Cornelia, are celebrated for their intrigues and death. By attempting to revive the Agrarian law at Rome, they drew down upon themselves the vengeance of the senate. They were both killed, Tiberius 133 B. C. and Caius, some years after.

Gracchus, Sempronius, a Roman banished for his licentious amour with Julia, to a solitary island on the coast of Africa, where 14 years after he was assassinated.

Gracchus, Rutilius, a Roman poet of the 10th century. Though possessing merit, he was inconsistent in his character.

Gracian, Balthazar, a Spanish jesuit, rector of the college of Arragon. He died 1658. His sermons and theological treatises were highly esteemed among his countrymen, though written in a turgid and affected style.

Gradenigo, Peter, doge of Venice, is known in the history of Europe, for changing the government of his country, from a democracy to an aristocracy. He died 1303.

Græcinus, Julius, a native of Frejus, Forum Julii, put to death by Caligula, for refusing to become the accuser of M. Silanus. He wrote a book on agriculture, and was the father of Jul. Agricola.

Græme, John, a Scotch poet born at Carnwarmth, Lanarkshire, 1748. As the youngest of four sons and of a weakly constitution, he was intended for the ministry by his father, a farmer of the middling class, whose income arose chiefly from his industry. From the school of Lanark, he was removed to Edinburgh university, where his talents soon displayed themselves in the composition of elegant Latin, and in the acquisition of the more abstruse sciences of natural philosophy and metaphysics. He declined accepting an exhibition at the university of St. Andrew's, and satisfied with the friendship of Wilkie, the author of the Epigoniad, he devoted himself fully to the cultivation of the muses, in the ease and retirement of a college life, but his rising fame was cut short by the appearance of a rapid consumption, of which he died 26th July, 1772, aged 22. His poems consisting of elegies and miscellaneous pieces were printed at Edinburgh

1773, 8vo. and exhibited him in the character of a spirited author, and a benevolent man,

GRÆVIUS, John George, a celebrated critic. *Vid.* GREVIUS.

GRAFFIO, a jesuit of Capua in the 16th century, author of two 4to. volumes on moral subjects. He was grand pensionary of Naples.

GRAFIGNY, Frances, a French lady, who wrote the "Peruvian Letters," an admired and elegant performance, translated into every European language. After her husband's death, who was chamberlain to the duke of Lorraine, and from whom, for his brutality, she was separated, she removed to Paris, to live with the wife of marshal Richelieu, where she died 1758, aged 65. She wrote also Cenie—la Fille d'Aristide, two dramatic peices.

GRAFTON, Richard, author of an abridgment of the Chronicles of England, and of a Chronicle and large meere Historye of the Affayers of England, and Kings of the same from the Creation of the World, was born in London under Henry VIII. and died there in the reign of Elizabeth.

GRAHAM, George, an eminent watch and clockmaker born at Gratwick, Cumberland, 1675. In 1688 he came to London, and some time after lived in the family of Tompion, a clockmaker, who knew his merit, loved his person, and respected his abilities. To the most perfect knowledge of mechanics he added practical astronomy, and by his perseverance and accuracy, he not only improved but invented several astronomical and mathematical instruments, with a degree of perfection and dexterity hitherto unknown. The great mural arch in Greenwich observatory, was made for Dr. Halley under his inspection, and divided by his own hand; and with his sector Dr. Bradley first discovered two new motions in the fixed stars. But not only England was benefited by his genius, but the rest of Europe. The instruments with which the French academicians made observations to ascertain the figure of the earth, and those which enriched the collections and cabinets of the king of Spain, and other princes, were all constructed by this most ingenious and eminent artist. As a member of the Royal society, he contributed some valuable discoveries, especially on the horary alteration of the magnetic needle, and a quick silver pendulum, and other particulars respecting the simple pendulum. With all the powers of his genius, he was candid and modest, friendly and communicative, and more anxious to advance the happiness of mankind by the improvement of science, than to accumulate a private fortune. The remains of this most respectable man were carried Nov. 24, 1751, with great solemnity to Westminster, and deposited in the same grave with his friend and master Tompion.

GRAHAM, Catherine Macaulay. *Vid.* MACAULAY.

GRAIN, John Baptiste le, a French historian born 1565. He was counsellor and master of the requests to queen Mary de Medicis, and became a great favorite with Henry IV. He wrote the Decades, containing the History of Henry IV and the History of Louis XIII. to the death of marshal d'Ancre 1617. He was so censured, and so illiberally abused by the jesuits, who interpolated his works to make him appear ridiculous, that he ordered in his will that none of his deseendants should be educated by the jesuits. He died at Paris 1643.

GRAINDORGE, Andrew, a physician and philosopher of the Epicurean sect, born at Caen. He wrote some treatises on fire, light, colors, &c. and died 1676, aged 60.

GRAINGER, James. *Vid.* GRANGER.

GRAMAYE, John Baptist, provost of Arnheim, and historiographer to the Low Countries, was taken during his voyage from Italy to Spain, and carried to Algiers. He returned home and died at Lubec 1635. He wrote an History of Africa—"Peregrinatio Belgica, a valuable work—Antiquitates Flandriæ," &c. and some poetry,

GRAMMOND, Gabriel lord of, president of the parliament of Toulouse, and author of the History of Lewis XIII. and of a curious History of the Wars of Lewis XIII. against the Protestants, died 1654, respected for his integrity.

GRAMONT, Antony duke of, marshal of France, is known as a warrior and as a writer. He was of the family of Gramont in Navarre, and by marriage was allied to cardinal Richelieu. He wrote two volumes of Memoirs, and after being the greatest ornament of the court of Lewis XIV. he died 1678, aged 74.

GRAMONT, Philibert count of, son of the preceding, was a volunteer under Condé and Turenne. He had the temerity of paying his addresses to the mistress of Lewis XIV. and in consequence of this, his services were forgotten, and he fled to England for protection, where his vivacity and agreeable manners gained him many admirers. He became a favorite at the court of Charles II. and afterwards married a lady of the name of Hamilton. His memoirs were communicated by him to count Hamilton, by whom they were made public in elegant and interesting language.

GRANBY, Marquis of. *Vid.* MANNERS.

GRANCOLAS, John, a doctor of the Sorbonne, author of some theological works, and of some translations of the fathers, died 1732.

GRAND, Antony le, a Cartesian philosopher of the 17th century, author of some historical treatises—of a Sacred History from the Creation till the Age of Constantine the Great, published in London 8vo.—and of Institutio Philosophiæ Descartes.

GRAND, Joachim le, a French political writer, much esteemed at the court of Lewis XIV. He wrote some interesting tracts on the History of France, besides translations of Lobo's and of Ribeyro's Histories, and the History of the Divorce of Henry VIII. and Catharine of Arragon, 3 vols. He died 1733, aged 80.

GRAND, Mark Antony le, a French actor, who died at Paris 1728. His various comedies were received with great applause, as well as his performance in several characters. His works appeared 4 vols. 12mo.

GRAND, Lewis, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Luzigni in Autun. His works, on theological subjects, are much admired. He died 1780.

GRAND, Peter le, captain of a Dieppe privateer, was famous for his courage. He attacked in 1640, with his ship of four guns and 28 men, a Spanish vessel of 54 guns, which he took and carried in triumph to France.

GRANDET, Joseph, a French priest of Angers, whose amiable manners and benevolence of heart are highly commended. He wrote several volumes on subjects of biography, in 12mo. He died at Angers 1724, aged 78.

GRANDI, Francis Lewis, a native of Cremona, professor of philosophy at Florence, afterwards at Pisa, and then abbot of St. Michael at Pisa, where he died 1742, aged 71. He wrote various mathematical works of merit.

GRANDIER, Urban, a Jesuit, native of Bouvere, near Sablé, curate and canon of St. Peter's Loudun, in France. He was an eloquent preacher, and as he recommended confession to the curate at Easter, he drew upon himself the envy and resentment of the monks at Loudun. He was accused of criminal conversation with maids and married women in his own church, and when honorably acquitted, his enemies inveighed against him, for causing the Ursuline nuns of Loudun to be possessed with the devil. The folly of this accusation would have appeared before impartial judges, but the monks persuaded cardinal Richelieu, that Grandier was the author of "la Cordonniere de Loudun" a severe satire upon himself, and consequently his fate was determined upon. He was ordered to be tried, and soon found guilty of magic, witchcraft, and possession, and condemned to be burnt alive, and to have his ashes dispersed in the air. The dreadful sentence was executed, and this innocent man perished in the flames, because his enemies were acrimonious against him, and their virulence was supported by the approbation of a gloomy tyrant in power.

GRANDIN, Martin, a doctor of the Sorbonne, author of a Popular Course of Theology, in 6 vols. 4to. He died at Paris 1691, aged 87.

GRANDIUS, Guido, a mathematician of Cremona, who among other things translated Euclid into Italian, and died 1742, aged 71.

GRANDUET, Charles, a French actor for 35 years, the successful representative of all the Paris petits-maitres. His operas, and other poetical pieces, met with some success on the stage.

GRANET, Francis, a learned French writer, intimate with the abbé de Fontaine, who speaks with great respect of his talents and amiable character. He translated Newton's Chronology, and wrote Remarks on Racine and Corneille, and was for some time engaged as a journalist at Paris, where he died 1741.

GRANGE, Joseph de Chancel, a French writer, who brought upon himself several difficulties, with imprisonment and exile, in consequence of a satirical work on Philip duke of Orleans. He died 1758, aged 82, leaving several works. His tragedies are much admired, as well as his miscellaneous pieces, and they display genius, judgment, and sublimity.

GRANGE, Nicolas, an able writer and critic. He translated Lucretius with notes, and edited the Greek antiquities of le Bos. His translation of Seneca appeared after his death, with an account of his life by his friend Diderot. He died at Paris 1775, aged 37.

GRANGER or GRAINGER, James M. D. a physician, known as the author of a poem on the Sugar Cane, of a translation of Tibullus, and of some medical tracts, was born at Dunse in the south of Scotland 1723. He was educated at Edinburgh, and was under lord Stair, as surgeon in the army, during the German campaign of 1748, and afterwards he practised in London, where his genius and learning procured him the friendship of Shenstone and other men of letters. Probably his success as a physician was not equal to his expectations, as he left London and embarked to settle at the Island of St. Christopher. In his passage he administered to the cure of Mrs. Burt, who sailed in another ship of the fleet, and who had been seized with the small-pox, and by his friendly attentions to her, he gained the affection of her daughter, whom he married as soon as he reached St. Christopher. In the midst of a respectable practice, Granger did not forget the muses. He wrote his Sugar Cane, which he came to England to publish, and after a few years' residence, again returned to his favorite island, where he died of a contagious fever, 1767. His wife and one daughter survived his loss. In his character he was a man of pleasing manners, and of great benevolence of heart. His merits as a poet are well known. Besides the Sugar Cane, he wrote an Ode to Solitude,—a West Indian Ballad,—Historia Febris Anomalæ Batavæ, 1746,—a Treatise on the more common West India Diseases, 8vo.—a Translation of Tibullus' Elegies into English verse.

GRANGER, James, author of the Biographical History of England, 4 vols. 4to. a valuable work, was vicar of Shiplake, Oxon, and died 15th April 1776, in consequence of an apoplectic fit, with which he had been attacked on the preceding day, whilst administering the sacrament in his own church.

GRANT, Francis, lord Cullen, an eminent lawyer and judge of Scotland, born of the ancient family of the Grants, about 1660. He was educated at Aberdeen, and finished his studies under Voet at Leyden, and dis-

played even in his younger years, such assiduity as promised the highest exertions. On his return to Scotland he became the friend of sir George Mackenzie, and distinguished himself by the able and constitutional character which he supported at the revolution. While in the Scotch convention of estates, some of the aged lawyers argued in favor of the house of Stuart, he boldly and manfully adopted the principles of the English nation, and asserted the right of the people to fill up the vacant throne. This decided conduct tended not a little to recommend the succession of William III. and Grant thus became a popular advocate, and a politician whose opinions were respected and universally approved. Without his solicitation he was created a baronet by queen Anne in 1705, and a year after he was nominated one of the judges of Scotland, when he assumed the title of lord Cullen. After 20 years of indefatigable and honorable labor devoted to the good of his country, and the impartial administration of her laws, this upright magistrate fell a sacrifice to an illness of three days 16th March 1726, in his 66th year. Respected as a judge in public, and as a man in private life, he was equally great as a writer. His essays on law, religion, education, and on several literary subjects, proved him to have been a man of solid sense, extensive erudition, and strongly fixed principles. He left three sons and five daughters.

Grant, Patrick, a Scotch judge, by the title of lord Preston-Grange, was born at Edinburgh 1698, and studied at Glasgow, Paris, and Leyden. He was member of the house of commons, and in 1746 was made lord advocate, and in 1754 advanced to the bench. He wrote some ingenious pieces against the rebellion of 1745, and greatly distinguished himself as a lawyer. He died at Edinburgh 1762, aged 64.

Granville, George, viscount Landsdowne, an English poet, second son of Barnard Granville esq. brother of the first earl of Bath of this name, who had a principal share in bringing back Charles II. The father of Barnard was sir Bevil, killed in the royal cause at Landsdowne 1643. Under the tuition of sir Willam Ellys, a pupil of Busby, young Granville travelled abroad, and at the age of 11 he entered at Trinity college, Cambridge, and two years after, in consequence of his extraordinary abilities, he was created M. A. He had a strong passion for a military life; but his father checked his ambition when he expressed a wish, on the insurrection of the duke of Monmouth, to arm in defence of the king, and his ardor was renewed at the invasion of the prince of Orange, but he was equally rebuked, and he, with his family, remained quiet spectators of the revolution, and acquiesced in the measures of parliament. Unable to shine in the field he devoted himself to the cultivation of the muses, and soon told the world, in all the sweetness of amorous poetry, how much he was charmed with the beauty of Myra, a name under which he immortalized the charming, but inexorable countess of Newburgh. In vain his friends expostulated with him for the prostitution of his poetry and of his fame, at the shrine of unyielding charms; he indulged his favorite passion, and, in enjoying the company of the fair, he celebrated, after the example of his predecessor Waller, the reigning beauties of the age. He wrote also some dramatic pieces, and his play of the "British Enchanters," introduced on the stage under the care of Betterton, called and obtained the public applause for 40 successive nights. Thus distinguished as a writer, and flattered by the muse of Addison and of Dryden, Granville, at the age of 35, was introduced to queen Anne after her accessation, and found that polite reception which his character and his great veneration for his royal mistress deserved. In seconding the views of ministry in their war against Spain, he translated the second Olynthiac of Demosthenes to animate his countrymen, and presented to Harley the Journal of Wimbledon's Expedition against Cadiz in 1625, that his errors might be avoided in the projected plan under the duke of Ormond; but in vain, for the attempt was unsuccessful, though Vigo fell into the hands of the disappointed English. After the death of his father, Granville was in parliament for Fowey, and by the death of his elder brother, who died governor of Barbadoes, he was now at the head of his family, and in possession of a very ample fortune. A change of administration, however, cut off his prospects of aggrandizement, till, at the trial of Sacheverell, in 1710, his friends were again replaced into the favor of the queen, and he became secretary at war in the room of Walpole. In 1711 he married Mary, lord Jersey's daughter, widow of Thomas Thynne, and the same year he was created baron of Bideford, viscount Landsdowne, in Devonshire. Though he was one of the 12 persons created peers at the same time, for the purposes of party, his elevation caused not so much noise as that of the others, as already two peerages had been extinct in his family, which, for antiquity, respectability, and fortune, was equal to any in the kingdom. In 1712 he was made privy counsellor, comptroller, and afterwards treasurer of the household. The death of the queen removed him from his offices; but he did not forget his friends, and therefore strongly protested against the attainting of Ormond and Bolingbroke. As he was suspected of violent attachment to the pretender's party, and was even suspected of planning an insurrection in the West, at the rebellion of 1715, he was arrested on the 26th Sept. and committed a close prisoner to the Tower, where he remained till 1717. As he continued to oppose the ministry his conduct was always suspected by the court, and therefore, on the breaking out of Atterbury's accusation, he retired to France to avoid the imputation of treason and the persecution of his enemies. After 10 years' residence at Paris he returned to England, and published, in

1732, his poems, corrected of their juvenile inelegances, together with a vindication of his uncle sir Richard Granville, against the misrepresentations of Burnet, of Echard, and Clarendon, in 2 vols. 4to. The rest of his life was passed in the ease of privacy and literary retirement. He died 30th Jan. 1735, aged 68, a few days after his wife, and as he had no male issue, but only four daughters, the title was extinct. The last verses which he wrote were to inscribe two copies of his poems to queen Caroline, who had honored him with her protection, and to the princess royal, Anne of Orange.

GRAPALDUS, Francis Marius, a native of Parma, who distinguished himself so much in an embassy to the pope, that Julius II. crowned him with his own hand. He wrote a book in which he described all the parts of a house with great judgment and taste. The work has often been reprinted.

GRAS, Anthony le, an ecclesiastic of Paris, who translated Cornelius Nepos into French, and wrote an account of the fathers in the age of the apostles. He died 1761, aged 70.

GRAS, James le, an advocate of Rouen, who translated Hesiod's Opera et Dies into French verse in the 17th century.

GRASWINCKEL, Theodore, a native of Delft, who died at Mechlin 1666, aged 66. He was eminent not only as a lawyer, but as a man of letters, and he was made knight of St. Mark by the Venetians for vindicating them against the duke of Savoy in his work called Libertas Vencta. He was buried at the Hague, where a monument is erected to his memory. He wrote besides de Jure Majestatis against Buchanan, and other learned and valuable treatises.

GRATAROLUS, William, a learned physician, born at Bergamo. As a protestant he wished to live in Germany, but after visiting Marpurg he settled at Basil, where he practised, and died 1562, aged 52. He wrote a great many books.

GRATIAN, a Roman, emperor in conjunction with his father Valentinian. He was cruel in his government, but warlike in the field, and successful against the Goths, and the other barbarians who had invaded the Roman empire. He was killed in a revolt A. D. 383, aged 24.

GRATIAN, a private soldier, raised to the imperial throne in Britain, 407, and put to death four months after.

GRATIAN, a Benedictine monk of Chiusy in Tuscany, in the 12th century, employed for 24 years in writing a book to reconcile the contradictory canons one to the other. This book called "Decretals," was in high repute for some centuries, and greatly contributed to advance the authority and supremacy of the papal see.

GRATIANI, Jerome, an Italian writer of the 17th century, author of the Conquest of Grenada—and of Cromwell, a tragedy—and other miscellanies in prose.

GRATIUS FALISCUS, a Latin poet in Ovid's age. He wrote Cynegeticon, or Art of Hunting, &c.

GRATIUS, Ortunus, a learned German, born at Helwick in the diocese of Munster. His real name was Graes. He wrote several works, especially Lamentationes Obscurorum Virorum, &c. and died 1542.

GRAVELOT, Henry Francis Bourguignon, an engraver of Paris, who spent some time at St. Domingo, and afterwards came to London, where he resided 13 years. He employed his art in adorning the best editions of the French poets, and died 1773, aged 74.

GRAVEROL, Francis, a French advocate, born at Nismes, who wrote among other works Sorberiana. He was an excellent scholar, and died 1694, aged 59. His brother John wrote Archæologia Philosophica, against bishop Burnet.

GRAVES, Richard, a popular English writer. He was born at Micleton, Gloucestershire 1715, and after receiving his education at Abingdon school he removed to Pembroke college, Oxford, and afterwards in 1736 was elected fellow of All-Souls. He studied physic for some time, but abandoned it for divinity, and entered into orders in 1740. He was presented in 1750 to the rectory of Claverton near Bath, and to this was added in 1763 the living of Kilmersdom, by the friendship of Mr. Allen of Prior park, and the empty honor of being chaplain to lady Chatham. He distinguished himself much as a popular and pleasing writer, and every where displayed that ease, that freedom, and that good humor which were so eminently visible in his character. The best known of his publications are, the Festoon, or Collection of Epigrams, 12mo.—Lucubrations, in prose and rhyme, published under the name of Peter Pomfret—the Spiritual Quixote, 3 vols. 8vo. a work of merit, in which he successfully exposed to ridicule the conduct and tenets of the methodists—Eugenius, or Anecdotes of the Golden Bull—Columella, or the Distressed Anchoret—Plexippus, or the Aspiring Plebeian—political pieces, under the name of Euphrosyne—Recollections of some Particulars in the Life of his friend Shenstone—Life of Commodus, translated from the Greek of Herodian—Hiero, or Royalty, from Xenophon—Sermons on Various Subjects—Meditations of Antoninus from the Greek—the Reveries of Solitude—the Coalition, or Rehearsal of the Pastoral Opera of Echo and Narcissus—the Farmer's son, as a Companion to Anstey's Farmer's Daughter—the Invalid, with the Means of enjoying Long Life—Senilities, &c. This truly amiable man, long respected for his benevolence, and the urbanity of his manners, died at his rectory of Claverton, 1804, in his 90th year.

GRAVESANDE, William James, an eminent mathematician and astronomer, born at Delft in Holland, 1688. He was educated at Leyden, and intended for the law, and before the age of 19 he wrote an able treatise on perspective. He settled at the Hague 1707, and practised at the bar, but his acquaintance with learned men led him to the cultivation

of literature, and he was one of those who united in the periodical review called "le Journal Literaire," from 1713 to 1722. In 1715 he was one of the delegates sent to congratulate George I. on his accession to the English throne, and during his stay in England, he became the friend of the great Newton, whose sublime philosophy he afterwards taught when elected to the mathematical and philosophical chair of Leyden. This learned man died 1742, after long enjoying the respect of his countrymen by his patriotism, talents, and assiduity. He wrote among other things "an Introduction to Newton's Philosophy"—"a small treatise on the Elements of Algebra,"—a Course of Logic and Metaphysics.

GRAVINA, Peter, an Italian poet, who published a 4to. volume of poems, admired for harmony, sweetness, and delicacy. He was the friend and favorite of Sannazius, and Paul Jovius, who speak of him in terms of rapture and admiration.

GRAVINA, John Vincent, an illustrious lawyer, born at Roggiano, 18th Feb. 1664, and educated under his relation Gregory Caloprese, the well known philosopher. He afterwards studied at Naples, and so ardent was his attachment to literature and science, that each day he dedicated 10 often 12 hours to his improvement. He went to Rome 1696, and some time after was made professor of canon law in the Sapienzi college, by Innocent XI. He was invited by liberal promises and high patronage to settle in the universities of Germany, and also at Turin, but he preferred his residence, where he died of a mortification in his bowels, 6th Jan. 1718. Though learned, he was unhappily of a disagreeable temper, and spoke with such freedom and contempt of mankind, that he raised himself many enemies. He wrote various works, but that which entitles him to the praises of the learned, is his three books, "de Ortu et Progressu Juris Civilis," the best edition of which is that of Naples, 2 vols. 4to. with the addition of his treatise de Romano Imperio. In this famous work he called upon the Roman youth to study the law in the original records, in the pandects, institutes and the code, and not in modern inelegant abridgments. He wrote also five tragedies besides philological treatises, orations, &c.

GRAUNT, Edward, a learned man, head master of Westminster school, and author of "Græcæ Linguæ Specilegium et Institutio Græcæ Grammaticæ." He died 1601.

GRAUNT, John, the celebrated author of "Observations on the Bills of Mortality," was born in Birchinlane, London, 24th April 1620. He was brought up in the rigid principles of the puritans, and as he was intended for trade, he received no advantages from grammar education, but was barely qualified in writing and arithmetic, for the business of a haberdasher. In this employment he gained by his good sense, and strict probity, the confidence and esteem of his fellow citizens; so that he rose to all the offices of his ward; was a common council-man, and a captain, and then a major of the train bands. His "Observations" first appeared in 1661, and with such success, that Louis XIV. of France adopted his plans for the regular register of births and burials, and Charles II. in proof of his general approbation, recommended him to the Royal society to be elected one of their members in 1661-2. In 1665 the third edition of his popular book was printed by the society's printer, and the author, flattered by the honors paid to his literary services, abandoned the business of shopkeeper, and in 1666 became a trustee for the management of the New river, for the countess of Clarendon. In this new office, it has been reported by Burnet, that he was guilty of a most diabolical crime, by stopping all the cocks which conveyed water from Islington to London, the night before the great fire began, which consumed the city. The accusation, however, is false, as he was admitted among the the trustees 23 days after the conflagration happened; and the malevolent report arose only after his death, and probably owed its origin to his change of religious principles, as about 1667 he reconciled himself to the tenets of the church of Rome. He died 18th April 1674, and was buried in in St. Dunstan's church, Fleet-street, attended by many respectable friends; and among them by sir William Petty, to whom he left his papers. A fifth edition of his book appeared in 1676, under the care of his friend; and it may be fairly inferred, that to this work, and the perserving powers and inquisitive mind of the author, we are indebted for the science of political arithmetic, so ably treated afterwards by sir William Petty, Daniel King, Dr. Davenant, and other learned men.

GRAY, Thomas, an English poet, son of a reputable citizen, was born in Cornhill 26th Dec. 1716. He was educated at Eton, from whence he removed to Peter-house, Cambridge, and four years after, in 1738, he came to town to apply himself to the study of the law. His pursuits were for a while suspended, while he accompanied his friend Horace Walpole on the continent. Two months after his return, in 1741, his father died, and he then discovered that his income was inadequate to support him in the study of the law, therefore he returned to Cambridge, where he took his degree of LL. B. and where he afterwards chiefly fixed his residence. Between the years 1759 and 1762, he had lodgings in Southampton-row, to be enabled to consult the Harleian and other MSS. in the British museum, from which he made some curious extracts. In 1768, he was appointed professor of modern history at Cambridge, but his health was such, that he never executed the duties of the office. He died of the gout in his stomach July 30th 1771, and was buried with his family at Stoke Pogges, Buckinghamshire. As a scholar, Gray was profound, elegant, and well informed; he had read all the historians of England, France, and Italy, and was well

versed in antiquities, in criticism, in morals, and politics; and he possessed the most refined taste in painting, architecture, and gardening. His letters are correct, pleasing, and instructive. His poems, which are very few, but most elegant, nervous and sublime, were published in 1775, in 4to. by his friend Mason, who had lived with him in intimacy since 1747, and who, therefore, was well qualified to prefix to the edition "Memoirs of his Life and Writings."

GRAZZINI, Antony Francis, surnamed Lasca, one of the principal founders of the academy of la Crusca, was born in Florence, and considered as nearly equal in merit as a writer to Boccace. He published six comedies, and other things, besides a collection of novels printed at Paris 1756. He died 1583.

GREATRAKES, Valentine, an Irishman, who acquired some celebrity by attempting to cure diseases by the mere touch. He came to England; but the high expectations formed of his powers were soon dissipated, when the populace found themselves disappointed. He is described as an extraordinary person, by Boyle, who with several others has attested his cures. But, though Glanville imputed his healing powers to some sanative qualities about his person, it is plain that his enthusiasm was strongly assisted by the imagination of his patients. He was otherwise a humane and virtuous character, and died about 1680.

GREAVES, John, an eminent mathematician and antiquary, born 1602 at Colmore near Alresford, Hants, where his father was rector. At 15 he entered at Baliol college, and in 1624 he was elected first of five candidates to a fellowship in Merton college. He devoted his time to mathematics and oriental learning, and in 1630 he was chosen geometry lecturer in Gresham college. Intimately acquainted with the works of the most celebrated astronomers of the age, he wished to extend his knowledge by travelling, and accordingly, in 1635, he went to Holland to attend the lectures of Golius at Leyden, and afterwards passed to Paris, and then visited Rome and other parts of Italy. Lord Arundel saw and admired his spirit in Italy, and endeavored to prevail upon him to accompany him to Greece, with the liberal allowance of 200*l.* per annum, and the promise of more extensive patronage, but Greaves had formed the design of penetrating to Egypt, and therefore on his return to England, he communicated his plan to his patron Laud. With praise-worthy zeal, Laud applauded and liberally encouraged his intentions, but when the city of London was solicited to add its influence, and to subscribe to the design, it was peremptorily rejected, and Greaves remembered ever after with sullen disdain the illiberality of the Londoners. In June 1637 he embarked for Leghorn, and from thence he proceeded to Constantinople, where by the kindness of sir Peter Wyche, the English ambassador, he was introduced to Cyril Lucaris the Greek patriarch, who enabled him to procure valuable MSS. but whose violent death, however, soon frustrated his design, and rendered his longer residence at the Porte dangerous. He then embarked for Alexandria, and after visiting Rhodes he reached Egypt, Sep. 1638. After twice penetrating into the desert, measuring the pyramids, and making various observations on the climate, monuments, and manners of the country, he left Alexandria April, 1639. He came back through Italy, and after visiting Florence and Rome with the eye of a philosopher and an antiquarian, he embarked at Leghorn, and reached London before midsummer 1640, richly loaded with the classical spoils of the East, Arabic, Persic Greek MSS. besides gems, coins, and other valuable antiquities. The political state of the kingdom, however, promised little encouragement to his studious pursuits, and for his attachment to his patron and to his royal master, he suffered much from the virulence and persecution of the parliament. He was removed from his professorship at Gresham college, and though appointed to the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, and permitted by the king to retain his Merton fellowship, he found himself disturbed in his views of arranging his papers for the press. In this undertaking he was assisted by his friend archbishop Usher, and though the Commons were acrimonious against the partisans of royalty, yet he found an active patron in Seldon, who was burgess in the house for Oxford, and to whom he dedicated his "Roman Foot." Such at last was the persecution of the parliament that he was ejected from the Savilian professorship, in which he was succeeded by Seth Ward, and he afterwards went to reside in London, where he married. Devoting himself to studious pursuits, he shunned the politics of the times, and chose rather to enrich English literature by the translation of Arabic and Persian manuscripts with explanatory notes. He died 8th Oct. 1652, and was buried in the church of St. Benet Sherehog, London. He had no children by his wife. His coins were left to his friend sir John Marsham, and his astronomical instruments were presented to the Savilian professorship of Oxford, with several of his papers. The best known of his works are, his "Pyramidographia," and his "Description of the Roman Foot and Denarius." He had formed a plan for adopting the Gregorian calendar by omitting the bissextile days for 40 years, which though approved by the king and council, was not adopted through the turbulence of the times.

GRECOURT, John Baptist Joseph Villart de, a French poet, born at Tours. Though an ecclesiastic he lived a disorderly life, but afterwards quitted the church, and became the favorite of men of rank and fashion, on account of his great wit. He died 1743, aged 60. He wrote tales, epigrams, songs, fables, sonnets, and other light works.

GREEN, Robert, a poet in the reign of

Elizabeth. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards of Clare hall, where he took his degree of M. A. 1583. The wit and humor which he possessed in great plenty, were unfortunately prostituted to encourage the cause of vice and obscenity, and he showed himself a most abandoned libertine in theory and practice. He is said to be the first English poet who wrote for bread, and happy had it been if virtue had been the idol of his muse. It is said that he felt remorse with penury and disease, as Cibber has preserved one of his letters to his much injured wife. He died according to Wood 1592, of a surfeit, after eating too many pickled herrings, and swallowing too much Rhenish wine. His pieces which are numerous, are now little known.

GREEN, John, an English prelate, born at or near Hull in Yorkshire, 1706. He was of St. John's college, Cambridge, and afterwards usher of Lichfield school, and then chaplain to the duke of Somerset, who became his friend and active patron, and gave him the rectory of Borough Green near Newmarket. In 1748 he was made regius professor of divinity, in 1750 master of Corpus Christi, Cambridge, and in 1756, he became dean of Lincoln, and vice chancellor of the university. On the translation of Dr. Thomas to Salisbury, he was raised to the see of Lincoln, and in 1764, he resigned the headship of his college. In 1771 his income was increased by the addition of the residentiaryship of St. Paul's. It is remarkable that on the debate concerning the dissenters in 1772, he favored the bill for their relief, and was the only bishop who voted with that side of the house. He died suddenly at Bath, 25th April 1779. He wrote the "Academie, or a Disputation on the State of the University of Cambridge," and some sermons.

GREEN, Edward Burnaby, author of some poetical works, was educated at Benet college, Cambridge. He translated Anacreon, Apollonius Rhodius, and some parts of Pindar, and paraphrased Persius. He died 1788.

GREEN, Matthew, an English poet. His parents were dissenters, but he afterwards abandoned their tenets for the church of England. He held an office at the custom house, where he attended to his duty with diligence and ability. His best poem is the "Spleen," containing wit, elegance, and originality. He was a very amiable man, and died at the age of 41, 1737. His works have been elegantly edited by Dr. Aikin.

GREENE, Dr. Maurice, a musician, son of a London clergyman. He was organist, before the age of 20, to St. Dunstan in the West, and afterwards in the year 1718, to St. Paul's, and in 1727, to the royal chapel. In 1730, he took his doctor's degree at Cambridge, and was also appointed professor of music to the university. He projected the plan of reforming our church music, which had been corrupted by mutilated copies, and the inattention of transcribers, and the design, stopped by his ill health, was happily completed by his friend Dr. Boyce. He died 1st. Sep. 1755. His performances are mentioned by sir John Hawkins.

GREENHILL, John, an English painter, born at Salisbury. He studied under sir Peter Lely, who was so jealous of his powers that he never would use his pencil before him, till he inadvertently betrayed himself by taking a likeness of his wife. His licentious and imprudent mode of life, it is said, hastened his end. A portrait of bishop Ward, by him, is preserved in Salisbury town hall. He died 19th May, 1676.

GREENVILLE, sir Richard, grandfather to the well known sir Bevil Greenville, was son of sir Roger, and was born in Cornwall 1540. He served in the imperial army against the Turks, and was knighted 1571. He was, in 1585, sent on an expedition to America, and in 1591, he was commissioned to intercept a rich Spanish fleet, in conjunction with lord Howard. He with only a few ships attacked the enemy's squadron of 52 sail, on the American coast; but when about to sink his own ship he was carried on board the Spanish fleet, and died three days after of the wounds which he had received.

GREENVILLE, sir Bevil, grandson of sir Richard, was born at Stow, in Cornwall, and educated at Exeter college, under Dr. Prideaux. During the civil wars he behaved with singular courage, and after defending the rights of his sovereign, in various encounters, he at last fell at the battle of Lansdowne, near Bath, 5th July, 1643, aged 47.

GREGORY, St. surnamed the Great, was descended from an illustrious Roman family. He was made prefect at Rome 573, by Justin the younger, but he soon after quitted all secular employments to retire to a monastery. He was sent, by Pelagius, to Constantinople as nuncio, and on the death of that pontiff, he was elected in his room 590. He labored earnestly in his new dignity to heal differences, and to make proselytes; and in Sardinia, and also in England, by the preaching of Augustine, the monk, the blessings of the gospel were rapidly spread. This mild and benevolent pontiff died 12th March, 604, aged 60.

GREGORY II. a native of Rome, elected pope after Constantine, 715. He was an enlightened and virtuous pontiff, and died 12th Feb. 731.

GREGORY III. a native of Syria, who succeeded the preceding, 731. He excommunicated the Iconoclastes, and solicited the assistance of Charles Martel, against the Lombards, who ravaged Italy, by means of a pompous embassy which is regarded by some authors as the origin of the apostolic nuncios in France. He was a charitable but magnificent pontiff, and the first who added temporal consequence and imposing splendor to the ecclesiastical power of the holy see. He died 28th Nov. 741.

GREGORY IV. a native of Rome, elected pope 827, or 828. He rebuilt Ostia, and visited France, to reconcile the jarring inter-

ests of the royal family, but returned without accomplishing his designs, and died at Rome, 25th Jan. 844.

GREGORY V. Brunon, a German, elected pope after John XVI. 996. He was opposed by Crescentius, the consul of Rome, who raised to the holy seat the anti-pope, John XVII. but the usurper was expelled by the influence of the emperor Otho, who was the relation of Gregory, and excommunicated in the council of Pavia. He died 18th Feb. 999, aged 27.

GREGORY VI. John Gratian, a Roman, elected pope 1044, after Benedict IX. He labored zealously to restore the revenues of the church to their former florishing situation, and punished peculators and plunderers, but his anathemas offended those who reaped advantage from the public calamities, and a formidable party was raised against him. Gregory defeated them, and rendered travelling easy and safe, but the severity of his measures displeased again the Romans, who preferred public robbery to private industry, and Gregory, in disgust, abdicated the tiara, in the council of Sutri, near Rome, 1046, and was succeeded by Clement II.

GREGORY VII. Hildebrand, son of a carpenter of Soano, in Tuscany. He entered among the monks of Cluni, and obtained preferment at Rome, and in 1073 was elected successor to Alexander II. In his new dignity, the pope soon assumed extraordinary powers, and claiming superiority, not only in all spiritual but temporal affairs, he regarded the sovereigns of Europe as vassals whom he could depose and appoint at his pleasure. His presumption soon embroiled him with his ancient friend Henry IV. emperor of Germany, who had the weakness to submit to his power by the most mortifying penance. A reconciliation was followed by fresh disputes, and at last Henry elected another pontiff, in opposition to Gregory, while the offended Italian prevailed upon the German princes to appoint another emperor. At last Gregory, tired with the dissensions, which his inordinate ambition had raised around him, and disgusted with the murmurs of the Romans, retired to Salerno, where he died 24th May, 1085.

GREGORY VIII. Albert de Mora, of Benevento, succeeded Urban III. as pope 1187, and died two months after, 17th Dec. exhorting the Christian princes to undertake a crusade against the infidels. The anti-pope Bourdin assumed also the name of Gregory VIII.

GREGORY IX. Ugolin, of the family of the counts of Segni, and nephew to Innocent III. was elected pope 1227. He excited the Christian princes to undertake a crusade, and Frederic, emperor of Germany, though twice excommunicated for his disputes with the see of Rome, joined the expedition. He died 12th Aug. 1241.

GREGORY X. Theobald, of the noble family of the Visconti, at Placentia, was elected pope 1271, while he was in the Holy-land, with Edward king of England. He summoned a general council at Lyons, and labored earnestly to heal all schisms in religion, and to reconcile the Eastern and Western churches. He died 10th Jan. 1276, at Arezzo.

GREGORY XI. Peter Roger, nephew to Clement VI. and son of the count of Beaufort, of Limousin, was elected pope 1370. He was a zealous promoter of concord and reconciliation among the Christian princes, and distinguished himself by his benevolence, his charity, and his liberal patronage of letters. He quitted Avignon, where the popes had fixed their residence for several years, and transferred the see to Rome, where he died 28th March, 1378, aged 47.

GREGORY XII. Angelo Corario, a native of Venice, made a cardinal by Innocent VII. and elected pope 1406, during the schism in the West. He was opposed by Benedict XIII. the other pope, and at last a general council, held at Pisa, deposed both the competitors, and elected Alexander V. in their room. Gregory who wished to oppose the proceeding of the council, at last fled before the storm to Gaeta and Rimini, and sent his abdication to the council of Constance. He died at Recanati, 13th October, 1417, aged 92.

GREGORY XIII. Hugh Buoncompagno, a Bolognese, elected pope after Pius V. 1572. He was an able civilian, and warmly opposed the protestants. He embellished Rome with churches, palaces, and porticoes, and chiefly immortalized himself by the reformation of the calendar, and the adoption of the style which bears his name. He was assisted in this honorable and necessary alteration by the labors of Lilio, an able astronomer of Rome, but though the plan was acknowledged universally useful, it was pertinaciously rejected by the protestant princes of Europe. Gregory also published the Decretals of Gratian, which were enriched with valuable learned notes. He died 10th April, 1585, aged 83.

GREGORY XIV. Nicolas Sfondrate, son of a senator of Milan, was elected pope after Urban VII. 1590. He declared himself, at the suggestion of Philip II. of Spain, against Henry IV. of France, and levied an army to enforce his threats, but his troops were defeated, and his military plans disconcerted. He died of the stone, 15th Oct. 1591, aged 57.

GREGORY XV. Alexander Ludovisio, of an ancient family of Bologna, was archbishop of his native town, and made a cardinal by Paul V. He was elected pope 1621, and died 8th July, 1623, aged 69. He erected the see of Paris into an archbishopric, and assisted the emperor and the king of Poland in their wars. He wrote Epistola ad Regem Persarum Schah Abbas, cum Notis Hegalsoni, 8vo.—Decisions de la Rote.

GREGORY, James, a Scotch mathematician, born and educated at Aberdeen. His strong genius began early to display itself, and in 1663 at the age of 24 he invented the reflecting telescope, which still bears his name, but which the inexperience of the

London artists could not then construct according to his approbation. He afterwards went to Italy, which at that time was considered as the cradle of mathematical knowledge, and applied the powers of his mind with such success that he discovered a new analytical method of summing up an infinite converging series, to calculate with exactness the area of the hyperbola, and of the circle. On his return to London in 1669 he was chosen a member of the Royal society, and soon after engaged in an unfortunate controversy with Huygens about the quadrature of the circle, in which his arguments were false. His reputation as a mathematician, and as the inventor of the reflecting telescope, and of the burning concave mirror, was now so well established, that the royal academy at Paris proposed him to the French king as deserving an honorable pension from him, a step which was not, however, adopted. In 1672 he had a dispute, but in amicable terms with sir Isaac Newton after his wonderful discoveries on the nature of light, about the various utility of his dioptric telescope against that of the catoptric instrument of his antagonist. This able philosopher, whose genius daily contributed to the improvement of mathematical science, was unhappily attacked by a fever which proved fatal Dec. 1675, in his 36th year. A short history of his mathematical discoveries was compiled and published by his friend Mr. Collins, with his letters to him in the "Commercium Epistolicum." His works are Optica Promota seu Abdita Radiorum Reflexorum & Refractorum Mysteria, &c. 1663, translated by Dr. Desaguiliers into English—Vera Circuli & Hyperbolæ Quadratura, &c. besides some papers in the philosophical transactions.

GREGORY, David, nephew to the preceding, was born at Aberdeen 24th June, 1661. He there received the elements of his education, and then went to Edinburgh, where he took the degree of M. A. The fame of his uncle and the perusal of his papers excited his attention in mathematical pursuits, and at the age of 23 he was deemed capable to fill the mathematical chair of Edinburgh. He published, in 1684, an ingenious treatise called "Exercitatio Geometrica de Dimensione Figurarum," 4to. and soon after, on the appearance of Newton's Principia, he applied himself to study the great truths of that immortal philosopher, and was the first to introduce them into the university schools. In 1691 he came to London with the intention of soliciting the Savilian professorship of astronomy at Oxford, upon Dr. Bernard's resignation, and by the friendship of sir Isaac Newton, and of Flamsteed, he succeeded, after being admitted at Baliol college, and incorporated M. A. and created M. D. He now devoted himself to his laborious studies, and displayed great powers in the elements of optics and physical and geometrical astronomy, improving the discoveries of others by new and elegant demonstrations. He proposed to publish the works of all the ancient mathematicians, and in the prosecution of this plan produced an edition of Euclid in Greek and Latin, and prepared with his friend Halley, an edition of the Conics of Apollonius. His labors however were stopped by death. He died at his villa near Maidenhead, 16th Oct. 1710, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory, in St. Mary's, Oxford, by his widow. His eldest son David, was educated at Christ church, and successively became regius professor of modern history, canon and dean of his college. Many of his papers were inserted in the Philosophical Transactions, and the various things which he wrote, and the improvement which he made in geometry and philosophy are fully mentioned in the Biographia Britannica. His brother James was for 33 years mathematical professor at Edinburgh, where he was succeeded by Maclaurin.—Another brother, Charles, was 32 years mathematical professor at St. Andrew's, where he was succeeded by his son David, author of a System of Arithmetic and Algebra in Latin.

GREGORY, John, an English divine, born at Agmondesham, Bucks, 10th November 1607. His abilities displayed themselves so early that as his parents were poor, though well respected, his opulent neighbors united to give him a liberal education by common subscription. With this benevolent intention, he was sent with sir William Drake to Christ church, Oxford, as servitor, under the tuition of Morley, afterwards bishop of Winchester. Young Gregory rose in the esteem of his fellow students, he took his degree of M.A. 1631, and was made by dean Duppa, chaplain of the cathedral. When Duppa was promoted to the see of Chichester, and afterwards to Salisbury, he accompanied him as his domestic chaplain, and obtained from him a stall in the church of Sarum. The violence of the times, however, did not long permit him to enjoy his ecclesiastical honors, he was ejected by the parliament, and, in his distress he went to reside in the house of one Sutton, who kept an ale-house at Kiddington green, near Oxford, to whose son he had been tutor, where he died of the gout in his stomach, March 13th, 1646. His remains were buried in Oxford cathedral. His works were Notes and Observations on some Passages of Scripture,—an edition of Ridley's View of the Civil and Ecclesiastical Law,—"Gregorii Posthuma," &c.

GREGORY, Edmund, author of the "Historical Anatomy of Christian Melancholy,"—of "a Meditation on Job," 8vo. was of Trinity college, Oxford, and died 1650.

GREGORY, Dr. John, a physician of respectability, born at Aberdeen. He studied at Edinburgh and Leyden, and became professor of philosophy and medicine at Aberdeen. He wrote several valuable medical tracts, but he is chiefly known for his "Comparative View of the State of Man, and other Animals,"—a Father's Legacy to his Daughter, and other moral pieces. He settled in London in 1751, but removed to Edinburgh as professor of physic, in 1766, and

died there 1773, aged 49. His works have been collected into 4 vols. 8vo.

Gregory, Peter, a native of Toulouse, author of some learned but injudicious works. He died 1527.

Gregorius, Georgius Florentius, or Gregory of Tours, a learned bishop of Tours, in the 6th century. He was an able writer, as his History of France, Lives of the Saints, and other works fully prove, though Gibbon censures his style as devoid of elegance and simplicity. He died about 595.

Grenada, Lewis de, a Dominican, born at Grenada. Devoted to the duties and austerities of a monastic life, he had the firmness to refuse the bishopric of Braganza, and died 1588, aged 84. He wrote several works which evince his labors, his piety, and his benevolence.

Grenan, Benignus, a Latin poet, professor of rhetoric at Harcourt. He was born at Noyers, and died at Paris 1723, aged 42. He was the friend and the poetical rival of professor Coffin. His verses contain great elegance, with many noble and delicate sentiments.

Grence, a French painter of great merit. His pieces are much admired, especially the sacrifice of Jeptha, Diana and Endymion, Susannah, &c.

Grenville, George, a celebrated statesman, known in parliamentary history for his two bills for the more regular payment of the navy, passed in 1757, and for the trial of contested elections, passed in 1770. He was distinguished for his eloquence in the senate, and possessed that extensive and enlightened knowledge which fitted him for the highest offices of the state. He was in 1754, made treasurer of the navy, and became first lord of the treasury in 1763, but resigned two years after to lord Rockingham. He died 13th November, 1770, aged 58. By Elizabeth, daughter of sir William Wyndham, he had four sons and five daughters, and of these, the present marquis of Buckingham, who inherited the family estates in Buckinghamshire; lord Grenville, and Mr. Thomas Grenville, have raised themselves high in the public estimation for their services to their country, in the important offices which they have filled with so much ability, firmness, and wisdom.

Gresham, sir Thomas, descended from an ancient family in Norfolk, was born in London 1519, and was bound apprentice to a mercer. That his mind might, however, be somewhat more cultivated, he became a member of Caius college, Cambridge, where his proficiency was such that he was called by Caius the founder, "Doctissimus Mercator." He was admitted into the mercers' company in 1543, and about that time married, and in 1551, he went to Antwerp to settle as agent to king Edward, for taking up money from the Flemish merchants. In this office he displayed great dexterity and wisdom, and made the balance of trade preponderate much in favor of England. On Mary's accession he was removed from his office, in consequence of which he presented a petition to the queen, and represented in modest terms the many services which he had rendered to her brother Edward, and to the kingdom, in consequence of which he was restored to favor, and continued in the same employment under Elizabeth. In 1559, he was knighted by the queen, and in the midst of his great reputation, and commercial prosperity, he built himself a mansion-house on the west side of Bishopsgate-street, but his hopes were ruined, and his happiness embittered by the death of his only son, a youth of 16, in 1564. Full of liberality, sir Thomas wished that the merchants of London might meet in a more convenient place than the open air in Lombard-street, and therefore, agreeable to his suggestions, the city of London, bought for more than 3532*l.* about 80 houses, which were pulled down, and on the site of them was begun, 7th June 1566, the erection of a noble building. It was fully completed in 1569, at sir Thomas's expense, after the model of the exchange at Antwerp, and Jan. 29th, 1570, Elizabeth, attended by her nobility, visited it, and by the voice of a herald, caused it to be proclaimed "the Royal Exchange." Sir Thomas afterwards built the mansion-house at Osterly park, for his residence, and he determined to appropriate his house in Bishopsgate-street to literary purposes, though earnestly solicited to apply his liberality to the foundation of a college at Oxford, or more particularly at Cambridge, where he had received some part of his education. In 1575 he therefore founded Gresham college, leaving the half of his property in the Royal exchange to the corporation of London, and the other to the mercers' company, for the endowment of seven lectures in divinity, law, physic, astronomy, rhetoric, geometry, and music, at 50*l.* each, with his house where the lectures were to be delivered. Besides these munificent donations, he was a very liberal benefactor to various charities and institutions, and, in every respect shewed that riches in his hand could best be employed in acts of benevolence and humanity. This truly illustrious character did not long enjoy the satisfaction of conscious and dignified virtue; he fell down senseless on his return from the exchange to his house, Bishopsgate-street, and expired soon after, 21st November, 1579. He was buried with great pomp in his parish church of St. Helen's. His corpse was attended by 100 poor men and as many women, clothed in black, and the expenses of the funeral, in those cheap days, amounted to no less than 800*l.* His lady survived him some years, she died 23d November 1596, and was buried in the same vault with him. The character of this generous and public spirited man has been drawn accurately by Mr. Ward, who observes that, to the knowledge of ancient and modern languages, and an eagerness to patronise literature and learned men, he united a very comprehensive knowledge of commercial affairs, foreign

and domestic. He therefore deservedly acquired an immense fortune, which rendered him not only the highest commoner in the kingdom, with the appellation of the Royal merchant, but the most capable and the most willing to employ his opulence in such acts as dignify human nature.

Gresset, John Baptist Lewis, a celebrated French poet, known chiefly for his elegant, lively, and interesting poem called Vert-vert. His Œuvres Diverses were published 1748, 12mo. He was director of the French academy, and obtained the order of St. Michael, and letters of nobility. He died at his native town, Amiens, 16th June 1777, aged 68. His comedy of the Mechant was a very popular play.

Gretser, James, a learned Jesuit, born at Maredorf 1561. He was twenty-four years professor of morality and school divinity at Ingoldstadt, and published a great number of books on theological subjects, and against the protestants. To great learning he united unusual modesty. He died at Ingoldstadt 1635. His works were published at Ratisbon, in 17 vols. folio, by Niceron, 1739.

Grevenbroeck, a Flemish painter of the 17th century, admired for his sea pieces, and particularly for the correctness with which he delineated the most minute objects.

Greville, Fulk, or Foulk, lord Brooke, was born 1554, at Beauchamp court, Warwickshire, the seat of his father sir Fulk Greville. He was educated, as is supposed at Shrewsbury school and at Trinity college, Cambridge, and afterwards entered at Oxford. After travelling abroad, he was introduced to the court of queen Elizabeth, where he became a great favorite, and where he obtained an annual income of above 2000*l.* as clerk of the signet to the council of Wales. Though prevented by the commands of the queen from indulging his attachment to military affairs, he distinguished himself, with his affectionate friend sir Philip Sydney, in the tilts and tournaments which engaged the public attention on the expected marriage of Elizabeth to the duke of Anjou. In 1597 he was knighted, and continued to represent his county in parliament till the end of the queen's reign. Though under James he obtained the grant of Warwick castle, on the reparation of which he spent 20,000*l.* yet he found Cecil jealous of his power, and therefore retired to privacy, and to studious pursuits. He wished to engage in the history of his country from the union of the two roses in Henry VII. but Cecil the secretary refused him the perusal of those papers which might have thrown a great light on the annals of that interesting period. After Cecil's death he became, in 1615, a favorite at court, and was made under-treasurer and chancellor of the exchequer, and in 1620 he was raised to the dignity of the peerage. He continued in the favor of Charles I. and in the beginning of his reign founded a history lecture in the university of Cambridge, with an annual salary of 100*l.* The succeeding history of his life is most melancholy; Ralph Heywood, one of his domestics, considering his services too long unrewarded, upbraided him in his chamber with unusual freedom, and upon finding his application disregarded, stabbed him mortally in the back with a knife or sword, and then retiring to an adjoining chamber, destroyed himself with the same weapon. This bloody catastrophe happened at Brook-house, Holborn, 30th September, 1628. The dead body was conveyed to Warwick, and buried in St. Mary's church there. Lord Brooke deserves to be recorded not merely as a courtier, but as the friend and patron of learned men, and among his respectable associates may be numbered besides Sidney, Spenser, Shakspeare, Ben Jonson, Egerton, Overal, Camden, Speed, Davenant, &c. As he was never married, his estates descended to his relation Robert Greville.

Grevin, James, a French poet and physician, born at Clermont 1538. He was in the service of Margaret of France, duchess of Savoy, and died at Turin, 5th Nov. 1573. He wrote three plays; and had he not died thus prematurely, he would have been distinguished still more by his genius as a poet, and by extensive practice as a physician. His poems, &c. were printed at Paris 1561, in 8vo. As he was a strong Calvinist, he joined Roche Chandieu and Christian to write the well known poem "the Temple," against Ronsard, who in his "Miseries of the Time," had abused the protestants.

Grevius, or Grævius, John George, a learned Latin critic, born at Naumbourg in Saxony, 29th Jan. 1632. He finished his studies at Leipsic, but though intended for the law by his father, he paid much attention to classical literature, and by the friendship and assistance of J. F. Gronovius at Deventer, and of D. Heinsius, at Leyden, he laid the foundation of that universal learning, which soon after so eminently distinguished him. By the persuasion of D. Blondel, at Amsterdam, he quitted the tenets of Luther for those of Calvin. His reputation was so well established that his assistance as public professor was solicited by the elector of Brandenburg, but he finally settled at Deventer, where he succeeded his friend Gronovius. After adorning, by his eloquence and the great powers of his mind, successively, the chairs of eloquence, politics, and history; and after being honored with the particular attentions of the states of Utrecht, who as well as many students from Germany and England, paid homage to his superior abilities; this excellent scholar was suddenly carried off by an apoplexy, 11th Jan. 1703, aged 71. By his wife, whom he married 1656, he had 18 children, but only four daughters survived him. As an editor and annotator, Grævius has acquired great celebrity. Hesiod, Suetonius, Cicero, Florus, Catullus, Tibullus, Propertius, Cæsar, Lucian, &c. were edited by him, besides Callimachus, which his son, who died in his 23d year, had

nearly completed. His chief work is his "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Romanarum," 12 vols. fol. to which he added Thesaurus Antiq. et Histor. Italiæ, printed after his death, 3 vols. fol. The best part of his letters to the learned men of the age were preserved in Dr. Mead's collection.

GREUZE, a very eminent French painter. His Pere de Famille giving his daughter to an honest peasant, to whom she was betrothed, his Filial Piety, and his young Woman deploring the loss of her canary-bird are very fine performances.

GREW, Obadiah, an English divine, born at Atherston, Warwickshire, 1607. He entered at Baliol college, and after taking his degrees in arts, he entered into orders at the age of 28, and favoring the views of parliament, settled at Coventry as minister of St. Michael's there. Active and exemplary in his conduct, he was an indefatigable parish priest, and as he sided with the presbyterians against the hierarchy, so he opposed them in their views of cutting off the king; and even drew a promise from Cromwell, as he passed through Coventry, in 1647, that no violence should be offered to his royal master. In 1651, he took both his degrees in divinity, but at the restoration he refused to conform, for which he was ejected from his parish. He died 22d Oct. 1698. He published Meditations on the Parable of the Prodigal Son, and other theological tracts.

GREW, Nehemiah, son of the preceding, was eminent as a writer and a physician. He was educated abroad, and was admitted into the college of physicians 1680. His great merits and extensive practice, in London, recommended him to the Royal society, of which he became fellow; and in 1677, secretary. Besides the publication of the philosophical transactions in which he was engaged, he sent to press the Anatomy of Plants, fol.—Comparative Anatomy of the Stomach, &c. fol.—Catalogue of the Rarities of the Royal society—Cosmologia Sacra, &c. He died suddenly, Lady-day 1711, in London.

GREY, lady Jane, celebrated for her virtues and her misfortunes, was daughter of Henry Grey, marquis of Dorset, by Frances Brandon, daughter of Mary, dowager of France, and sister to Henry VIII. She was born in 1537, at Bradgate-hall, Leicestershire, and from her very infancy shewed great quickness and comprehension of mind. Under Harding and Aylmer, her father's chaplains, she improved herself in the various branches of learning; and became such a proficient in languages, that she spoke and wrote, with astonishing facility, the French, Italian, Latin, and it is said the Greek; and was also well skilled in Hebrew, Arabic, and Chaldee. To these high acquirements in literature, were united great beauty, the mildest manners, and the most captivating virtues of humility, benevolence, and modesty. Regardless of the pleasures and frivolous occupations of the great, she sought for gratification in reading and in meditation, and she observed to her tutor Ascham, who found her reading Plato while the rest of the family were hunting in the park, that the sport which they were enjoying, was but a shadow compared to the pleasure which she received from the sublime author. The alliances of her family, however, and their ambition, were too powerful to suffer her to live in her beloved seclusion. No sooner was the declining health of the sixth Edward perceived by his courtiers, than Dudley, duke of Northumberland, prevailed upon the unsuspecting monarch, to settle the crown on his relation, lady Jane, whose attachment to the principles of the reformation was indubitable; and to pass over his sisters Mary and Elizabeth. When this was effected, the artful favorite married his son Guildford Dudley to the future queen, and thus paved the way to the elevation of his own family to the throne. But while others rejoiced in these plans of approaching greatness, Jane alone seemed unconcerned, and when, at last, on Edward's death, she was hailed as queen by her ambitious father-in-law, Northumberland, she refused the proffered dignity, till the authority of her father the duke of Suffolk, and the entreaties of a husband whom she tenderly loved, prevailed upon her reluctantly to consent. She was as usual, conveyed to the tower, preparatory to her coronation, and she was proclaimed queen in the city, and honored with all the marks of royalty. This sunshine of prosperity, was, however, but transitory; her rival Mary proved more powerful, and the kingdom seemed to espouse her cause with such loyalty, that Northumberland and Suffolk yielded to the popular voice, and lady Jane after being treated as queen for a few days, descended again, and with exultation, to privacy. But misfortunes accompanied her fall. She saw her father-in-law and his family, her own father and his numerous adherents brought to the Tower, and at last expire under the hand of the executioner, and she herself together with her husband were to complete the bloody tragedy. She and lord Guilford and Cranmer were carred to Guildhall from the Tower and attainted of high treason, and condemned, but it is imagined that had not Wyatt's rebellion at that time alarmed the suspicions of the bigoted Mary, the innocent Jane might have been pardoned. Three months after her condemnation she was ordered to prepare for death, and as her husband was dissuaded from increasing their mutual bitterness by taking leave of each other, she gave him her last farewell through the window as he passed to the place of execution, and soon after she saw his headless body wrapped in a linen cloth borne to the chapel. From the horrid sight she was soon summoned herself to the scaffold, where she suffered with the most christian resignation, exclaiming with fervency, "Lord, into thy hands I commend my spirit." This bloody catastrophe took place 12th Feb. 1554. Jane carried with her to the grave, the regrets

and the affections of the protestants, and Mary in shedding the blood of those who were so nearly related to her, seemed to proclaim that she little regarded the sacrificing of the lives of her subjects to her own bigoted principles.

GREY, Dr. Zachary, an English scholar, descended from a Yorkshire family. He was of Jesus college, Cambridge, and afterwards removed to Trinity hall, where he took the degree of LL.D. He was rector of Houghton-Conquest, Bedfordshire, and vicar of St. Giles' and St. Peter's in Cambridge, and died 25th Nov 1766, aged 79. He was author of near 30 publications, the best known of which is his edition of Hudibras, with curious and interesting notes, 2 vols. which has been censured and ridiculed by Warburton and H. Fielding, but ably defended by Warton on Shakspeare. He also answered Neale's History of the Puritans, 3 vols. 8vo. Dr. Grey was twice married and left two daughters.

GREY, Dr. Richard, an English divine, born 1693. He was of Lincoln college, Oxford, and obtained the livings of Kilncote, Leicestershire, and afterwards Hinton in Northamptonshire, and a prebend in St. Paul's. He was made D.D. 1731, by the university for his "System of English Ecclesiastical Law." He published besides in 1736 an anonymous pamphlet called "the Miserable and Distracted State of Religion in England, upon the Downfall of the Church Established," 8vo.—and also "a New Method of Learning Hebrew without Points,"—Liber Jobi.—the Last Words of David—some sermons, &c. He left some daughters, and died 28th Feb. 1771, aged 78.

GRIBALDUS, Matthew, a learned civilian of Padua, who left Italy to embrace the protestant faith, and became professor of civil law at Tubingen. He followed the errors of the anti-trinitarians, for which he was obliged to fly from Tubingen, and he was at last seized at Bern, where the plague carried him off in Sep. 1564, and thus prevented the ignominious death which his persecutors would have inflicted upon him. He wrote some valuable books on civil law, the best known of which is his "Commentarii in Legem de Rerem Mixturâ, et de Jure Fisci."

GRIBNER, Michael Henry, professor of the law at Wittemberg, died 1734. He wrote several works in Latin on jurisprudence, &c. and his abilities are mentioned with respect by Saxius in his Onomasticon.

GRIERSON, Constantia, a woman of great respectability as a scholar in Greek and Roman literature. She was born in Kilkenny, Ireland, of poor and illiterate parents, but she proved her title to celebrity by her edition of Tacitus, dedicated to lord Carteret, and by that of Terence, inscribed to his son, and also by her poems, and a Greek epigram of great merit. In acknowledgment of her literary abilities, lord Carteret inserted her name in the patent which granted the office of king's printer to her husband for life. She died in 1733, aged only 27. She received, as she informed Mrs. Pilkington, some instruction from the clergyman of her parish, but for the best part of her learning, she was indebted to her own industry. To her learning and philosophical knowledge, she united great modesty, genuine piety, and every female virtue.

GRIFFET, Henry, a jesuit of Moulins, who died at Brussels 1775, aged 77. He published Daniel's History of France, in which he continued the reign of Lewis XIII. 7 vols. 4to. besides sermons, and a popular work called "Delices des Pays Bas," 5 vols. 12mo.

GRIFFIER, John, an eminent painter, called old Griffier, and abroad the gentleman of Utrecht. He was born at Amsterdam, and died in London 1718, aged 60. His views on the Thames were much admired, as also his etched prints of birds, beasts, &c. from the designs of F. Barlow. His son Robert, called the young Griffier, was born in England, and was living in 1713. He was an excellent landscape painter.

GRIFFIN, the last prince of Wales before its total subjugation by the English, was inhumanly put to death in London by his conqueror.

GRIFFITH, Michael, a native of London, who studied at Seville and in the Low Countries, and became a jesuit, and was sent as missionary of his order to England. He died at St. Omer's 1652, aged 65. He wrote Annales Ecclesiæ Britannicæ, 4 vols. fol.—Britannia Illustrata, 4to.

GRIFFITHS, Ralph, a native of Shropshire, known in the republic of letters as the first editor and proprietor of the Monthly Review a periodical work, begun, in 1749, and by his assiduity and the co-operation of men of talents and information raised to great celebrity. This useful work was so ably and so successfully conducted, that it procured him a comfortable independence, on which he retired to his residence at Turnham Green, some years before his death. He was honored for his services to literature with the degree of L.L.D. from one of the American universities, and he died 1803, aged 83.

GRIGNAN, Frances Margaret de Sevigné, countess of, daughter of the celebrated madame de Sevigné, was born in 1646. She married in 1669, count Grignan, an officer of high rank at the court of Lewis XIV. Her residence in Provence with her husband, and at a distance from her mother, was the cause of the writing of those excellent letters, which passed between the mother and daughter. She had two daughters and one son. She died 1705, one year after the death of her son, and her husband survived her till 1714, aged 85.

GRIGNON, Jaques, a French engraver at the end of the 17th century. His best works are his portraits. He engraved some pieces from Chauveau's designs for "les Tableaux de la Penitence."

GRIMALDI, John Francis a painter, born at Bologna 1606. He studied under

his relations the Caraccis, and was honorably employed by Innocent X. in adorning the Vatican, and the other edifices of Rome. He also was engaged by Mazarin at Paris for three years in embellishing his palace and the Louvre, but the troubles of the times, and the warmth with which he espoused the cause of his patron, obliged him to fly to the jesuits for protection. On his return to Rome he gained the patronage of Innocent's two successor, Alexander VII. and Clement IX. and devoted the labors of his pencil in their service. He was also skilled in architecture, and 42 of his engravings in aqua fortis, are mentioned with great commendation. In him the celebrity of the painter was united with great benevolence and the most charitable disposition. He died of a dropsy at Rome 1660, leaving a considerable fortune among his six children, the youngest of whom, Alexander, distinguished himself as a painter.

GRIMANI, Domenico, son of the doge of Venice, was born there 1460. He was a learned man and the correspondent of Erasmus, and translated some of Chrysostom's homilies into Latin. He was made a cardinal and died 1523.

GRIMANI, Hubert, an excellent portrait painter of Delft, who died 1629, aged 30.

GRIMAREST, Leonard, a French writer who died 1720. He wrote the Life of Charles XII. and that of Moliere, severely censured by Voltaire.

GRIMAUD, N. de, professor of medicine at Montpellier, is author of a treatise on Fevera—Memoirs on Nutrition, &c. He died 1791.

GRIMMER, James, a much admired landscape painter of Antwerp, who died 1546, aged 30.

GRIMOUX, a French painter, who affected to make no distinction between night and day. His portraits are highly valued as cabinet pieces. He died 1740.

GRIMSTON, sir Harbottle, a learned lawyer, master of the rolls to Charles I. He died 1685, aged 99.

GRINDAL, Edmund, archbishop of Canterbury, was born 1519 at Halsingham in Cumberland. He entered at Magdalen college, Cambridge, and then removed to Christ's, and afterwards to Pembroke hall, when he became fellow 1538, and M. A. 1541. He was afterwards chosen lady Margaret's public preacher, and distinguished himself so much that Ridley bishop of London made him his chaplain 1550. The next year he was appointed chaplain to the king, and in 1553 he obtained a stall at Westminster and was marked as one of those who where to enjoy in two portions the rich bishopric of Durham, but the succession of Mary clouded all his prospects. He fled to Strasburg, and there remained till the death of the queen, when his services were employed in drawing up the new liturgy and in opposing in a public dispute with seven other protestants the popish prelates. In 1559 he was made master of Pembroke hall, in the room of Young, who refused the oaths of supremacy, and the same year he was nominated to succeed after Bonner's deposition as bishop of London. In 1564 he took his degree of D.D. and in 1570 he was translated to York, and succeeded Parker five years after in the see of Canterbury. His elevation was of short duration. Elizabeth saw with displeasure that the frequent meetings of the clergy for purposes of mutual improvement, and for the better understanding of the scripture, were often converted into faction instead of christian edification, and she therefore directed Grindal to exercise his authority to abolish these prophesyings, as they were called. The primate who acknowledged that the interference of the laity in these public meetings was often subversive of good order and decorum, yet saw consequences in the friendly meeting of the clergy so favorable to the cause of religion that he ventured to dispute with the queen about the propriety of her measures. Elizabeth was peremptory, her commands were issued to the bishops to silence all prophesyings and exercises, all preachers not lawfully called; and Grindal, after being allowed a decent time to consider of his conduct, was, by order of the Star-chamber, confined to his house, and his see sequestered from him. Though in some degree afterwards restored to his metropolitan power, yet he chose to resign his see, and to receive a pension from the queen. With this he retired to Croydon, but died two months after, 6th July, 1583, and was interred in Croydon church. This learned prelate, whose firmness was doubted whilst he held the see of London, and seemed to waver in his treatment of the papists, wrote little. The patrons of his early life, were besides Ridley, secretary Cecil and archbishop Parker. He was engaged in drawing up the statutes for the government of Christ-church, Oxford, and by his humanity he provided a new settlement at Embden for the British merchants of Antwerp, whom Spanish tyranny oppressed and insulted.

GRINGONNEUR, Jacquemin, a Parisian painter in the 14th century, said to have invented playing cards about 1392, to amuse the melancholy hours of Charles VI. king of France. Some, however, imagine that cards were in fashion long before the derangement of the sixth Charles.

GRINGORE, Peter, herald at arms to the duke of Lorraine, died 1544. His "Moralities" in verse, though not very interesting, are curious, to mark the progress of theatrical improvement.

GRISAUNT, William, an English physician, astronomer and mathematician, who studied at Merton college, Oxford, and to avoid the suspicion of magic which in those barbarous ages attended the possession of learning, fled over to France. He settled at Montpellier and afterwards at Marseilles, where he acquired eminence and fame by an inquisitive examination of the diseases and constitution of his patients. His son rose to the pontificate under the name of Urban V.

His works are mentioned in Aikin's Biog. Memoirs. The time of his death is unknown, though he was an old man in 1550.

GRIVE, John de la, a French geographer born at Sedan. He died 1757, aged 68. His "Topography of Paris" is extremely accurate, and his plans of Versailles, Marly, &c. are much admired. He wrote also a Manual of Spherical Trigonometry, and other works.

GROCYN, William, a learned Englishman, born at Bristol 1442, and educated at Winchester school, and New college, Oxford. In 1479 he obtained from his college the rectory of Newton Longville, Bucks, and afterwards in consequence of holding in the ablest manner a disputation before Richard III. when he visited Oxford, he was made prebendary of Lincoln. He travelled to Italy, and improved himself in the Greek, then little understood, under Demetrius Chalcondylas, and Politian, and at his return 1491, settled at Exeter college, Oxford, where he became public professor of his favorite language. He was the correspondent and friend of Erasmus. When that illustrious scholar visited Oxford, Grocyn received him with affection, and introduced him to Warham the primate, and other great and learned men. In 1490, Grocyn exchanged his living for the mastership of All-hallows college, Maidstone, Kent, where he died 1522, of a stroke of the palsy, which the year before had greatly impaired his faculties. He had little respect for Plato, but paid great homage to the philosophy of Aristotle, whose works, he undertook with Latimer, Linacre, and More, to translate, but did not pursue. He left part of his property to Linacre his executor, and to Thomas Lilly the grammarian, who was his goison. A Latin epistle from him to Aldus Manutius, is preserved in Linacre's translation of Proclus de Sphæra. Though Erasmus says this is all he wrote, yet some other writings of his are mentioned by Bale and Leland.

GROCHOWSKI, a Pole, who, after serving in the Prussian armies, took up arms in defence of his country against the Russians. He was with Kosciuszko, at the battle of Syezekociny, 6th June, 1791, and was mortally wounded by a canon ball.

GRODITIUS, Stanislaus, a jesuit of Poland, author of eight volumes of Latin sermons, and other polemical writings. He died at Cracow, 1613.

GRONOVIUS, John Frederic, a respectable civilian, critic, and historian, born at Hamburgh, 1613. After making great progress in literature at home, he travelled through Germany, Italy, and France, further to increase the resources of his mind, and on his return through Deventer, he was stopped and honorably appointed professor of polite learning. In 1658 he removed to Leyden as successor in the professorial chair, to Dan. Heinsius, and there he died greatly regretted, 1672. He married at Deventer, and had two sons both eminent in literature. He published a dissertation on Statius' Sylva —a treatise on the Sesteree—a work of Ecclesiastical Writers, besides valuable editions of Plautus, Seneca, Sallust, Livy, Quintilian, Pliny, &c.

GRONOVIUS, James, son of the preceding, was born at Deventer, 20th Oct. 1645, and educated under his father at Leyden. In 1670, he visited England, and not only examined the valuable libraries of the universities, but he gained the friendship of the learned, of Pocock, Pearson, and M. Casaubon, and after his return to Leyden, he extended his travels to France, where he was introduced to Chaplain, d'Herbelot, Thevenot, and other scholars. Though his father's death disconcerted his plans, he proceeded to Italy, where the grand duke of Tuscany, in respect to his merits, granted him a pension, and a professor's chair, at Pisa, where he had for his colleague Henry Norris, afterwards a cardinal. After some time he left Tuscany, and returning by the way of Venice and Padua, he came to Leyden, where, in 1679, a professorship awaited him. In this peaceful retreat, endeared to him by the residence of his father, and the partialities of youthful life, he determined to pass the remainder of his days, and therefore rejected the honorable offers of a chair at Padua, and also at Keil, in Holstein, under the duke of Sleswick. In the midst of his literary occupations the death of his favorite daughter rent his bosom with affliction, so that in the fullness of his grief, he fell sick, and five weeks after followed her to the grave, 21st Oct. 1716. He left two sons, the eldest a physician and the youngest Abraham, history professor at Utrecht. Gronovius was inferior to his father in modesty and moderation, though superior in learning; but his virulence against his literary antagonists was such, that he was called a second Scioppius. Besides editions of Macrobius, Polybius, &c. he published that valuable book, "Thesaurus Antiquitatum Græcarum" 13 vols. fol.

GROPPER, John, an able polemic of Westphalia, who refused a cardinal's hat. He died at Rome 1559. He had a great abhorence of women. He wrote a valuable work "Erchiridion Christianæ Religionis."

GROS, Peter, an able sculptor, born at Paris. He embellished the capital of France with many fine specimens of his art, and died at Rome 1710, aged 44.

GROS, Nicholas, a theologian of Rheims, whose opposition to the bull unigenitus, obliged him to fly from France. He was for some time in England, and wrote several things on temporary subjects. He was theological professor at Amersfort, and in his writings ably supported the jansenists in Holland. He died 1751, aged 70.

GROSE, Francis, an English antiquary, and able writer. He illustrated "the Antiquity of England and Wales" in 4 vols. 4to. "and of Scotland," in two. His design, with respect to Ireland, was checked by death, which carried him off in Dublin, in 1791, aged 52. He published besides "a

Classical Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue," —Military Antiquities, &c.—a treatise on Ancient Armour, &c. His talents were much admired as a draughtsman, and he was equally respectable as a pleasing and agreeable companion in private life.

GROSLEY, Peter John, member of the academy of belles lettres, and of Inscriptions, was born at Troyes, and died there 1785, aged 67. He wrote "Recherches pour l'Histoire du Droit Francois"—the Lives of the two Pithou's, &c. besides large contributions to the Encyclopedia, and the Dictionnaire Historique.

GROSSETESTE, Robert, an English prelate, born about 1175, at Stradbrook, Suffolk. Though obscurely born, he received a decent education, most ably assisted by indefatigable application, at Oxford and Paris, where he became a respectable proficient in Greek literature, little regarded at that time. On returning from Paris, he read lectures on philosophy and divinity at Oxford, and from the celebrity which he acquired was made archdeacon of Chester, afterwards of Wilts, and in 1234-5, elected bishop of Lincoln. He died at Buckden, 1253, highly respected for learning, integrity, and piety, even in the opinion of Matthew Paris, who often speaks of him with marked indifference. He wrote commentaries on Aristotle, and other voluminous works, mentioned in Tanner's Bibliotheque. He possessed great learning, a clear and vigorous intellect. Dr. Pegge has written his life.

GROSTESTE, Claude, a French refugee, who came to London, after the revocation of the edict of Nantes. He was minister of the Savoy, and wrote several sermons, and a treatise on the Inspiration of the Sacred Books, displaying learning, benevolence, and humility. He died 1713, aged 28.

GROSVENOR, Benjamin, a native of London, made minister of a dissenting congregation, in Crosby-square, 1704, and in 1716 removed to Salters' hall meeting-house. Besides essay on Health, and the Mourner, often edited, and universally approved, he wrote several sermons, and died 1758, aged 83.

GROTIUS, or GROOT, Hugo, a celebrated writer, son of John de Groot, a respectable burgo-master of Delft. He was born at Delft, 10th April 1583, and from his earliest years displayed strong powers of mind, great genius, sound judgment, and a most retentive memory. He studied at the Hague, and afterwards removed to Leyden under the care of Francis Junius, and here Joseph Scaliger saw and admired his promising abilities, and affectionately interested himself in his improvement. In 1598 he accompanied count Justin of Nassau, and the grand pensioner Barnevelt, in their embassy to France, and he was received with every mark of kindness by the court, and presented by Henry IV. with his picture and a gold chain. The university of Paris also paid its respects to this learned youth, and granted him a doctor of law's degree before his return to Holland. Devoting himself to the law, he pleaded his first cause at Delft, and though scarce seventeen he commanded the general applause by his eloquence and extensive information. But polite literature also engaged much of his attention, and in 1599 he published an edition of Martianus Capella, dedicated to the celebrated de Thou, and translated into Latin, Stevin's treatise for the instruction of pilots in finding a ship's place at sea. In 1600 he published his Phænomena of Aratus, and acquired such celebrity as a poet that his Prosopopœia was translated into French by du Vaer, Rapin, Pasquier, and Malherbe, and into Greek by Casaubon. He also wrote tragedies, and his Adamus Exul, his Christus Patiens, and his Joseph were received with great applause. In 1603, he was appointed historiographer to the states of Holland, who thus selected him as the ablest historian worthy to transmit to posterity the heroic deeds of their countrymen, and their emancipation from Spanish slavery. He was next appointed advocate general for the fisc of Holland and Zealand, with an increased salary, and he ably defended in 1609, in his "Mare Liberum" the freedom of the ocean, and the right of the Dutch to trade to the east, though the work was severely and acutely censured by Selden. His treatise de Antiquitate Reipublicæ Batavæ, to assert the ancient independence of his country from the Roman yoke, and the modern usurpations of Spain appeared in 1610, and was rewarded with the unanimous thanks of the states. In 1613, he was honorably elected pensionary of Rotterdam, and obtained a seat in the assembly of the states of Holland, and afterwards of the states general, and soon after his abilities were employed in settling the disputes between the English and the Dutch, on the subject of the fishery in the Northern seas. In the religious differences which now began to agitate Holland, Grotius who had hitherto marched unopposed in the road of honor and glory, took a share, and, in embracing the tenets of Arminius, he declared himself a zealous advocate for toleration. His conduct, and that of those with whom he acted, proved offensive to prince Maurice, and the conference, begun for reconciliation, soon ended in mistrust and warfare. At the national synod of Dort, 15th November, 1618, the five articles of the Arminians were condemned, their ministers were banished, and their three able defenders, Barnevelt, Grotius, and Hoogarbetz, were tried, and the first was executed, and the others doomed to perpetual imprisonment. In his prison of Louvestein, Grotius found consolation in literary occupations, and though his confinement was rigorous, he derived every comfort from the attentions of his wife, who after some difficulty was permitted to visit him. The fond care of this worthy woman at last procured his deliverance, after a captivity of nearly two years, and on pretence of removing books which she declared proved injurious to her husband's health, she was permitted

to send away a small chest of drawers of the length of three feet and a half, in which he was confined. Thus carried by two soldiers from the fortress of Louvestein, the chest was removed to Goreum on horseback, and at the house of a friend the illustrious prisoner was set at liberty, and immediately escaped disguised in the dress of a mason with a rule and a trowel, to Valvic in Brabant, and then to Antwerp. From Antwerp he wrote to the states general, exculpating himself, and asserting that his conduct was guided by the purest love for his country, and the sincerest regard for the interests of the states, and he afterwards went to Paris, where he received a pension from the French court. His apology appeared in 1622, but it was received with such indignation by the states general, that all persons were forbidden to read it on pain of death, and a decree was issued to seize the offending author wherever he could be found. In 1623 he retired from the tumults of Paris to the seat of one of his friends near Boulogne, and there began his great work on the Rights of Peace and War. The death of Mauriee in Holland made no change in the politics of the Dutch, and the next stadtholder, Frederic Henry, professed the same enmity against the exiled sufferer, but, at last, through the solicitations of his friends, and the earnest applications of his wife, the confiscation was removed from his property, and in October 1631, he ventured to revisit Holland. Though honorably received at Rotterdam, at Amsterdam, and at Delft, he found still the spirit of rancour in the magistrates, and when threatened again with persecution, he determined to remove from an ungrateful country on which his services and his writings have conferred immortal fame. In March 1632, he retired to Hamburgh, and there was flattered with the most pressing and liberal invitations from Spain, Portugal, Denmark, Holstein, and other princes, but he preferred the friendship of Oxenstiern, and a residence in Sweden, to all other situations. By the kindness of his new patron, and the celebrity of his own meritorious works, he was at last declared counsellor to the queen of Sweden, and appointed her ambassador to France, and for eight years, till 1644, he supported the character of his station, and the interests of his new adopted country, with firmness and with dignity. When, at his own solicitation, he retired from the French embassy, he removed through Holland to Sweden, and was honorably received by queen Christina; but seeing the cabals of his enemies, who, without merit, were jealous of his fame and consequence, he sighed again for retirement, and requested permission to go to Lubec. On the 12th of August 1645, he embarked, but the vessel was driven by a dreadful storm on the coast of Pomerania, and Grotius, intent to reach Lubec, arrived at Rostock, after a tedious journey of sixty miles, exposed to the rain and to the inclemency of the air. The difficulties of his journey were increased by the attacks of a fever, and the illustrious stranger, whom the ingratitude of his countrymen had banished from his home, and the envy of courtiers had driven from his long wished for asylum, sinking under fatigue and disease, expired at midnight, 28th August, 1645. His remains were conveyed to Delft, and deposited in the grave of his family, where this modest epitaph written by himself marks the spot:

Grotius hic Hugo est, Batavûm captivus et exul,
Legatus regni, Suecia magna, tui.

Besides his valuable treatise on the Christian religion, which is known to every student of christianity, and his treatise de Jure Belli & Pacis, and the other pieces already mentioned, he published, among other works, Via ad Pacem Ecclesiasticam,—Anthologia,—Historia Gothorum,—Commentary on the Old and New Testaments,—Dissertatio Historic. de Dogmat. Ritib. &c.—Ecclesiæ, &c.—de Origine Gentium American.—Notes on Tacitus, Lucian, &c.—Epistles, &c. His wife, Mary Reigesberg, whom he married 1608, survived him. She was a woman of a most respectable family in Zealand, and in her character most amiable, benevolent, and exemplary. The religious opinions of Grotius were very favorable to the church of England, and it is no despicable testimony to the purity and authenticity of the doctrines of our national establishment, that its tenets and discipline were commended and applauded by a man whose judgment was so discriminating, and whose opinion is so respectable and so satisfactory, especially on the subject of religion, to which he devoted for a long time all the powers of a strong, vigorous, and unprejudiced mind. Two of the sons of this illustrious character, Cornelius and Diederic, embraced the military profession, and another, Peter, became eminent in the law, and as a philologist, and was known as a pensionary of Amsterdam. He died 1678.

Grotius, William, brother of Hugo, was born at Delft, and distinguished himself as a lawyer. He wrote Enchiridrion de Principiis Juris Naturæ,—& Vitæ Juris consultorum in Pandectis Nomin. &c. and died 1662.

Grove, Henry, a learned teacher among the presbyterians, born at Taunton, Somersetshire, 4th January 1683. He was descended from very respectable families in Devonshire and Wiltshire, by his father and mother, and therefore his education was particularly attended to. After being under the care of Mr. Warren, who kept an academy at Taunton, he went to London, and studied under his relation, Mr. Rowe, and by his learning and abilities, recommended himself to the notice of some respectable divines, among whom was Dr. Watts. At the age of twenty-two he began to be a preacher, and soon after married; and undertook with Mr. James, the care of Taunton academy, in the room of his friend Warren, where he continued very successfully employed for 18 years. During that time he engaged in the

theological disputes which agitated the dissenters and the clergy, and he published his "Essay on the Terms of Christian Communion," and other things. In 1736 he lost his wife, and the following year he fell a victim to a violent fever, which carried him off 27th Feb. 1736–7. An inscription was placed over his grave by Dr. Ward of Gresham college. He wrote Miscellanies in prose and verse, besides a Discourse on Saving Faith, —an Essay on the Soul's Immortality—and the numbers 588, 601, 626, 635, in the Spectator. His posthumous works appeared in 1740, 4 vols. 8vo.

Grove, Joseph, an Englishman, who wrote the life of cardinal Wolsey. He died 1764.

Gruchius, Nicolas, of a noble family in Rouen, was the first who explained Aristotle in Greek. He translated Castanedo's history of the Indies, and wrote a treatise de Comitiis Romanorum, besides tracts against Sigonius, and other works. He died 1572, at Rochelle.

Grudius, Nicolas Everard, treasurer of Brabant, wrote sacred and profane poetry in Latin, and died 1571.

Grue, Thomas, a Frenchman at the end of the seventeenth century, who translated several English works into French, and among them, Ross's history of all Religions, and Rogers' Gate opened to the Knowledge of Paganism.

Gruet, N. a young poet of very promising abilities, who was unfortunately killed by the discharge of a fowling-piece, on which he was resting his head, and of which the trigger was pulled by the motion of his dog. His farewell of Hector and Andromache, and his Annibal to the Carthaginian senate, are poetical pieces of great merit. He died 1778, aged 25.

Gruget, Claude, a Parisian of the 16th century, who translated Spanish and Italian works into French, and among them the queen of Navarre's Heptameron.

Gruner, John Frederic, an able theologian and scholar, born at Cobourg. He wrote an introduction to Roman Antiquities, —Miscellanea Sacra,—Critical Remarks on the Classics, besides editions of Cælius Sedulius, Eutropius, Paterculus, and other valuable works. He died 1778, aged 55.

Gruterus, Janus, an eminent philologer, born 3d December 1560, at Antwerp. His father was burgomaster there, and he was obliged to fly in consequence of signing that petition to the duchess of Parma, which gave rise to the word Guex. He came to Norwich with his wife, who was an Englishwoman, and with his infant son. Under the eye of his mother, who was an excellent scholar, and could read Galen in the original, young Gruter made a rapid progress, and at the proper age he was sent to Cambridge. On the return of his parents to the continent he followed them and completed his education at Leyden, where he took a doctor's degree in civil law. During the political agitation of Flanders, he travelled into foreign countries, and was some time professor of history at Wittemberg, but refused to continue there, as a confession of faith, contrary to his sentiments, was tendered to him. He was afterwards offered a professor's chair at Padua, but he preferred the invitation which he had received to settle at Heidelberg. In this situation he published his large collection of inscriptions, dedicated to the emperor Rodolphus II. who in approbation of his merit granted him the license of publishing his own works and those of others, and intended him the honors of nobility, the completing of which his death prevented. On the taking of Heidelberg he had the misfortune to lose his valuable library which had cost him 1200 golden crowns, and all applications for its recovery were fruitless. He afterwards had honorable invitations to settle in Denmark, and in the university of Franeker, but he rejected them, and at last fixed his residence at a country house near Heidelberg, from whence going to visit his son-in-law he was 10th September 1527, suddenly taken ill, and expired ten days after. He was buried in St. Peter's church, Heidelberg. He was an able critic, a man of extensive erudition, and a very voluminous and respectable writer.

Gruterus, Peter, a practitioner of physic in Flanders, who published in 1709 at Leyden "a Century of Latin Letters," with obsolete phrases, and a "New Century," also in 1629 at Amsterdam, where he died 1634.

Gryllus, son of Xenophon, slew Epaminondas, and fell himself at the celebrated battle of Mantinea, B.C 363.

Grynæus, Simon, a learned German, son of a peasant of Swabia, born at Veringen, in the county of Hohenzollern, 1493. He studied with great assiduity, and became Greek professor at Vienna, but his attachment to the protestants exposed him to many dangers and frequent persecution. He was imprisoned by the monks at Baden, and after his liberation had a conference with Luther and Melancthon at Wittemberg. He was afterwards for six years Greek professor at Heidelberg, from whence he went to Basil, and, in 1531, visited England with strong recommendations from Erasmus to sir Thomas More, Montjoy and others. In 1534 he was employed in reforming the church and school of Tubingen, and two years after returned to Basil, and in 1540 assisted at the conferences of Worms. He died of the plague the next year at Basil. He was an excellent scholar, whose great erudition is usefully displayed in his editions of the Almagest of Plotemy, of Euclid, Plato, Proclus, &c.

Grynæus, John James, a native of Berne, of the family of the preceding. He was minister and divinity professor at Basil, and died there 1617, aged 77. He was blind for the last five years of his life. He wrote notes on several of the fathers, besides an ecclesiastical history, &c.

Grynæus, Thomas, nephew of the pre-

ceding, was born at Syringen in Swabia, and educated under the care of his uncle. He was Latin and Greek professor at Berne and Basil, and was highly respected as a scholar and a man. He left four sons, all eminent in literature.

GRYPHIARDER, John, professor of history and poetry at Jena, was author of some works, and died 1612.

GRYPHIUS, Sebastian, a celebrated printer at Lyons, born at Reuthlingen in Swabia 1495. He was equally known as a scholar, and Conrad Gesner, in testimony of his merit, dedicated one of his books to him, and Julius Scaliger also spoke respectfully of his abilities. The books printed by Gryphius are much admired, especially his Hebrew, Greek, and Latin editions, and particularly his "Latin Bible," in 2 vols. fol. in the largest types, then seen, 1550. He died 1556, and left his trade and reputation to his son and able successor Anthony Gryphius.

GRYPHIUS, Andrew, the Corneille of Germany, was born at Glogaw 1616. He is highly extolled by the Germans as a tragic writer, and he also published in a fine vein of satire and irony, a critique on the ancient comedies of the Greeks. He died 1664.

GRYPHIUS, Christian, son of Andrew, was professor of eloquence at Breslaw, and principal librarian of the college of Magdalen. He was a man of extensive erudition, and was the author of German poems—a treatise on the German language—of a dissertation on the historical writers of the 17th century, &c. He died 1706, aged 57.

GUA DE MALVES, John Paul de, a French ecclesiastic, born in Languedoc. He first conceived the idea of an encyclopedia, which was so successfully executed by d'Alembert, Diderot, and others. He wrote Usage de l'Analyse de Descartes, &c. and died at Paris 1786, aged 74.

GUADAGNOLO, Philip, a learned orientalist, born at Magliano. He chiefly devoted himself to the study of Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean, Syriac, Persian, and particularly Arabic, which he taught many years in the Sapienza college at Rome. He was so well versed in Arabic, that he spoke an oration in that language before queen Christina at Rome 1656. He also at the request of pope Urban VIII. undertook in 1622, and finished after 27 years' labor, a translation of the Bible into Arabic for the use of the Eastern churches, published at Rome 1671, 3 vols. fol. He wrote besides an Apology for the Christian Religion in Latin 1631, and in Arabic 1637, against a Mahometan, and with such effect that his antagonist embraced christianity—"a Methodical Arabic Grammar"—an Arabic Dictionary, not completed, the manuscript of which is preserved in the convent of San Lorenzo in Lucina. This accomplished scholar died 1656, aged 60.

GUAGUIN, Alexander, an author, who was born at Verona 1538, and died at Cracow, aged 76. He wrote some valuable topographical works, especially "Sarmatiæ Europeæ Descriptio, Spires," 1581—et Rerum Polonicarum Scriptores, 3 vols. 8vo.

GUALBERT, St. John, a Florentine who founded a monastery at Vallombrosa among the Apennines, where he died 1073. The spot is immortalized by the pen of Milton in his Paradise Lost.

GUALDUS, Prioratus, or Galeazzo, an Italian historian, born at Vicenza, where he died 1678. He was historiographer to the emperor, and wrote the History of Ferdinand II. and III. and also of Leopold, 3 vols. folio—the Troubles of France from 1648 to 1654.

GUALTERUS, Rodolphus, author of Commentaries on the Bible, and of a translation of Julius Pollux, was born at Zurich 1529, and died 1586.

GUARIN, Peter, a Benedictine of Rouen, who died at Paris 1729, aged 51. He was an excellent Hebrew scholar, and published a Hebrew Grammar, 2 vols. 4to. and also a Hebrew Lexicon.

GUARINI, an eminent scholar, of a noble Veronese family, who went to Constantinople to learn Greek, and was the first who taught it in Italy. He was professor of learned languages at Ferrara, and translated some of the ancient authors, especially Strabo and Plutarch's Lives, and died 1460, at Ferrara. His son Baptista was professor at Ferrara, and translated into Italian some of Plautus's comedies, and wrote besides some poems and other works, &c.

GUARINI, John Baptist, a famous Italian poet, great-grandson of the preceding, born at Ferrara 1537. He was educated at Pisa and Padua, and afterwards introduced to the court of Alphonso II. His abilities were employed in frequent embassies to Venice and to Turin, where his "Pastor Fido," was first exhibited to the applauses of an admiring populace, at the nuptials of the duke of Savoy with the sister of Philip III. of Spain. In 1571 he went as ambassador to Rome, and four years after negotiated in Poland, to obtain for his master the crown, which Henry of Valois had resigned. Disgust, with the intrigues and ingratitude of the court, drove him, in 1582, into retirement; but he was prevailed upon again to become secretary of state, and ambassador, and again he abandoned, with dissatisfaction, the offices of elevated life for privacy. As the duke of Ferrara had favored his son in a law-suit against him, he offered his services to the duke of Savoy; but the loss of his wife, in 1589, produced a revolution in his sentiments, and for a while determined him to become an ecclesiastic. After, however, being in the service of the duke of Mantua, he was reconciled to Alphonso of Ferrara; but fresh quarrels arose, and Guarini quitted his country for the protection of the grand duke of Tuscany. He died at Venice, October 1612, aged 70, after exhibiting the peevishness and dissatisfaction of an ambitious, but inconsistent, character. He was member of several learned societies; but so regardless of the poetical fame which his Pastor Fido had acquired, that he considered it below the rank of a gentleman to be a

poet. He wrote several things besides, mentioned by Niceron.

Guarini, Guarino, a well known architect, born at Modena. He died 1683, aged 59. He embellished Turin, and other cities of Italy, and even Paris, with palaces; but though admired, his buildings are irregular.

Guasco, Octavian, a native of Turin, who died at Verona 1783. He was member of the French academies, and distinguished himself by his writings, especially "a treatise on Asylums,"—on the Statues of the Ancients, &c.

Guazzi, Stephen, an Italian, secretary to the duchess of Mentz, and author of some poems, dialogues, &c. much esteemed. He died at Pavia, 1560.

Guazzi, Mark, a native of Padua, eminent in arms and in literature. He wrote an History of Charles VIII.—an History of his own Time, and other things, much admired. He died 1556.

Guay Trouin, René du, a famous admiral. *Vid.* Du-Guay.

Gudius, Marquard, an able critic of Holstein, educated at Rensburg and Jena. He early displayed a strong inclination for literature, and was recommended by Gronovius to D. Heinsius, as a person of great and promising talents; but his parents were anxious to advance him at court, and, therefore, earnestly desired to see him lay aside all studious pursuits. By the interest, however, of his friends Grævius and Gronovius, he obtained the office of tutor to a young man of family and fortune, named Samuel Schas, and with him he began to travel, in 1659, into France. His abilities, and the recommendation of his friends in Holland introduced him to the learned of Paris and of Toulouse, and after visiting the libraries and most curious collections of France and Italy, the tutor and the pupil returned, in 1664, to Germany. He was afterwards in England, and in the company and friendship of his pupil, who possessed great erudition, and employed much of his great property in the collection of rare and valuable manuscripts, he spent the whole of his time, and declined accepting a professorship which was offered him at the Hague. So great and sincere was the friendship between Gudius and Schas, that the pupil left his property to his preceptor in 1675; but such was the ungrateful conduct of Gudius, that on the acquisition of his riches he forgot and disregarded the friends in Holland, to whose interference he owed his elevation and his opulence. He was afterwards counsellor to the duke of Holstein, and to the king of Denmark, and died immaturely, as Burman observes, in 1689. Though very learned, he never published any thing of great importance; the notes and MSS. however, which he communicated to his friends were valuable, and his assistance and abilities have been honorably recorded by Grævius, Burman, and others.

Gudius, Gottlob Frederic, a Lutheran minister, author of some valuable works, especially on the Difficulty of learning Hebrew—Remarks on the Emperor Julian—a Life of Hoffman.

Guedrier de St. Aubin, Henry Michael, a doctor of the Sorbonne, born at Gournai-en-bray, near Rouen. He died abbot of St. Vulmer monastery, in Bayonne, 1742, aged 47. He distinguished himself as a casuit, and wrote the Sacred History of the two Covenants, 7 vols. 12mo. &c.

Guerard, Robert, a Benedictine monk, born at Rouen, where he died 1715, aged 74. He wrote an Abridgment of the Bible in questions and answers, 2 vols. 12mo. and assisted Delfau in the editing of St. Austin's work, and was sent to exile, when his associate was disgraced for his book called l'Abbé Commendataire.

Guercheville, Antoinette de Pons, marchioness of, a French lady, remarkable for her dignified answer to Henry IV. who meditated an attack on her virtue. If, said she, I am not noble enough to be your wife, I am too noble to be your mistress. When married to Mary de Medicis, he made her lady of honor to his queen, saying, Since you are a lady of honor, be one to my wife.

Guerchi, Claude Lewis de Regnier, count de, a French general, who distinguished himself in the wars of Italy and Flanders, and afterwards came to England, as ambassador from his court. He died 1768.

Guercino, Francisco Barbieri da Cento, so called from a cast in one of his eyes, was a painter of eminence, born near Bologna, 1590. He began to practise his profession at the early age of eight, and by attending the lessons of Michael Angelo, and the Caracci, he acquired great reputation for correctness, invention, and a becoming boldness in his figures. For two years he practised at Rome, by the desire of Gregory XV. but afterwards the liberal offers of the kings of England and France could not draw him away from his favorite retreat at Bologna. Christina queen of Sweden, paid her respects to him, and shook him by the hand, by that hand, said he, which had painted 106 altar pieces, 144 pictures for people of distinction, and besides composed 10 books of designs. He died 1666, a bachelor, leaving much of his property to build chapels, and for other charitable purposes. His private character for piety and morality, was as eminent as his abilities as a painter.

Gueret, Gabriel, eminent as an advocate at the bar, and as an author, was born at Paris 1641, and died there 1688. He wrote "Parnassus reformed"—the War of Authors, and other facetious and satirical works.

Guerick, Otho, a German philosopher, and physician, celebrated as the inventor of the Air-pump, and of the Weather glass. He was counsellor to the elector of Bradenburgh, burgo-master of Magdeburg, and author of some treatises on experimental philosophy. He was twice married, and by his first wife had Otho, who was counsellor to the king of Prussia, and a man of learn-

ing. This able man died at Hamburgh, 1686, aged 84.

Guerin, Francis, professor of the college of Beauvais, translated Tacitus and Livy into French. His Livy was esteemed, printed at Barbou's press, 10 vols. 12mo.

Guerinière, Francis Robichon, author of "l'Ecole de Cavalerie," and "Elemens de Cavalerie," was equerry to the French king, and died 1751.

Guerre, Martin, a Frenchman, whose history excited some interest in his country. After living about 10 years with Bertrande de Rols, his wife, he went from her and engaged in the Spanish service. Eight years after one of his friends, Arnaud du Thil, presented himself to the deserted Bertrande, and by imposing on her credulity, was received by her as her husband. The impostor was suspected by the uncle of Guerre, but du Thil, though prosecuted, and condemned to be hanged, asserted his innocence, and declaring himself the real Martin, appealed to the parliament of Toulouse. The cause seemed intricate, but before the decisive sentence was pronounced, Martin returned, and the impostor was for his treacherous and immoral conduct, hanged and burned, 1650.

Guesclin, Bertrand du, a celebrated warrior, constable of France, he was a native of Britany, but his education had been so neglected, that he could neither read nor write, and in his person he was as mean, as his mind was noble. He was principally distinguished in his wars against the English. His life has been written by several of his countrymen. He died in the midst of his triumphs, before Chateau Neuf de Rendon, 1380, aged 69.

Guettard, John Stephen, a French physician and botanist, whose extreme application in literary pursuits, brought on a premature death 1786. He wrote Observations on Plants, 2 vols. 12mo. and Memoirs of different parts of the Sciences and Arts, 3 vols 4to.

Guevara, Antony de, a Spanish writer, born in the province of Alaba. He was brought up at court, and became known as a preacher, and historiographer to Charles V. He was made bishop of Guadix in Granada, and of Mandonedo in Galicia, and died 1544. The best known of his works is "Dial of Princes, or, the life of M. A. Antonius," which has been translated into all the languages of Europe. He is deservedly censured as an historian, not only for the ill taste, but the improbabilities, and distorted accounts, which he introduces as historical facts, more becoming the meretriciousness of romance than sober truth. He wrote besides Golden Epistles, &c. His nephew, Anthony, was also an ecclesiastic, and author of Commentaries on the Scriptures.

Guevara, Lewis Velez de, a Spanish comic poet, admired in the court of Philip IV. for his pleasantries. His humorous piece "el Diabolo Cojuelo" is the foundation of le Sage's Diable Boiteaux. He was a native of Ecija, in Andalusia, and died 1646.

Gueulette, Thomas Simon, a French advocate, author of some novels and comedies, was born at Paris, and died 1766, aged 85. His works display genius, elegance, and ease. Besides "the Sultans of Guzerat, &c. he wrote Italian pieces, &c.

Guglielmini, Dominic, a mathematician, born at Bologna. He was of the academy of Paris, and was patronised by Lewis XIV. Of the valuable works which he wrote the treatise on the Nature of Rivers is the most esteemed. His works are printed at Geneva, 2 vols. 4to. 1719. He died 1710, aged 55.

Guibert, author of Gesta Dei per Francos, or an History of the first Crusade, died abbot of Rogent-sous-Couci, 1124, aged 71.

Guibert, James Anthony Hippolite, a native of Montauban who early served in the German wars, and became a colonel in Corsica. He published in 1770, Essai general du Tactique, and afterwards quitted the military profession to devote himself to dramatic writings. He became member of the French academy, in the room of Thomas, and died 1790, aged 47. Besides tragedies, he wrote also the eulogy of the king of Prussia—of Catinat, and of l'Hopital.

Guicciardini, Francisco, a celebrated historian, born at Florence, 1482, of a noble family. After receiving a most liberal education, he practised the law, and held some offices of dignity and importance, and then devoted himself to the public affairs of his native city. From Florence, he went to Rome, and was highly honored by Leo X. and his two successors, who employed him in a high, civil, and military capacity, and trusted much to his integrity and talents. He died universally respected 1540. His history of Italy, in Italian, 4 vols. 4to. is a performance about which his countrymen deservedly pride themselves.

Guicciardini, Lewis, nephew of the historian, was himself a writer of great fidelity. He was born at Florence, and died at Antwerp, 1589, aged 66. Of his valuable works the most esteemed is his description of the Pays Bas, in Italian, translated into French by Belleforet.

Guichard, Claude de, historiographer to the Duke of Savoy, was author of a curious work called "the Funerals of the Ancients" in 4to. He died 1607.

Guicheron, Samuel, a French advocate of Bourge, in Bresse, known as an historian. Among other things his "Genealogical History of the House of Savoy," is much admired by Bayle and others. He died 1664, aged 57.

Guidi, Alexander, an Italian poet, born at Pavia in Milan, 1650. He was patronised by the duke of Parma, and afterwards under the protection of Christina of Sweden, who resided at Rome, he not only became acquainted with the literary characters of that city, but read to great advantage the works of his favorite masters, Dante, Petrarch, and Chiabrara. After thus enjoying the friendship of the learned, and the good opinion of

the popes, of Eugene of Savoy, and others, he was seized with an apoplexy which proved fatal at Frescati, in June, 1712. His body was carried back to Rome, and buried in the church of St. Onuphrius, near that of Tasso. His works which consist of pastorals, operas, and other poems written in an easy, agreeable, but correct style, were published at Verona 1726, 12mo. with an account of his life. Though respectable as a poet, he was in his person very deformed, his head was disagreeably large, and he was blind of one eye.

GUIDO, Reni, a celebrated Italian painter, born at Bologna 1575. His father who was a musician designed him for his profession, but nature had given him a strong genius for painting, and by improving himself under the direction of Dennis Calvert, a Flemish painter, and afterwards of the Caraccis, he acquired such excellence as rendered him superior to the artists of his age. His merits happily were not buried in oblivion, he was honored with the notice and esteem of pope Paul V. of the cardinals and princes of Italy, of Lewis XIII. of Philip IV. of Spain, and of Udislaus king of Sweden and Poland. He lived in great splendor at Bologna, and afterwards at Rome, but a most invincible attachment to gaming ruined his fortune and rendered him indigent and discontented. From the most elevated affluence he sunk to poverty, and the reflection of his deplorable and ruined situation had such an effect upon him that it brought on a distemper of which he died 1642. In his youth his features were so pleasing that his master Ludovico Caracci painted his angels from him. In every part of his character Guido was respectable, gaming was his only vice. His pictures are much valued, and they adorn the collections of the great. His best piece is what he painted with Domenicheno in the church of St. Gregory. Some of his designs were etched by himself.

GUIDO, Cagnacci, an historical painter of Bologna, disciple to Reni Guido. He possessed great merit. He died 1680.

GUIDOTTI, Paul, a painter, engraver, and architect, of Lucca. He had also some knowledge of anatomy, and pretended he could fly with wings. In the attempt he fell and broke his limbs. He died 1629, aged 60.

GUIGNARD, John, a jesuit born at Chartres, and professor of divinity at Clermont college. He was executed at Paris 7th Jan. 1595, for high treason. During the affair of John Chastel, which so nearly concerned the life of Henry IV. some papers were seized at Clermont, in the hand-writing of Guignard and as in these he maintained that the murder of Henry III. and of Henry IV. was lawful, and refused to retract his assertions, he was put to death.

GUIGNES, Joseph de, a native of Pontoise, who studied the oriental languages under Stephen Fourmont, and became interpreter to the French king, 1741, and member of the belles lettres academy 1753. The revolution though it hurried him not to the guillotine, yet proved the source of his misery and reduced him to poverty. He died at Paris 1800, aged 79. He was well acquainted with the Chinese characters, and for 35 years was the principal conductor of the Journal des Savans. He wrote General History of the Huns, Turks, Moguls, and Tartars, 5 vols. 4to.--the Life of Fourmont--the Military Art of the Chinese—Memoir to prove the Chinese an Egyptian Colony—Essay on the Oriental and Greek Topography—Principles of Typographical Composition—Memoirs in the Academy of Inscriptions, &c.

GUILD, William, D. D. a Scotch divine born near Dundee, and educated at the Marischal college, Aberdeen, where he was successfully professor of philosophy, divinity, and church history. Though he opposed the covenant in 1638, he afterwards complied, and at the restoration went as one of the commissioners to Breda to congratulate Charles II. He wrote in 1657 an answer to a Roman catholic book on Innovations, and died 1662, much esteemed, aged 60.

GUILLAIN, Simon, a sculptor, rector of the painting and sculpture academy at Paris. He died 1658, aged 77.

GUILLANDIUS, Melchior, an eminent physician and botanist of Koningsberg in Prussia. He was taken by the Algerines when going on botanical pursuits to Africa. His commentary on the Papyrus is full of erudition. He wrote several works, and died at Padua 1589, where he was botanical professor.

GUILLELMA, a woman of Bohemia, who in the 13th century, founded in Italy a sect which united enthusiasm with lewdness. After being respected during life as a saint, she was, when dead, dug up from her grave and burnt with ignominy.

GUILLEMEAU, James, a French surgeon, author of some valuable books on his profession. He died at Paris 1612.

GUILLET DE ST. GEORGE, George, first historiographer to the academy of painting and sculpture in Paris, was born at Thiers in Auvergne, and died at Paris 1705, aged 80. He wrote among other things, the History of Mahomet II.—Ancient and Modern Sparta—Ancient and Modern Athens, &c.

GUILLIAUD, Claude, doctor of the Sorbonne, was author of Commentaries on the Gospels of St. Matthew, and St. John, and of Collationes in omnes S. Pauli Epistolas, &c.

GUILLIM, John, author of the celebrated work "display of Heraldry" in folio, was born in Herefordshire 1565, and educated at Brazen-nose college, Oxford. He was of the society of the college of arms, and in 1617, was made rouge-croix pursuivant of arms. He died 1621. The sixth edition of his valuable work appeared 1724, with many editions. Some have attributed the work to Dr. Barkham.

GUILLOTIN, a physician, born at Saintes, 29th March 1738. He studied at Paris, and at the revolution he was sent as a deputy to the national assembly from Paris. In making a report on the penal code, he recom-

mended an instrument of death which might be more expeditious, and create to the unhappy sufferers less pain than either the halter or the wheel, and this new machine so fatally used during the civil dissensions of the state, has immortalized the name of its author. Though it is reported that he perished under his guillotine, it is however certain that he died a natural death, and it is said of grief for the infamous abuse of what he intended for the more humane punishment of the guilty.

GUISCARD, Robert, a famous Norman knight, son of Tancred Hauteville, of Coutances, assisted in the conquest of Naples and Sicily, from the Saracens. He obtained the dukedom of Apulia and Calabria, and took prisoner pope Gregory VII. who died a captive under his care. His daughter married Constantine, son of the emperor Michael Ducas, for which elevation he is censured by the invidious Anna Comena. He died 1085, in the island of Corfu.

GUISCARD, Charles, a Prussian officer of distinction, author of "Military Memoirs of the Greeks and Romans" a valuable work. He wrote besides Memoires Critiques & Historiques sur Plusieur Points d'Antiquités Militaires, 4 vols. 8vo. &c. As a soldier, he served with reputation under the Dutch, and under Frederic II. of Prussia, who called him Quintus Icilius, and gave him a regiment. He died 1775, aged 33.

GUISE, Claude de Lorraine, duke of, fifth son of duke René II. of Lorraine, settled in France and became the founder of the family of Guise there. At the battle of Marignan he displayed such valor, that he received more than 20 wounds. He married Antoinette de Bourbon of the blood royal, in 1513, and died 1550.

GUISE, Francis, duke of, son of the preceding, was a man of great talents, and extensive influence in France. In him began the factions of Condé and Guise. He was at the head of the Catholic party, and was a most furious bigot. He died by a pistol shot from the hand of Poltrot de Meré, a protestant gentleman, 1563, aged 44.

GUISE, Henry, duke of, eldest son of Francis, was born in 1550. Brave and gallant as a soldier, he was turbulent, imperious, factious, and violent as a subject, and at the head of that party which were called the league, and formed by the intrigues of his brother the cardinal, under pretence of supporting the catholic religion and the state, he long overawed the king, Henry III. and prevented his appearance at Paris. After massacring the Huguenots, and filling the streets of Paris with blood, on the famous day called the day of Barricades, Guise considered his success secure, but Henry escaped his guards and fled to Blois where he called an assembly of the states. Guise appeared there, but a forced reconciliation with the king was followed by the assassination of the demagogues, 23d Dec. 1588, and on the morrow the cardinal shared the fate of his brother.

GUISE, Charles, duke of, eldest son of Henry, was arrested on his father's murder and confined in the castle of Tours, from which he escaped 1592. His partisans received him with open arms, but he afterwards had the good sense to be reconciled to the king, and might have lived in security, had not Richelieu's jealousy of him driven him from the kingdom. He fled to Italy, and died at Cuna 1640, aged 69.

GUISE, Lewis de Lorraine, cardinal of, son of Henry, was illustrious as well in arms as in the arts of peace. He was with Lewis XIII. in Poitou, where he greatly signalized himself. He died at Saintes 1621.

GUISE Henry of Lorraine, duke of, grandson of Henry, was remarkable for his intrigues with the duke of Bouillon, and the court of Soissons, which obliged him to fly from France to Rome. During his exile, the revolt of the Neapolitans from the Spanish power, called him into the field, but while flushed with victory he regarded the crown of Naples already within his reach, he was taken prisoner at Abruzzo and carried to Spain. After four years' imprisonment he was liberated. He died 1664, aged 50, author of Memoirs of his Neapolitan Enterprise, which appeared in one vol. 4to. after his death.

GUISE, William, an English divine, born at Ablond's court, near Gloucester 1653. He entered at Oriel college, Oxford, of which he became fellow, and he applied himself with indefatigable zeal to the study of oriental literature, and published a translation with a valuable commentary of "Misnæ Pars Ordinis Primi Zeraim Tituli Septem." His learning was highly esteemed both at home and abroad. He died of the small-pox 1638, and was buried at St. Michael's Oxford, where he had long resided, and where his wife erected a monument to his memory. His son was general Guise of military memory.

GUITTON, d'Arezzo, an early Italian poet, some of whose productions are to be found in the Florence collection of ancient Italian poets 1527, in 8vo. He florished in the middle of the 13th century.

GUITTON, John, a native of Rochelle, mayor of the town when it was besieged by Richelieu. He always had a dagger on the table, to stab the first man who talked of surrendering, and when told that many perished by famine, he said, it matters little if one only is left to shut the gates.

GULDENSTAEDT, John Antony, a famous traveller, born at Riga. He visited during an absence of three years, Astracan, Caucasus, Georgia, Tartary, and the neighboring places, with the eyes of a politician and philosopher. His performances are enumerated by Coxe. He was honorably invited to Petersburg, where he became professor of languages, and where he died of a fever, 1781.

GUNDLING, Nicolas Jerome, a native of Nuremberg, professor of eloquence, civil law, and philosophy at Halle, on which subjects he wrote some valuable works. His reputation for sagacity and knowledge was

such that he was often consulted at Berlin by the court. His "Course of Philosophy," "of Literary History," and his History of moral Philosophy, are much esteemed. He died rector of Halle 1729.

Gunnerus, John Ernest, a native of Christiana, made bishop of Drontheim 1758. He died at Christiansund 1773, aged 55. He was well skilled in botany, and published Flora Norwegiæ, &c. He founded, for the encouragement of Natural history, the royal Norwegian society at Drontheim. Linnæus, in compliment to his merit, gave the name of Gunnera to a plant.

Gunning, Peter, an English prelate, born at Hoo in Kent, 1613, and educated at Canterbury school, and Clare hall, Cambridge. He became fellow and tutor of his college, and distinguished himself as a preacher, but he exposed himself to the persecution of the parliament, on account of his zeal for the king's service; and when ejected, he returned to Oxford. Here he was made chaplain of New college, and afterwards became tutor to lord Hatton, and sir Francis Compton, and chaplain to sir Robert Shirley, at whose death he obtained the chapel of Exeter-house, Strand. At the restoration, his services and sufferings were rewarded; he was created D. D. by the king's mandate, and then advanced to a prebend of Canterbury, and successively to the headships of Corpus Christi and St. John's college, Cambridge. He was one of the committee for the review of the liturgy, and he had a conference with the dissenters at the Savoy, in 1661. In 1669, he was made bishop of Chichester, and in 1674, he was translated to Ely, where he died, 6th July 1684, a bachelor. He was buried in his cathedral. Opinions have varied with respect to his character, but it must be confessed, that, though some question, whether his head was as good as his heart, he was distinguished by erudition, piety, and exemplary manners. His charities to public use were great and numerous.

Gunter, Edmund, a mathematician, of Welch extraction, born at Gunter's town, Brecknockshire, 1581. He was educated at Westminster, under Busby, and entered at Christ-church, Oxford, where he took his degrees, and was ordained. His genius led him to mathematical pursuits, and by the new projection of a sector, he acquired celebrity, and was in 1619, honorably appointed astronomy professor at Gresham college 1619. In this appointment he directed all the powers of his mind in the improvement of science. He invented a portable quadrant, observed a new variation in the magnetic needle, and contrived that valuable rule of proportion, the line of numbers, called from him, Gunter's scale. His merits gained him not only the friendship of the learned, of Oughtred, Henry Briggs, and others, but the patronage of the earl of Bridgewater, and the notice of his sovereign Charles I. This excellent philosopher was carried off in the prime of life 10th Dec. 1626. He was buried in St. Peter's the poor, Broad-street, where no monument records the name of a mathematician, whose services to science and to mankind are so great. The fifth edition of his works was published by Leybourn, 1674, in 4to.

Gunther, a German poet in the beginning of the 18th century, whose superior genius proved his destruction. As he was going to be presented to Augustus II. king of Poland, a rival poet mixed some poisonous drugs in his drink, in consequence of which the unhappy man, as he was addressing the monarch fell down, and he expired soon after, in his 28th year. He wrote some elegant poetry, an Ode on Eugene's victory over the Turks, &c.

Gurtler, Nicolas, a native of Basil, who died 1707, aged 53. He wrote a Greek, German, and French Lexicon——Historia Templariorum—Origines Mundi Institutiones Theologicæ.

Gusman, Lewis, a Spanish jesuit, author of the history of his fraternity in the Indies, and the success of their missions in Japan, 14 books. He died at Madrid 1605, provincial of Seville and Toledo.

Gussanvillan, Peter, a native of Chartres. He edited the works of Gregory the Great, the best, before the Benedictine edition.

Gustavus, king of Sweden, was son of Eric, duke of Gripsholm, is known by the name of Gustavus Vasa. He was born 1490. After the reduction of Sweden by Christian II. king of Denmark, Gustavus was kept a prisoner in the capital of the conqueror; but after many years of captivity, he escaped, and appeared among the Dalecarlians, whom he engaged to revolt. A great boldness of character, and an ardent love of military glory, together with capacious resources of mind, had calculated him for a leader in times of danger and difficulty. The conduct of the Danes, who had murdered his father and other Swedish nobles, roused him to revenge. He re-took Upsal; and though occasionally defeated, he acquired fresh vigor from disasters; and animated to desperation by the cruelties of Christian, who put his mother and his sister to death, by shocking tortures, he over-ran Gothland, and besieged Stockholm. The states of the kingdom were convened, and Gustavus was offered that kingdom, which his valor had recovered, and by his influence the crown was declared hereditary in his male issue. Invasion from abroad ceased, by the expulsion of the Danish monarch from the throne, and the succession of Frederick, duke of Holstein, and Gustavus, secure in the love of his subjects, cultivated all the arts of peace and commerce, and made the Lutheran tenets the established religion of his country. This great and heroic monarch, died at Stockholm 1560, in his 70th year, and was succeeded by his son Eric.

Gustavus, Adolphus, deservedly surnamed the Great, was born at Stockholm 1594. In 1611 he ascended the throne of

Sweden, and though so young he evinced the sagacity of a great character in the choice of able ministers. He was fond of military glory, and soon acquired renown in his battles against the Danes, Muscovites, and Poles. By his heroic valor and judicious conduct, he made an honorable peace with the two first, and obliged the last to evacuate Livonia, and then forming an alliance with the protestants of Germany, he overran in two years and a half all the countries between the Vistula, the Rhine, and the Danube. The imperial general Tilly was twice defeated, and the pride of Austria was humbled, but the battle in the plains of Lutzen proved fatal to the life of the brave monarch, 1632. He fell it is said by the treacherous intrigues of Richelieu, or by the hand of Lauemburgh, one of his generals who had been dishonorably bribed by the emperor Ferdinand to take away his life. This warlike monarch possessed those virtues which in a reign of peace might have equally distinguished him. He patronised literature, he enriched the university of Upsal by his munificent donations, he founded the royal academy of Abo, and the university of Dorp, in Livonia. Before his time the Swedes were indifferent soldiers, but such was the enthusiasm which he inspired among his subjects, that he had always an army of 80,000 men well disciplined. He has been with some justice compared to the great Scipio, and the parallel in some particulars is striking. He was succeeded by his only child the celebrated Christina, who succeeded, though only five years old.

Gustavus III. king of Sweden, son of Frederic Adolphus, by Louisa Ulrica, the sister of Frederic II. king of Prussia, was born 24th January 1746, and succeeded to his father 1771. Disgusted with the influence of Russia at Stockholm, and with the usurpation of his senators who wished to abridge his liberty, and not only to appoint him a confessor, but to settle even how much wine he might be permitted to have on his table; he secretly formed the plan of a revolution, which was effected without blood-shed in 1772. The senate surrounded by the guards surrendered its authority, and the friends of Gustavus were afterwards distinguished by wearing a white handkerchief on the left arm, which was the signal of mutual attachment during the revolution. The wisest regulations followed this change of government, a new translation of the bible was made, torture was abolished, commerce, the arts and the sciences were liberally encouraged, agriculture and industry patronised, and the laws were administered with greater dispatch and more impartiality. To put an end to the disputes which prevailed with Russia, he in 1777 paid a visit to Catherine at Petersburg, and was received with magnificent hospitality, and in 1783 he spent ten months in travelling over Italy and France, not only to improve his health, but to observe the manners, the political regulations, and the industrious exertions of foreign countries. The peace with Russia was disturbed in 1788, by the emissaries of Catherine, who wished to excite disturbances in Finland, and Gustavus declared war, and equipped a formidable fleet at Carlscrona. Though he had to contend with Denmark and Russia, he, encouraged by assurances of support from Turkey and Prussia, boldly attacked Frederickshan, where he destroyed several vessels, but he was repulsed in his attempt against Revel, and obliged to retreat. The attempt on Wyburg was equally unsuccessful, but a splended victory was obtained July 9th 1790, by the monarch over the Russian fleet, who took and destroyed forty-five ships, and peace soon after was restored between the two countries. The abilities which Gustavus had displayed made him ambitious of acquiring greater glory in war, and therefore on the breaking out of the French revolution he zealously engaged in the coalition which Spain formed with the Northern powers for the invasion of France. But during the preparations for this distant war, the life of the monarch was cruelly sacrificed by the hand of an assassin. The Swedish nobles, dissatisfied with the events of the revolution of 1772, and with the changes which had been introduced into the government at the diet of Gefle in 1792, conspired against his life, and three of them drew lots who should give the fatal blow. Ankarstroom, a disbanded officer who had received favors from the monarch was the assassin, and during a mask ball in which the unfortunate king had been warned of his danger, the fatal blow was given by the discharge of a pistol. This was in the night of the 15th April, 1792, and the king languished till the 29th of the same month, and expired in great agony, maintaining to the last the firmness and serenity of a heroic mind. He took an affectionate farewell of his son and of his friends, and appointed his brother the duke of Sudermania the regent of the minority. Gustavus possessed an enlightened mind, and as his education had been under the care of count Tessin, he imbibed a strong partiality for literature and for noble achievements. He wrote some dramatic pieces, academical discourses, and an eulogy on Torstenson, which was secretly conveyed to the academy of Stockholm, and obtained the prize.

Guthieres, James, a French advocate, known as an able antiquarian and correct writer. He died 1638.

Guthrie, William, was born at Breichen, Angushire, 1701, and educated at King's college, Aberdeen. A love affair drove him to London, where he wrote for the booksellers, and died 1769. He was a justice of Middlesex, but did not act. His works were, History of England, three vols. folio,—a Geographical Grammar, in 8vo. and 4to. He lent his name to "History of Scotland," 10 vols.—to "Universal History," 12 vols.—and a "Peerage," 4to.

Guttemberg, John, a German, born at Mentz 1408, of a noble family. He dis-

putes with Faust, Schœffer, and others, the honor of inventing printing. Boyer says, Laurentius of Haerlem is the real inventor, and that his types were stolen by a brother of Guttemberg. Guttemberg, however, claims the merit of regularly printing a book, and of inventing cut metal types, with which the earliest editions of the bible were printed. He died at Mentz, 1468.

Guy, Thomas, son of a lighterman and coal dealer of the same name, in Horsleydown, Southwark, was apprenticed in 1660 to a bookseller, and began trade with about 200*l.* stock, in the house which forms the angle between Cornhill and Lombard-street. He engaged with others in a scheme to print bibles in Holland to import into England; but when that was prohibited, he contracted with the university of Oxford for their privilege, and by this lucrative connexion, he began to amass a large fortune. His property, however, was immensely increased by purchasing seamen's tickets and south-sea stock in the year 1720. It was his intention to marry his maid-servant, and to adorn the avenues of his house, on this occasion, he had the pavement before his door mended. A broken piece was observed in his absence by the maid-servant, and she desired the workmen to repair it, and when they said they were not to go so far, she, presuming on the partiality of the old man, required them to mend it, and to tell her master not to be angry, as she had directed it. The pavement was mended, but Guy was offended at the presumption of his intended bride, he determined never to marry her, but to apply his riches to charitable purposes. After being a great benefactor to St. Thomas' hospital, he at the age of seventy-six formed the noble design of erecting that stately pile which bears the name of Guy's hospital. The erection cost him 18,793*l.* and 219,499*l.* were left by him for its endowment, and he had the satisfaction to see the building roofed in before his death, which happened 17th December 1724, in his 81st year. He also founded an alms-house at Tamworth, which he represented in parliament, and which was his mother's native place, and he also gave 400*l.* a year to Christ's hospital, and left 80,000*l.* to his relations. This most extraordinary, and very benevolent man, who left more to charitable uses than any private man on record, was in his habits very parsimonious. He dined on his shop counter with an old newspaper for his table cloth, without dainties, and his dress and appearance were so mean that in some instances the alms of the humane were pressed upon him as upon an indigent and half starved beggar.

Guy, a monk of Arezzo, known as a musician, and as the first who produced a delightful harmony from several different voices singing together. He also invented the six syllables of the gamut, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la. His inventions were received with applause by the world. He lived about the year 1026.

Guyard, de Berville, a French author of some merit. He was born at Bans 1697, and after suffering, like Otway and Chatterton, all the evils of pinching poverty and accumulated distress, he died in the prison of Bicetere at the age of 73. He wrote the lives of Bertrand, of du Guesclin, of the chevalier Bayard, &c.

Guyard, Anthony, a benedictine monk, author of Political Observations on the Administration of Benefices, &c. He died at Dijon 1770.

Guyet, Francis, an eminent critic, born at Angers 1575. He lost his parents in his infancy, but, though his property was squandered by the negligence of his guardian, he devoted himself assidiously to letters, and went to Paris, where he had the happiness to be introduced to the society of the two du Puys, Thuanus, and other learned men. In 1608 he visited Rome, and acquired a perfect knowledge of Italian. After his return through Germany to Paris, he became tutor in the house of the duke d'Epernon to the abbot de Granselve, afterwards cardinal de la Valette. In this office he conducted himself with such judgment and prudence, that he gained the confidence of his patrons, and might have risen to eminence in the church, had he not preferred the retirement of Burgundy college, to the splendor of a palace. He employed himself here in a work to prove that the Latin is derived from the Greek, and that all the primitive words of the Greek are but of one syllable. Though learned, he published nothing, but his criticisms afterwards appeared very valuable in the hands of his friends, especially those on Hesiod, published by Grævius, and those on Terence by Bocclerus. As a critic, however, he was severe, and he scrupled not to erase many verses in Virgil, and to reject the first ode in Horace, and the secret history of Procopius. Thus respected for his erudition, and for the virtues of private life, this good man died of a catarrh after three days' illness, in the arms of his friends, J. du Puy, and Menage, 12th April, 1655, aged 80. His life, in Latin, was published by Portner.

Guyon, Johanna Mary Bouviers de la Mothe, a French lady of a noble family, born at Montargis, 1648, famous for her writings. She wished to take the veil, but her friends made her marry, and she became, at the age of twenty-eight, a widow. Abandoning the care of her family, she devoted herself to the mysteries of quietism, which Michael de Molinos, a Spanish Jesuit at Rome, had imposed upon the credulity of the world. Wavering in her opinions, and inconstant in her temper, she, however, endured persecution for her tenets, and when she declared herself the pregnant woman mentioned in the apocalypse, and threatened the peace of the kingdom by the number of her followers, she was imprisoned in the bastille by order of the king. Fenelon undertook her defence, but his enemy Bossuet had the art to procure

the condemnation of his works on the subject. Her verses, after her death, which happened at Blois 1717, were published in five volumes, and also some of her Mystical Reveries.

Guyon, Claude, a French historian, born at Franche Comté. He died at Paris, 1771. Besides his "Ecclesiastical History," a very valuable book, he wrote "History of the Indies,—of the Amazons,—and a continuation of Echard's Roman History.

Guys, Peter Augustine, a native of Marseilles, eminent as a merchant, and as a man of letters. He travelled over various parts of the east, with the eye of a philosopher and an antiquarian, and published the result of his researches, in which he compared the different characters of the ancient and of the modern inhabitants of those classical countries. He died at Zante in the Ionian sea, in 1799, aged 79. His works are Essay on the Antiquities of Marseilles, 8vo.—Voyage Literaire de la Grece, four vols. 8vo. 1783, —a Voyage in Italy and in the North, 8vo. &c.

Guyse, John, a native of Hereford, who became a dissenting minister there, and in 1727 removed to New Broad-street independent congregation, London. He was made D.D. by the university of Aberdeen 1732, and though blind for some years before his death, he nevertheless continued his pastoral functions. He died 1761, aged 81. He wrote a paraphrase of the New-Testament, three vols. 4to.—the Standard Use of Scripture in the Purposes of Divine Revelation, 8vo.—Jesus Christ God-Man, &c. in several sermons,—the Holy Spirit in sermons,—Youth's Monitor in ten sermons to young persons, 12mo.

Gwynn, Eleanor, better known by the name of Nell, was famous in the history of courtezans, as she rose, from an orange girl of the meanest description in the play-house, to be the mistress of Charles II. In the first career of life she gained her bread by singing from tavern to tavern for the amusement of the guests, and gradually advanced to the rank of a popular actress, at the theatre royal. She is represented as handsome, but low of stature. She was mistress successively to Hart, Lacy, and Buckhurst, before she was admitted to the arms of the licentious Charles. It is said that in her elevation she showed her gratitude to Dryden, who had patronised her poverty, and she was, unlike the other concubines, faithful to her royal lover. From her are sprung the dukes of St. Alban's. She died 1687.

Gwynne, Matthew, an English physician, born in London, of an ancient Welch family. He was educated at Oxford, where in 1593, he took his degree of M.D. He went in 1595, as physician to sir Henry Unton, queen Elizabeth's ambassador to France. He obtained great reputation by his practice, as well as by his writings, which modern discoveries have rendered now of little value. He died after 1639, though what year is uncertain.

Gylippus, a Lacedæmonian general, sent to assist Syracuse against the Athenians, B. C. 414. He was banished for embezzling the booty which he had obtained.

Gyzen, Peter, a landscape painter, disciple to John Breughel, born at Antwerp, about 1636. His views on the Rhine are much admired.

END OF THE FIRST VOLUME.